

LEARNING CHINESE A FOUNDATION COURSE IN MANDARIN



in four parts

- I. Units 1-4 / Chars 1-3
- II. Units 5-7 / Chars 4-6
- III. Units 8-10 / Chars 7
- IV. Units 11-12 / Menu supplement

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Yǒngwǎng zhíqián ('bravely go forwards')
'Onwards and upwards!'

*The author gratefully acknowledges initial support from
The Consortium for Language Teaching and Learning.*

Genesis and acknowledgements

Drafts for the first few lessons of *Learning Chinese: A Foundation Course in Mandarin* started to appear as long as six years ago, and since that time it has been completely revamped at least twice, and then additionally revised or re-ordered two or three times. The resulting work has been used in near final form for several years in the beginning and intermediate courses of MIT's regular Chinese language program, and over the past few years, has been made available to the public through MIT's OpenCourseWare. (Chinese IV, the last segment, goes online in April 2007.)

It is not exaggeration to say that everyone associated with MIT's Chinese language program over the last five or six years has contributed in some way to the final product. Students and teachers have gamely put up with earlier versions, some of them appearing just-in-time, with no small number of typos and errors. It helped to be writing in the new millennium, when pinyin and character material could be produced electronically with proper formatting and illustrations, then easily revised and delivered to students from course websites. It also helped to be at an institution where there was enthusiasm for novelty and experimentation.

My colleagues in the Chinese language program throughout the years that this book was being developed have been Tong Chen (陈彤), who started at MIT when I began there ten years ago, and Jin Zhang (张锦), who joined our small group a few years later. Tong Chen provided the raw text for many of the conversations and narratives in the later units of the book: conversation 9.3 on bargaining for example, the recipe in 11.5, and the long narratives on kinship, the Chinese school system, and on his hometown, Tianjin, all in Unit 12. He also contributed much of the background information and the first version of the long dialogue in the supplementary Menu lesson.

Jin Zhang provided the stroke-order appendices at the end of every character lesson, and both she and Tong Chen, in addition to providing raw material, also helped to improve almost all of the Chinese texts, thought up apt examples, noted mistakes in the Chinese, and made suggestions on the basis of their broad language teaching experience. Min-min Liang (梁敏敏), who had taught with us briefly before rejoining the program as the book neared completion, not only edited some of the later material, but scrupulously reported errors and typos in the late units as she used them to teach Chinese IV. And Amy Liang (梁爱萍), who attended a good number of the classes when the new materials were being used, joined me for tea for many afternoons at 'Au Bon Pain' so that I could grill her for examples and check on usage.

Thanks also go to: Li Yongyan (李咏燕) from Nanjing, and later, City University of Hong Kong, for gathering examples of nursery rhymes, jingles and light verse from her friends for use in the Rhymes and Rhythms section of each Unit; and to Jordan Gilliland, who as an undergraduate and graduate student at MIT, developed the multifaceted flashCube program that, among its many functions, has allowed students to test themselves on the material in *Learning Chinese*.

Finally, I must acknowledge the people who made this enterprise possible in the first place, the teachers who covered the same ground as *Learning Chinese* when I was an undergraduate student at Columbia University and gave me my foundation in Mandarin: Chih Ping C. Sobelman (蘇張之丙) and Roger Yeu (樂亦平).

Where friends and colleagues have provided dialogue or narrative material for the book, I have tried to remember to acknowledge them by name. Even though I did not always take their advice, and frequently injected my own idiosyncratic views into the final product, their willingness to assist and discuss issues has made the book much better than it would otherwise have been.

Enrollments in Chinese classes increased regularly over the years I taught Chinese at MIT, so that I am unlikely to be able to recall the names of all those students who deserve to be noted for contributions over and above the normal enthusiasm and resilience that almost all my students have brought to the task of learning Chinese. So at the risk of omitting a few names, let me cite Kevin A. McComber, who carefully checked through a number of units and provided useful feedback, and Justin M. Paluska and Erwan M. Mazarico who over the course of several semesters, regularly sent me lists of typos and other infelicities that they noted in their perusal of the materials.

After teaching Chinese for so long and – in the time honored fashion of language teachers -- preparing supplementary materials for fine textbooks written by others, I decided it was time to write my own so that I could indulge my own preferences. The result is this book. My hope is that there will be pleasure in it for both students and their teachers.

子曰，知之者，不如好之者，好之者不如乐之者。
Zǐ yuē, zhī zhī zhě, bùrú hào zhī zhě, hào zhī zhě bùrú lè zhī zhě!
The Master [Confucius] said:
'Knowing it is not as good as love for it; love for it is not as good as delight in it.'

Preface

The essential features of *Learning Chinese: A Foundation Course in Mandarin.*

Learning Chinese can be divided into four parts: Units 1-4 with Character lessons 1-3; Units 5-7 with Character lessons 4-6; Units 8-10 with Character lesson 7; and Units 11 and 12. The Character lessons at the point where students can read sufficiently well to make use of graded readers of the sort already available. In addition, there is a chapter that provides some general background to the language, a preliminary lesson on the sounds and their transcription, and an appendix on the Chinese menu. Ten essential features of the book are listed below:

1. It is for a diverse audience.

The book is intended for a diverse audience, specialist and non-specialist alike. But it is particularly conceived for the latter group, for whom language courses are the major source of knowledge of China as well as Chinese. Such students need a course that not only guides them towards basic conversational and literary skills, but also stimulates their curiosity about the linguistic setting of the language and the geography, history and culture of the lands where it is spoken. On completing *Learning Chinese*, students will have a solid foundation for further study of the language, whether in a specialized program of Chinese studies, or in conjunction with work or further study in a Chinese speaking country.

2. It has a discursive style, with content woven into units.

The textbook proceeds discursively, with content organized in units that are made up of a dozen or more topics. A unit (including the character portion) may take three weeks or longer to complete. This approach makes it possible to introduce a wealth of interconnected material that can form the basis of engaging conversations and interesting narratives. So, for example, the final unit of Part 1 introduces (among other things) time phrases, names and titles, introductions and subjects of study. These are practiced piecemeal in the early classes; but later, they are woven together along the lines of the culminating dialogue of that unit (in which a Chinese businessman strikes up a conversation with an overseas student on a bus in Sichuan). Within each lesson, topics are selected so students can build up a conversational repertoire that can be practiced, personalized, and extended from lesson to lesson.

3. It is intellectually stimulating.

The textbook is exuberant rather than restrained. Its Chinese content is current and lively, with subjects that range from ordering food to bargaining, from visiting temples to discussing conditions in Tibet. It is also larded with quotations, rhymes, popular culture, linguistic information, and historical and geographical notes. It is intended to be an intellectually stimulating resource for both students and teachers alike.

4. Its contents are easily transformed into classroom activities.

The selection and ordering of topics is based on the author's experience learning and teaching Chinese over several decades. It is guided by what the beginning student is likely to encounter in and out of the classroom setting, as well as by the need to provide a broad foundation of grammatical, lexical and cultural information for future work in Chinese. It mixes practical topics, such as providing biographical information, buying train tickets, or giving toasts, with topics of general interest, such as geography, regional languages and brand names. Such topics are easily enriched with online materials (such as satellite maps, photographs, video clips and advertisements); they are also easy to transform into effective classroom activities.

5. It can be used for self-instruction.

With occasional help from a Chinese speaker, particularly in the early stages, *Learning Chinese* can serve as a manual for self-instruction. It introduces the language systematically; it has extensive explanations about grammar and usage, as well as suggestions about how to learn the material; it provides a pathway for the inductive learning of characters; it comes with the *flashCube* learning and testing program (see #10); and it can be accessed electronically, with a selection of audio files and other materials from MIT's Opencourseware.

6. Its character lessons can be omitted or used independently.

Chinese is learned more effectively when the enormous task of learning to read in characters is separated from the task of learning the sounds, lexicon, grammar and usage of the language. Because *Learning Chinese* separates character reading from other aspects of learning the language, students who wish to study or review the colloquial language without reference to characters can ignore the character components; while those with sufficient grammatical knowledge can study the character material alone.

7. It emphasizes reading skills over writing; it teaches simplified and traditional characters simultaneously.

The character lessons focus on learning to read in characters. Writing is encouraged for its aesthetic qualities, and as a way to draw attention to the distinguishing features of characters; so is word processing, which makes use of character recognition skills. But the emphasis is on reading. Rather than selecting one character set as primary (or offering separate versions of character material), both the traditional and the simplified are introduced simultaneously. Given the fact that the majority of characters have either only one form or very similar forms, learning to read both is quite feasible. For writing purposes, however, students should probably choose one or the other as their primary medium.

8. It uses an inductive approach to promote character reading.

The character lessons are placed at the end of each unit so that, for the most part, the language represented by the characters is already familiar. Within the lessons, characters are exemplified first in compounds and phrases, then in sentences, dialogues, and narratives, as well as in data sets that present information in tabular form. The approach is inductive. It attempts to provide enough context at each step to make reading possible, and to thereby ease the process of familiarization and discourage studying from isolated lists.

9. It accommodates supplementary material.

Learning Chinese is envisioned as the foundation text for a sequence of Chinese language courses, but although it is comprehensive in its coverage, it can easily accommodate traditional or online supplements of the kind that teachers use to enrich a course and make it their own. Nowadays, such materials range from podcasts for listening and blogs for reading to voice-over-IP telephony for actual conversation. These tools can enrich the learning environment but their effectiveness still depends on a strong foundation of linguistic and cultural knowledge.

10. It is accompanied by a learning/testing program called flashCube.

Assistance in internalizing lesson material is provided by way of a computer program called *flashCube*, developed by Jordan Gilliland while a student at MIT. As the name suggests, *flashCube* delivers through the medium of the computer what has traditionally been provided by tools such as flashcards, vocabulary and phrase notebooks, and tape recorders. *flashCube* stores, in a compact and convenient format, much of the Chinese material presented in the book, and allows learners to test themselves into and out of spoken or written Chinese. At their own convenience learners can test themselves on words, phrases, or sentences, randomly or in sequence, until they are familiar with them. The classroom can then be reserved for more naturalistic practice, for fine tuning, and for dealing with special difficulties. *flashCube* comes with a host of other useful functions that allow the creation of individualized data bases, or instant access to web-based encyclopedic information.

(Part 4)

UNIT 11 (33 pp)

- 11.1 *Constructions with yi 'one'*
11.1.2 yī + VERBS
11.1.3 yī + NOUNS
- 11.2 *Places to see in Beijing (a dialogue)* Ex. 1
- 11.3 *Requests* Ex. 2
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11.3.2 More imposing requests
11.3.3 Requests with implied criticism; complaints
- 11.4 *A geography lesson* Ex. 3a,b,c
- 11.5 *Following a recipe* Ex. 4
- 11.6 *Xuéxí Hànzì* Ex. 5a,b,c,d
- 11.7 *Australia* Ex. 6a,b
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- 11.9 *Confrontation (1)*
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UNIT 12 (35 pp)

- 12.1 *Taking photographs* Ex. 1
- 12.2 *Mei Taide: the story* Ex. 2a,b,c
- 12.3 *The Tian'anmen incident* Ex. 3
- 12.4 *Kinship* Ex. 4a,b,c
- 12.5 *Death* Ex. 5
- 12.6 *The Chinese school system* Ex. 6a,b
- 12.7 *Life in Tianjin* Ex. 7a, b

- 12.8 *Manner adverbials*
 - 12.8.1 Reduplication and the adverbial marker *-de*
 - 12.8.2 Manner adverbials versus predicate complements
 - 12.8.3 The three ‘*de*’s’
 - 12.4 A vivid event (dialogue)
- 12.9 *Confrontation (2) (dialogue)*
 - 12.9.1 Expletives and swearwords
 - 12.9.2 Dialogue
- 12.10 *The Northwind and the Sun.*

The Chinese Menu (Zhōngguó càidān) (23 pp)

Part I: Preliminaries

1. *Types of Chinese food*
2. *The names of dishes*
3. *Some specialized menu terms*
4. *The 8 Chinese cuisines (bā ge càixì)*
5. *Methods of cooking (pēngtiáo fàngfǎ)*
6. *Spices and seasonings (zuóliào)*
7. *Ways of cutting (qiēfǎ)*
8. *Tools (gōngjù), with example sentences*
9. *Usage (shuōfǎ)*

Part II: Dialogue in a Restaurant

1. *Character version*
2. *Pinyin version*

Part III. Sample menu items

完

Unit 11

Jǐ suǒ bú yù, wù shī yú rén.

Self what not want, not bestow to others.

[Zìjǐ de jǐ; suǒyǐ de suǒ, but here, meaning ‘that which’; bú yù = bú yào;
wù = bié; shīyú = gěi; rén = biérén.]

Do not to others what you wouldn't want done to yourself.

Confucius' version of the golden rule.

[Classical Chinese]

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- 11.2 Places to see in Beijing (dialogue)
- 11.3 Requests
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- 11.9 Confrontation, 1 (dialogue)
- 11.10 Rhymes and rhythms

11.1 Constructions with yī ‘one’

11.1.1 Yī + VERB

In addition to combining with a measure word to form a quantifying phrase (yí gè, yì tiáo), yī can also be found directly before a verb, in conjunction with the adverb jiù in the ensuing clause. In such cases, the meaning is ‘as soon as’, or ‘whenever’. You can easily make up a sequence along the following lines to illustrate this usage:

Lǎoshī yí jìn jiàoshì,	xuésheng jiù zhànqīlai;
xuésheng yí zhànqīlai,	jiù gēn lǎoshī shuō: ‘Lǎoshī hǎo’;
xuésheng yì shuōwán,	lǎoshī jiù qǐng tāmen zuòxia;
tāmen yí zuòxia,	lǎoshī jiù kāishǐ diǎnmíng;
lǎoshī yì diǎnwán míng,	jiù kāishǐ shàngkè.

Notes

jiàoshì	N	‘classroom’; <i>jiao</i> as a noun has falling tone; cf <u>jiàoshòu</u> ‘professor’ and <u>jiàoxué</u> ‘education’, but <u>jiāoshū</u> ‘teach’.
kāishǐ	V	‘begin; start to’, with <u>kāihuì de kāi</u> .
diǎnmíng	VO	‘call roll (check-names)’; cf. <u>diǎncài</u> ‘order food’. <u>Diǎn</u> ’s core meaning of ‘dot; point; bit’ can be extended to the notion of ‘a checkmark’ or ‘designation’, hence ‘select; choose; pick out’.

11.1.2 Yī + NOUN

Yī also combines directly with certain nouns to mean ‘all of’; the phrase is typically supported by dōu ‘all’:

Wǒ yì shǒu dōu shì shuǐ.	My hands are covered in water.
Wǒ yì shēn dōu shì hàn.	I’m covered in sweat.
Yí dì dōu shì fàn!	There’s rice all over the floor.
Xiǎoxīn, yí dì dōu shì shuǐ.	Watch it, the floor’s covered in water.
Zhēn kǐpà! Tā yì liǎn dōu shì xiě; hòulái cái zhīdao yuánlái jiùshì liú bíxiě.	It was terrible; her face was covered in blood; turned out she just had a nose-bleed – as we found out later.

11.2 Places to see in Beijing

Professor Kǒng from Běi Dà is visiting Máo Dàwéi’s family in Bōshìdùn. Professor Kǒng is about the same age as his father, so Máo addresses him as shūshu ‘uncle’.

Máo	Kǒng shūshu, nǐ shì Běijīng lái de. Néng bu néng gào su wǒ Běijīng yǒu xiē shénme hǎowánr de dìfang?	Uncle Kong, you’re from Beijing, can you tell me what sort of interesting places there are in Beijing?
Kǒng	Hǎowánr a, ai, hǎowánr de dìfang hěn duō ya: chéng lí yǒu Gùgōng – jiùshì yǐqián de Zǐjìnchéng. Yě yǒu Tiān’ānmén Guǎngchǎng, Tiāntán, Běihǎi. Hěn duō ya!	Interesting places, huh; wow, there are lots of interesting places: in town there’s the Palace Museum – the former Forbidden City. And there’s the Square of Heavenly Peace, the Temple of Heaven, North Lake. Lots!
Máo	Wǒ tīngshuō Běihǎi tèbié měi.	I’ve heard that Beihai is especially attractive.
Kǒng	Shì a, nà shì yīnwèi Běihǎi Gōngyuánr yǒu Báitǎ.	Yes, that’s because in Beihai Park, there’s the White Pagoda.
Máo	Wèishénme yǒu Báitǎ jiù měi ne?	What’s so attractive about the White Pagoda?
Kǒng	Báitǎ hěn piàoliang, yǒu Zàngzú de fēnggé. Fēngjǐng yě hěn měi: zài xiǎoshān shàng, qiánbiānr yǒu hú, liǎngbiānr dōu shì shù.	The White Pagoda is very attractive; [it]’s Tibetan style. The scenery is also very beautiful: [it]’s on a small hill, with a lake in front, and trees all around.

- Máo Nà, chéng wài ne? How about out of town?
- Kǒng Chéng wài a, xīběibiānr yǒu Yíhéyuán, hái yǒu Běijīng Dàxué gēn Qīnghuá Dàxué. Yǒu rén shuō Qīnghuá shì Zhōngguó de MIT. Out of town, there's the Summer Palace in the northwest, as well as Peking University and Tsinghua University. Some people say that Tsinghua is the MIT of China.
- Máo Yīnggāi shuō MIT shì Měiguó de Qīnghuá, duì bu duì? They should say that MIT is the Tsinghua of the US, shouldn't they?

Notes

- a) Gùgōng (former; old-palace); Zǐjīnchéng (purple-forbidden-city); Tiān'ānmén (heaven-peace-gate); Tiāntán (heaven-altar); Báitǎ (white-pagoda)
- b) Zàngzú 'Tibetan-ethnic group'
- c) fēnggé 'style (wind-pattern)'
- d) fēngjǐng 'landscape; scenery (wind-scene)'
- e) liǎngbiānr dōu shì shù, with shì rather than yǒu; not just that 'there are trees on both sides', but that there's a profusion of trees, ie 'there are trees everywhere on both sides'.



Báitǎ shì Zàngzú de fēnggé. [2004, JKW]

Exercise 1. Guided translation

With yourself as the main character, paraphrase (and, if you like, elaborate) the narrative below in Chinese. Then, in class, in groups of 3 or 4, compare your responses and create a single final version to read out in class (or hand in). Your teacher will provide some guidance if needed.

Got in from Shanghai at 10 in the morning. A beautiful day, blue skies, sunny. Rarely had such clear skies so decided to go and see the Great Wall! Not much time, so had to hurry. Took a taxi to the hostel (zhāodàisuǒ) and dumped our bags. Then caught the underground train to Dōngzhímén ('east-direct-gate'). Ran to the bus station, found the bus to Mì Yún ('dense clouds'), bus pulled out as soon as [I] got on. Took an hour and a half to

get to Mì Yún. From Mì Yún, took a minibus to Sīmǎtái. Arrived at the parking lot below the Wall at 3:00. As soon as we arrived, we climbed up to the wall. The lower parts were covered with tourists; but the higher parts were almost empty. Took about 2 hours to go all the way [yìzhí dào] to the highest point and back. Going back, we got caught in traffic jams [sàichē], so we didn't get back till almost 10 pm. By that time, the only place that was open was the Dūnhuáng [The Den] in Cháoyáng District [qū] – so we had a meal there.

11.3 Requests

Recognizing that requests for assistance are impositions on another person's time, speakers can couch their requests in the form of a question that at least gives the potential benefactor a choice; or they can begin the request with a covering phrase like máfan nǐ 'may I bother you' or tuō nǐ yí jiàn shì 'mind if I ask a favor (entrust you one M thing)' – the latter more common when the request involves an item of business rather than just passing help.

Because someone – oneself or others – stands to gain from a request, they may also be associated with preverbal, or 'coverb' phrases, such as the following:

bāng wǒ	help me [to]
gěi nǐ	for your benefit
tì wǒ	in my place
wèi tāmen	for their sake

Exercise 2

You can try combining the above pre-verbal (or 'coverb') phrases with the following actions to form requests – there may be more than one option. (Qǐng can convey a sufficient tone of politeness.)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. mǎi yì zhāng fēijīpiào | buy a plane ticket |
| 2. bǎ biǎo tiánhǎo | fill out the form |
| 3. dǎ ~ jiào yí ge dí | order a taxi |
| 4. bǎ bāoguǒ dǎkāi | open the parcels |
| 5. mǎi yí ge xiāngzi | buy a trunk |
| 6. zuò wǎnfàn | make dinner |
| 7. zhǎo ge jìniànpǐn | find a souvenir |
| 8. zhǎo 314 hào de fángjiān | find room #304 |
| 9. shàngwǎng | to get online |
| 10. bǎ píngzi dǎkāi | open a bottle |
| 11. jiē diànhuà | answer the phone |
| 12. yòng Hànzì xiě míngzi | write the name in characters |
| 13. bǎ huāpíng fàng gāo yìdiǎnr | put the vase higher up |
| 14. jiéyān | give up smoking ('prohibit-cigarettes') |
| 15. tiāo yí gè. | pick one |

Note: The CV wèi (as in wèishénme, to be contrasted with wéi ‘be; make’, written with the same character) seems particularly common in titles of songs and stories

Wǒ wèi nǐ zhùfú.	I wish you happiness. (‘I for you wish-luck’) [song]
Wèi nǐ zhōngqíng.	Walk the line. (‘for you be-deeply-in-love’) [film]
Wèi nǐ kū.	[I] cry for you.
Wèi nǐ zuòzhèng.	[I] vouch for you. (‘for you give-evidence’)
Wèi nǐ chī kuáng.	Go nuts for you. (‘for you eat-crazy’) [novel]

11.3.1 Mild requests

Requests can be couched in a way that suggests they require very little of others. One way to do this is with verb reduplication (or V + yíxià ‘V a time; a while’):

Jiè yíxià nǐ de zìdiǎn, hǎo bu hǎo?	May [I] borrow your dictionary for a bit?
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒmen jièshào yíxià MIT de qíngkuàng, hǎo bu hǎo?	Would you mind saying something about the situation at MIT by way of introduction?
Nǐ néng bu néng gěi wǒ shuōshuo Yīngguó dàxué shì zěnmē biānzhì de?	Could you tell me a little about how English universities are organized?
Néng bù néng gěi wǒmen jiěshì yíxià ‘sì’ hé ‘miào’ nèi liǎng ge cí zěnmē bù yíyàng?	Would you mind explaining to us how the two words, <u>sì</u> (‘temple’) and <u>miào</u> (‘shrine’) differ?

Notes

- Contrast V jièshào ‘introduce’ and V jiěshì ‘explicate; explain’.
- Qíngkuàng and qíngxíng are near synonyms.
- biānzhì V, literally ‘weave together’, but also ‘work out; organize’.

As the previous examples show, the question form gives the appearance of choice on the part of the donor and, provided that only minor assistance is required, offers a conventional way of pre-empting any possible offence. Tag questions may serve the same purpose:

Qǐng bǎ làjiàng náguòlai, hǎo ma?	Please bring the chillie paste, okay?
Qǐng bǎ cù diguòlai, hǎo bu hǎo.	Please pass the vinegar, okay?

Notes

- dì ‘pass; forward; transmit’; dìguòlai is generally used for passing something at the table, rather than going elsewhere to get it (náguòlai). Recall other verbs in the ‘carrying’ domain: ná ‘carry in the hands’; dài ‘bring someone; carry something light’; káng ‘carry something heavy; lug’; tái ‘carry by lifting, as a table or trunk’, tí ‘carry in the hand, with arms down, as a briefcase’.

11.3.2 More imposing requests

With requests that involve more work on the part of the donor, the imposition can be acknowledged with phrases such as those mentioned earlier, involving the verbs máfan ‘to bother; annoy’ and tuō ‘entrust’:

Tuō nǐ yí jiàn shì: bāng wǒ dìng yí ge fángjiān, hǎo bu hǎo?	May I ask you something? can you help me make a room reservation?
Tuō nǐ yí jiàn shì: nǐ qù Kūnmíng, qǐng bǎ wǒ de yí jiàn dàyī náhuílai.	Can I ask you for something? [When] you go to Kunming, would you bring back a coat of mine?
Máfan nǐ kàn yíxià xíngli, wǒ děi qu zhǎo ge xǐshǒujiān.	Would you mind watching my luggage – I have to go and find a lavatory.
Máfan nǐ bǎ zhèi ge bāoguǒ gěi lǎobǎn, hǎo bu hǎo?	Would you mind giving this parcel to the boss?
Rúguǒ nǐ míngtiān yǒu kòng de huà, máfan nǐ bāng wǒ kāi ge hùtóu, hǎo bu hǎo?	If you happen to have some time tomorrow, would you mind help- ing me to open a bank account?
Máfan nǐ bāng wǒ tiánhǎo zhèi xiē shēnqǐngbiǎo.	Would you mind helping me to fill out these application forms?

Notes

- ding V ‘to book; subscribe to’; not, according to the characters, the ding of yíding.
- bāoguǒ N ‘parcel; package’
- yǒu kòngr ‘have [free] time’; obviously related to kōng with level tone, ‘empty; hollow; blank’, seen in words such as kōngtiáo ‘airconditioning’, kōngqì ‘air’.
- hùtóu N ‘bank account’
- tián V ‘to fill [out]’; tiánhǎo ‘fill out properly’; tiánwán ‘finish filling out’
- shēnqǐngbiǎo N ‘application forms (apply-form)’

11.3.3 Requests with implied criticism

Requesting others to modify their behavior – in other words, complaining – is more sensitive; typically it takes the form of a request plus a reason for complaint:

Qǐng nǐ bǎ diànshì kāi xiǎo yìdiǎnr, hǎo bu hǎo? Yǒu diǎnr chǎo.	Would you mind switching down the TV? It’s a bit loud.
Qǐng bǎ zìxíngchē fàng zài wàitou, hǎo ma? Zhèr tài jǐ le.	Would you mind putting your bike outside? Space is tight here. (‘too crowded’)

Qǐng shuō xiǎoshēng yìdiǎnr, Would you mind speaking more softly?
hǎo ma? Wǒ méi fǎ kànshū a. I can't concentrate.

Notes

- a) jǐ 'be crowded; pressed'
b) shuō xiǎoshēng yìdiǎnr 'speak more softly'; shuō dàshēng yìdiǎnr 'speak louder'
c) méi fǎ = méiyǒu fǎzi 'no way'

People cutting in line can be a problem at ticket booths. Here are some progressively more abrupt complaints couched in the form of requests; foreigners probably shouldn't venture past the first.

Qǐng nǐ pái yíxià duì. Please line up.
Bú yào chāduì! Don't cut in line!
Páiduì qù, nǐ máng shénme? Go line up – what's your hurry!

Notes

páiduì VO 'line up (arrange-line); chāduì. 'cut in line (insert-line)'

11.4 A Geography Lesson

1. Zhōngguó dì dà wù bó

Wǒ jīntiān yào gēn nǐmen shuō yìdiǎnr Zhōngguó dìlǐ. Nǐmen dōu zhīdào, Zhōngguó shì yí ge hěn dà de guójiā, rénkǒu yě hěn duō. Zhōngguó rén de shuōfǎ shì: 'Zhōngguó dì dà wù bó, lìshǐ yōujiǔ.' 'Wù bó' de yìsi shì zīyuán hěn duō, hěn fēngfù'; 'yōujiǔ' de yìsi shì 'hěn cháng shíjiān'. Kànkàn dìtú jiù zhīdào Zhōngguó duō dà le. Cháoxiǎn, Éluósī, Měnggǔ, Āfùhàn, Bājīstǎn, Níbó'ěr, Yìndù, Miǎndiàn, Lǎowō, hái yǒu Yuènnán dōu shì Zhōngguó de língúo.

2. Huáng Hé gēn Cháng Jiāng

Zhōngguó yǒu liǎng tiáo dà hé, Huáng Hé gēn Cháng Jiāng. Huáng Hé zài běibiānr, Cháng Jiāng zài nánbiānr. Shànghǎi zài Cháng Jiāng biānr shang, Nánjīng, Wǔhàn, Chóngqìng yě zài Cháng Jiāng biānr shang. Huáng Hé gēn Cháng Jiāng de shuǐ dōu shì cóng Qīng-Zàng Gāoyuán liúxiàlai de. Huáng Hé liúguò Gānsù, Nèiměnggǔ, Shānxī hé Shānxī de shíhou, shuǐ biàn+de yuèlái-yuèhuáng, yīnwèi zhèi xiē dìfāng de tǔ shì

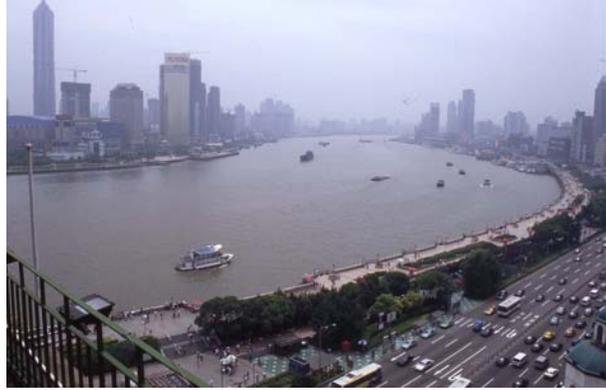
huángsè de, jiào huángtǔ, suǒyǐ Zhōngguó rén jiào zhèi tiáo hé Huáng Hé. Huáng Hé shì huáng de, běifāng nóngcūn de tiān, dì, hé fāngzi yě dōu shì huáng de.

Měinián xiàtiān, běifāng xiàyǔ de shíhou, Huáng Hé de shuǐ bǐjiào duō. Kěshi bú xiàyǔ de shíhou, Huáng Hé de shuǐ jiù hěn shǎo, yǒushíhou chàbuduō méiyǒu shuǐ. Wǒ tīngshuō chàbuduō èrshí nián yǐqián, zài Shāndōng de Jǐ'nán, kěyǐ qí zìxíngchē guò Huáng Hé. Yīnwèi shuǐ yǒushíhou bù duō, suǒyǐ zài Huáng Hé shàng kànbudào shénme dà chuán, zhǐ kàndedào hěn duō xiǎo de dùchuán. Xiàyǔ xià+de duō de shíhou, Huáng Hé yǒu hóngshuǐ de wèntí. Zài 1855 nián, Huáng Hé xiàyóu yǒu hěn dà de shuǐzāi. Jiéguǒ ne, běnlái Huáng Hé cóng Shāndōng nánbù liúdào hǎi lǐ, xiànzài, Huáng Hé cóng Shāndōng běibù liúdào hǎi lǐ. Hěn duō rén zài 1855 nián nèi cì dàshuǐ zhōng sǐ le.

Cháng Jiāng shì Zhōngguó de língwài yì tiáo dà hé. Cháng Jiāng yě jiào 'Yángzǐ Jiāng'. Qíshí, Cháng Jiāng zài bù tóng de dìfang yǒu bù tóng de míngzi. Bǐrú shuō, zài Shànghǎi, Nánjīng nèi xiē dìfang dàjiā jiào Cháng Jiāng Yángzǐ Jiāng. Zài Sìchuān, Yúnnán nèi xiē dìfang dàjiā jiào Cháng Jiāng Jīnshā Jiāng. Yěxǔ yīnwèi yǐqián dào Zhōngguó de wàiguó rén dàduōshù dōu dāi zài Shànghǎi dào Nánjīng nèi yí duàn, suǒyǐ tāmen dōu yòng Yángzǐ zhèi ge míngzi.

3. Hé gēn jiāng

Nǐmen yěxǔ juéde hěn qíguài, wèishénme Zhōngwén yǒu 'hé', yě yǒu 'jiāng', zhèi liǎng ge cí? Wǒmen shuō Cháng Jiāng, Zhū Jiāng (jīngguò Guǎngzhōu de nèi tiáo dà hé), hái yǒu Hàn Jiāng (zài Guǎngdōng), Mǐn Jiāng (zài Fújiàn), hé Lí Jiāng (zài Guǎngxī). Dōu zài nánbiānr. (Cháng Jiāng yǐnán de dìfang yě kěyǐ jiào Jiāngnán – xiàng Chángshā, Wǔhàn, Nánchāng, Nánjīng nèi xiē chéngshì.) Hé ne, xiàng Huáng Hé, Huái Hé (zài Jiāngsū, Ānhuī, Húběi) dàduōshù dōu zài běibù. 'Jiāng' zhèi ge cí bǐjiào lǎo, chule hé de míngzi yǐwài, dàjiā píngcháng bú tài yòng le. Píngcháng shuōhuà de shíhou, wǒmen yòng 'hé', bǐfāng shuō: 'Zhōngguó yǒu liǎng tiáo dà hé'; 'Měiguó zuì cháng de hé shì Mixīxībī hé.'



Chángjiāng jīngguó Shànghǎi. [JKW 2005]

4. Sānxiá

"Sānxiá" nǐmen yěxǔ tīngshuō-guo ba. Zài Cháng Jiāng zhōngyóu, héshuǐ liúguò yìxiē hěn zhǎi de shānqū. Yǒu yí duàn, Cháng Jiāng zhǐ yǒu chàbuduō yìbǎi mǐ kuān, liǎng biānr dōu shì yòu gāo yòu dòu de shān, hěn zhuàngguān. Yóukè dōu hěn xǐhuan kàn zhèiyàng de fēngjǐng. Kěshì yěxǔ nǐmen yě tīngshuō-guo, wèi le fāzhǎn diànlì, zài Cháng Jiāng Sānxiá de zhèi yí duàn, xiū-le yí ge hěn dà de shuǐbà, héshuǐ yānmò-le hěnduō cūnzi, nóngmín děi bāndào bǐjiào gāo de dìfang huòzhě děi qù biéde dìfang.

5. Gāo shān, shāmò

Nǐmen xǐhuan páshān ma? Xǐhuan tànsuǒ dàzìrán ma? Nǐ kànkàn Zhōngguó ditú, nǐ huì kàndào Zhōngguó dàbùfen dōu shì gāoshān huòzhě shāmò. Shìjiè shang zuì gāo de shān, hěn duō zài Xīzàng. Zhūmùlángmǎfēng jiu zài Xīzàng hé Níbó'ěr de biānjiè shang. Zhōngguó xīběi yǒu liǎng tiáo dà shānmài: zuì běibiānr de shì Tiān Shān; gèng nán yìdiǎnr, zài Xīnjiāng hé Xīzàng zhōngjiān shì Kūnlún shānmài. Xīběi yě yǒu hěn duō shāmò – shuǐ shǎo, shù shǎo, rén shǎo, tàiyáng hěn dà hěn rè de dìfang. Yào guò shāmò háishi qí luòtuo zuì hǎo, yīnwèi luòtuo kěyǐ zǒu hěn yuǎn de lù ér bù yòng hē shuǐ.

6. Rénkǒu

Zhōngguó xībù dōu shì shān, běibù shāmò hěn duō. Nèi xiē dìfang yīnwèi shuǐ bù duō huò tǔdì bù hǎo, bù néng zhòng zhuāngjia, suǒyǐ rén bù duō. Nǐ dǎkāi yì běn Zhōngguó ditú kàn yì zhāng dìxíngtú, nǐ jiu huì zhīdao wèishénme Zhōngguó rénkǒu zuì duō de

difang dōu zài dōngbù. Dōngbù bǐjiào píng, tǔdì bǐjiào féiwò, kěyǐ zhòng màizi gēn dàozi. Tèbié shì Cháng Jiāng běibiānr de Huáběi Píngyuán hé Cháng Jiāng zhōngyóu xiàyóu de píngyuán. Zhōngguó dōngnán rénkǒu yě bǐjiào duō. Xīnán bù píng, shān hěn duō, kěshì féiwò de tǔdì yě hěn duō, kěyǐ zhǎng dàozi, nóngmín kěyǐ chī mǐfàn.

7. Sìchuān Péndì

Sìchuān yě shì rénkǒu bǐjiào duō de shěng. Sìchuān shì ge péndì, sībīānr dōu shì shān, zhōngjiān hěn dà de difang dōu bǐjiào dī. Yīnwèi Sìchuān hái bǐjiào qióng, suǒyǐ Sìchuān hěn duō rén qù biéde difang dǎgōng. Sìchuānhuà yě suàn shì běifāng fāngyán, kěshì Sìchuān rén shuō Pǔtōnghuà dài hěn zhòng de kǒuyīn, wàiguó lái de xuésheng yěxǔ zài nàr zhù yí duàn shíjiān yǐhòu cái néng tīngdeguàn.

8. Wǔ Yuè

Zhōngguó rén juéde shān suīrán hěn měi hěn zhuàngguān, kěshì yě hěn kěpà. Chuántǒng de Zhōngguó rén rènwéi shān shì shén, xiān, móguǐ zhù de difang, hěn wēixiǎn. Búguò yǒude shān Zhōngguó rén hěn xǐhuan qù. Wǔ Yuè shì wǔ zuò yǒumíng de shān. (Yuè jiùshì gāodà de shān de yìsi.) Dōngyuè shì Tàishān (zài Shāndōng), Běiyuè shì Héngshān (zài Shānxī), Xīyuè shì Huáshān (zài Shānxī), Nányuè shì Héngshān (zài Húnán), Zhōngyuè shì Sōngshān (zài Hénán). Yǒu liǎng zuò jiào Héngshān, duì ma? Liǎng zuò Héngshān dúyīn shì yíyàng, kěshì Hànzì bù yíyàng. Shānxī de Héngshān shì ‘shùxīnpáng’ de ‘héng’ zì (恆), Húnán de shì ‘shuānglǐrén’ de ‘héng’ zì (衡). Nèi wǔ zuò shān shì Dàojiào de míngshān; lingwài Zhōngguó yě yǒu sì ge Fójiào de míngshān. Sìchuān de Éméi shān jiùshì qízhōng de yí ge. Zhōngguó rén xǐhuan pá zhèi xiē míngshān, yě chángcháng zài shāndǐng zhù yí ge wǎnshàng kàn fēngjǐng. Yīnwèi zuìjìn jiàn-le hěn duō lǎnchē, kěyǐ cóng shān xià zuò chē dào shānyāo huò shāndǐng, suǒyǐ xiànzài jiùshì niánjì dà yìdiǎnr de yóukè yě kěyǐ pá míngshān. Kěshì wǒ zìjǐ juéde páshān yīnggāi shì fèixīn de huódòng, bù yīnggāi tài qīngsōng, háishi zǒushàngqu, páshàngqu hǎo, shíjiān cháng yìdiǎnr, nà wúsuo wèi, zhèi yàng cái kěyǐ shuō shì hǎohàn!

With Chén Tōng.



Sunset over Yùlóng Xuěshān, near Lìjiāng.

Shēngcí

dìlǐ	cf dìlǐxué
zīyuán	‘natural resources’
fēngfù	SV ‘plentiful; rich’
línguó	ie lín-guó; guójiā pángbiānr de guójiā: Jiānádà shì Měiguó línguó zhīyī.
Qīng-Zàng	Qīnghǎi-Xīzàng; kàn dìtú.
gāoyuán	hǎibá bǐjiào gāo de dà piàn píngdì.
liú; liúguo	V ‘flow; flow through’
dùchuán	guò hé guò hú de chuán.
hóngshuǐ	‘flooding’
xiàyóu / zhōngyóu / shàngyóu	‘the lower reaches / middle reaches / upper reaches [river]’
-zāi	‘disaster’; eg <u>shuǐzāi</u> ‘floods’; <u>chóngzāi</u> ‘plague of insects’; <u>tiānzāi</u> ‘natural disaster’; <u>huǒzāi</u> ‘fire [as disaster]’; <u>hànzāi</u> ‘drought’.
Jīnshājiāng	‘gold-sands-river’ [the Yangtze along the Sichuan-Yunnan border]
dāi	= tíngliú ‘stop and stay’
yí duàn	‘a section of’
shānqū	shān duō de dìqū.
mǐ	‘meter = measure of length’
dǒu	SV ‘steep’
zhuànguān	SV ‘magnificent’
fāzhǎn	V ‘build; develop’
diànlì	‘electrical power’
shuǐbà	‘dam’
yānmò	V ‘inundate; flood’
tànsuǒ	V ‘explore’
dàzìrán	‘nature; Nature’
shāmò	‘deserts’
ér	Conj. ‘and; but’; érqǐe de ér.
biānjìe	‘borders’

- fēng	‘peak’
shānmài	‘mountain ranges’
zhòng	SV ‘heavy’
zhuāngjia	‘crops’
dìxíngtú	‘relief map’
féiwò	SV ‘fertile’
màizi, dàozi	‘wheat; rice [as a plant]’
Huáběi	Zhōnghuá de huá; běibiānr de běi.
péndì	‘basin; bowl’
qióng	SV; méiyóu qián, méiyóu dōngxī de.
dǎgōng	‘[colloq] to seek work; work’; dǎkǎi de dǎ, gōngzuò de gōng.
suàn	‘calculate; regard as’; dǎsuàn de suàn.
rènwéi	V ‘regard ... as / to be’; rènshi de rèn, chéngwéi de chéng.
xiān, móguǐ	‘celestial beings; demons’
wēixiǎn	SV ‘dangerous’
dúyīn	‘[reading] pronunciation’; dúshū de dū; shēngyīn de yīn.
Dàojiào	‘Taoism’; zhīdào de dào; yǒu dàolǐ de dào; jiàoshì de jiào.
qízhōng	‘among them’; see <i>notes</i> , below.
shāndǐng	‘top of a mountain’
lǎnchē	‘cable-car’
shānyāo	‘mid-slope (mountain-waist)’
fèixīn	VO ‘take a lot of trouble to’
qīngsōng	SV ‘relaxed’
wúsuǒwèi	‘never mind; [it] doesn’t matter (nothing to be said)’; wújiā-kèguī de wú.
hǎohàn	‘a man; a hero (good-Han)’

Notes

qízhōng ‘among them (their-midst)’; qíshí (‘its-actual’) de qí; zhōngxīn de zhōng.

- Egs. 1. Yígòng yǒu èrshí bā ge xuéshēng, qízhōng Riběn rén zuì duō.
 2. Zài Xīnxīlán de shí dà chūkǒu shìchǎng zhōng, yǒu liù ge zài Yàzhōu, qízhōng Riběn shì Xīnxīlán chǎnpǐn chūkǒu de dì-èr dà shìchǎng.

[cited from Beijing University’s language corpus site]

Exercise 3

a) Translate the follow excerpts (except #5, to be paraphrased in Chinese):

1. Huáng Hé liúguò Nèiměnggǔ hé Shǎnxī de shíhou, shuǐ biàn+de yuèlái-yuèhuáng.
2. Yíqián dào Zhōngguó de wàiguó rén dàduōshù dōu dāi zài Shànghǎi dào Nánjīng nèi yí duàn.
3. Wèile fāzhǎn diànlì, zài Cháng Jiāng Sānxiá de zhèi yí duàn, xiū-le yí ge hěn dà de shuǐbà, héshuǐ yānmò-le hěnduō cūnzi.
4. Yào guò shāmò, háishi qí luòtuo zuì hǎo, yīnwèi luòtuo kěyǐ zǒu hěn yuǎn de lù ér bù yòng hē shuǐ.
5. [Paraphrase in Chinese] Zhōngguó dì dà wù bó, lishǐ yōujiǔ.

b) Explain or identify the following:

1. Liúguò, without a hyphen, tīngshuō-guò, with a hyphen.
2. The + in 'Xiàyǔ xià+de duō de shíhou'.
3. Distinguish the following by citing compounds or phrases: eg suàn/suān; dǎsuàn de suàn; suānlàtāng de suān. Some are homonyms.

Cí/cì; hé/hé; zhòng/zhòng and zhōng/zhōng/zhǒng; zhāng/zhǎng.

c) Answer the questions:

1. Línguó shì shénme yìsì? Bǎ Měiguó de línguó lièxiàlai. Fǎguó de ne?
2. Huáng Hé cóng nǎlǐ liú dào nǎlǐ?
3. Wèishénme yǒu rén shuō Huáng Hé bǐ Cháng Jiāng wēixiǎn?
4. Wèishénme xiàmiàn de Zhōngguó dìtú yǒu yí ge Shanxi, yě yǒu yí ge Shaanxi?
5. Zhōngwén zěnme yǒu 'hé', yě yǒu 'jiāng' nèi liǎng ge cí?
6. Zhūmùlángmǎfēng zài nǎr? Yīngwén de míngzi shì shénme?
7. Luòtuo Yīngwén zěnme shuō? Nǎlǐ luòtuo zuì chángjiàn?

d) Essay:

Describe the Mississippi to friends in China: longest; flows from...to...; upper/middle/lower reaches; boats; floods....



11.5 Following a recipe

Menus are another prototypical context for the use of bǎ (or its synonym, jiāng). Here are oral instructions from our own dà shīfu ‘master chef’, Chén Tōng lǎoshī, for making jiācháng dòufu. He has already laid the various ingredients out on the kitchen table:

zhǔliào (‘basic ingredients’):	dòufu yíkuài		
fùliào (‘secondary ingredients’):	qīngjiāo	xiānggū	mù’ěr
	<i>peppers</i>	<i>mushrooms</i>	<i>wood-ears</i>
tiáoliào (‘seasonings’)			
jiàng ‘sauce’	dòubànjiàng	‘thick spicy broad bean sauce (bean-segment-sauce)’	
yóu ‘oil’			
jiàng ‘sauce’	jiàngyóu,	‘soy sauce’	
	xiāngyóu	‘sesame oil (fragrant-oil)’	
táng ‘sugar’			
jiǔ ‘wine; liquor’	liàojiǔ,	‘cooking wine’	
	diànfěn	‘starch’	
jiāng ‘ginger’	jiāngmò,	‘chopped ginger’	
mò ‘tips; fine slices’			
cōng ‘onions’	qīngcōng,	‘onions (green-onions)’	
tāng ‘soup’	gāotāng.	‘soup-stock (high-soup)’	

You gather round and he gives instructions (zuòfǎ), in steps (bù), as follows:

- Dì-yī bù: Xiān bǎ dòufu qiē chéng chángfāng kuài. Bǎ qīngjiāo qiē chéng piàn. Bǎ qīngcōng qiē chéng mò. [bǎ...qiē chéng kuài/piàn/mò]
- Dì-èr bù: Bǎ guō fàng zài lúzi shàng shāorè.
- Dì-sān bù: Bǎ yóu fàngjìn guō li, shāodào jiǔ-chéng rè. Bǎ jiāngmò fàngdào guō li chǎo yíxià. Ránhòu zài bǎ dòubànjiàng fàngjìnqu chǎo yíxià.
- Dì-sì bù: Xiànzài bǎ gāotāng, xiānggū, mù’ěr hé dòufu fàngjìn guō li, ránhòu zài bǎ yìdiǎnr jiàngyóu hé táng fàngjìnqu. Bǎ zhèi xiē dōngxi shāokāi yíhòu, bǎ huǒ tiáoxiǎo.
- Dì-wǔ bù: Xiǎohuǒ shāo yì fēn zhōng, bǎ shuǐ diànfěn fàngjìnqu, zài bǎ qīngjiāopiàn hé jiāngmò fàngjìnqu. Zuìhòu zài cài shàng fàng yìdiǎnr xiāngyóu hé cōngmò. Jiācháng dòufu jiu zuòhǎo le. *After Chen Tong, 10/26/04*

Notes

qiē	V	cut	chéng	V	become; into
chángfāng	SV	rectangular	shāo	V	cook; to heat
guō	N	a wok	lúzi	N	stove; cooker
jiǔ-chéng	90% [of boiling] ('9 parts')		tiáo	V	adjust
			tiáoxiǎo		turn down [flames; radio]

Exercise 4: Translate the following, being careful to account for all the words:

1. Bǎ guō fàng zài lúzi shàng shāorè.
2. Bǎ zhèi xiē dōngxī shāokāi yǐhòu, bǎ huǒ tiáoxiǎo.
3. Zài bǎ qīngjiāopiànr hé jiāngmò fàngjìnqù.
4. Zuìhòu zài cài shàng fàng yìdiǎnr xiāngyóu. Jiācháng dòufu jiu zuòhǎo le.



Zài bāo jiǎozi. [JKW 2005]

11.6 Xuéxí Hànzì

Yǒurén shuō xué Hànyǔ bù yídìng děi xuéxí Hànzì. Yìsi yèxǔ shì gāng kāishǐ xuéxí Hànyǔ, guāng xué huìhuà bù xué Hànzì shì yǒu dào lǐ de; zhèiyàng xuéshēngmen kěyǐ zhùyì dào fāyīn, yǔfǎ, tíngāo tāmen de huìhuà nénglì. Zài shuō, yǐjīng yǒu diǎnr Hànyǔ de jīchǔ, xuéxí yuèdú kěyǐ gèng kuài, xiàolǜ gèng gāo. Kěshì guò-le yì liǎng ge xuéqī yǐhòu, néng shuōhuà bú rěnde zì jiu bù néng zhēnde liǎojiě Zhōngguó. Fǎnzhèng, nà shì wǒ de kànfǎ. Zhōngguó měi ge dìfāng dōu yǒu Hànzì, chéngshì yǒu, nóngcūn yě yǒu. Bú rěnshi zì nǐ jiùshi ge wénmáng! Zhēn diūliǎn! Bú rěnshi zì nǐ jiu bù néng kànshū, bù néng

kànbào, bù néng chàng kǎlāOK, yě kànbudǒng biāoyǔ, kànbudǒng duìlián, chūnlián shénme de.

Yěxǔ nǐmen chàbuduō dōu zài xué Hànzì, néng rènshi liǎng sān bǎi ge zì le. Kěshì Hànzì yǒu liǎng zhǒng, duì ma, yǒu fántǐzì, yě yǒu jiǎntǐzì. Nǐmen xué de shì nǐ zhǒng? Zhōngguó Dàlù gēn Xīnjiāpō dōu yòng jiǎntǐzì; Táiwān hé yì xiē hǎiwài Huárén dōu yòng fántǐzì. Táiwān rén yǒude bù xǐhuan yòng jiǎntǐzì, shuō chuántǒng de zì cái shì guīfàn de; Dàlù de dàoshi bù zěnme yángé, suīrán dàduōshù de shíhou yòng de shì jiǎntǐzì, kěshì yǒude shíhou yě yòng fántǐzì. Bǐfāng shuō, shāngdiàn de zhāopái, míngpiàn yǒushíhou yě yòng fántǐzì. Qián jǐ nián Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ dàoshi hǎoxiàng yào guīfàn yòng zì, shuō bù néng suǐbiàn yòng fántǐzì le, yíding děi yòng jiǎntǐzì. Zhèi yàng dàijiā xiě de zì jiu yíyàng le.

Xué Hànzì hěn yǒu yìsi, duì ma; kěshì yǒude shíhou Hànzì bù róngyì jìzhù! Zěnme bàn? Lǎoshī cháng shuō xué yí ge zì yīnggāi kàn nèi ge zì de piānpáng. Hěn duō Hànzì yǒu liǎng ge piānpáng: yí ge shì xíngpáng, yí ge shì shēngpáng. Xíngpáng yě kěyǐ jiào bùshǒu. Bùshǒu chángcháng yǒu zìjǐ de míngzi: rénzìpáng; kǒuzìpáng; yánzìpáng; jīnzìpáng; sāndiǎnshǔi; cǎozítóu; zhúzitóu, dēngdēng. Nàme, lǎoshī kěyǐ wèn nǐmen: chī (吃) nèi ge zì de bùshǒu shì shénme? Nà, nǐ kěyǐ shuō chī de bùshǒu shì kǒuzìpáng (口). Huòzhě, lǎoshī wèn nǐmen shuōhuà de huà nèi gē zì (話/话) de bùshǒu shì shénme, nǐ jiu kěyǐ shuō, huà de bùshǒu shì yánzìpáng (言/话). Huòzhě, lǎoshī kěyǐ wèn nǐmen, nǐ xiē zì yǒu qǐngkè de qǐng (請/请) de shēngpáng (青)? Nǐ jiù kěyǐ shuō qíngtiān de qíng (晴), huòzhě qíngxíng de qíng (情).

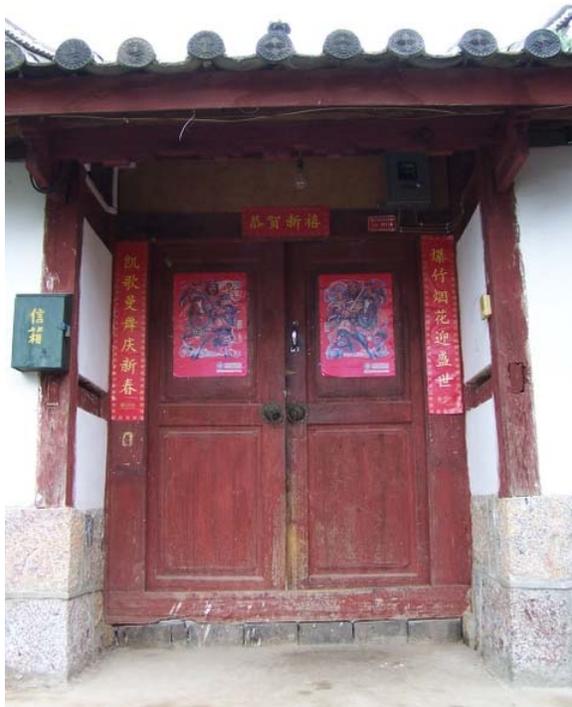
Yěxǔ nǐmen yě xiǎng zhīdào Zhōngguó de xiǎo háizi zěnme xuéxí Hànzì. Wǒ bù zhīdao tāmen xiànzài yòng shénme fāngfǎ, keshì yǐqián, tāmen yòng yìxiē shū, xiàng Sān Zì Jīng, Qiān Zì Wén. Zhèi xiē shū shì tèbié wèile gěi xiǎoháir jièshao zuì jīchǔ de Hànzì xiě de. Sān Zì Jīng, měi jù yǒu sān ge zì, Qiān Zì Wén, měi jù yǒu sì ge zì. Qíshí, nèi liǎng běn shū búdàn yǒu shēngzì, érqǐ yě yǒu Zhōngguó lishǐ, zhèxué, wénhuà de nèiróng. Gěi nǐmen shuō jǐ ge lizi. Zhè shì Sān Zì Jīng de jǐ jù; shì yòng wényánwén xiě de, kěshì nǐmen kànkàn Yīngwén de fānyì jiu dǒng le.

養不教，	Yǎng bú jiào,	Raise [a child] not instruct,
父之過；	fù zhī guò;	father's error;
教不嚴，	jiào bù yán,	teach not rigorous,
師之惰。	shī zhī duò.	teacher's laziness.

Hái yǒu:

玉不琢，	Yù bù zhuó,	Jade not polished,
不成器；	bù chéng qì;	not become 'an implement' (ie useful)
人不學，	rén bù xué,	person not study,
不知義。	bù zhī yì.	not know righteousness.

Shuō de hěn yǒu dào lǐ, duì. ma?



Bú rènshi zì nǐ jiùshì ge wénmáng! [JKW 1997]

Shēngcí biǎo

gāng	ADV 'just; only; a short while ago'
guāng	ADV <u>zhíyǒu</u> ; <u>guāng</u> 's core meaning is 'brightness'.
huìhuà	'conversation (capable-words)'
zhùyì	V 'pay attention'
fāyīn	'pronunciation (issue-sounds)'
yǔfǎ	'grammar'
tígāo	'raise; enhance; improve (raise-high)'

zài shuō	‘moreover; what’s more’
jīchǔ	‘foundation; basis’; SV ‘basic; fundamental’
yuèdú	‘reading’; dúshū de dú.
xiàolǜ	‘efficiency’
rènde	= rènshi
wénmáng	‘an illiterate; illiteracy (language-blind)’
diūliǎn	VO ‘lose face; be shameful’
duìlián	‘(opposing-couplet); antithetical written sayings, of the sort that adorn entrance-ways, scrolls etc.’
biāoyǔ	‘posters with slogans or exhortations written on them’; cf. <u>kǒuhào</u> ‘slogans’
chūnlián	‘New Year couplets (eg on doorways)’; cf. <u>duìlián</u> .
hǎiwài	‘overseas’
Huárén	‘Chinese [people]’
guīfàn	a standard; a norm; SV ‘standard; according to the norm’
dàoshi	ADV ‘on the contrary’
yángé	SV ‘be strict; rigid’
zhāopái	‘shop signs’
jìzhù	‘remember (note-stay)’
piānpáng	‘character components (on the side-next to)’
wèile	‘in order to’; wèishénme de wèi + le.
měi jù	= měi ge jùzi.
jùzi	‘sentence’; <u>yí ge jùzi</u> .
búdàn...érqiě	‘not only... but [what’s more]....’
zhéxué	‘philosophy’; cf. <u>zhéxuéjiā</u> .
nèiróng	‘contents’; shìnèi de nèi; róngyi de róng .
wényánwén	‘Classical Chinese’
fānyì	‘translation/translate’
yǒu dào lǐ	‘makes sense’; cf. <u>Méiyóu dào lǐ</u> .

Notes

gāng

gāng dào ‘just arrived’

gāng xué-le yì nián ‘just completed a year’

Gāng chūqù zěnmē yòu huílai le.

‘[You] just left, how come you’re back again?’

guāng

Lǜ màozi guāng shì gěi nánrén dài de ma?

‘Is it only men who wear the green cap?’

[The ‘lǜ màozi’ is worn by cuckolds.]

dào<shi>

Wǒ dào bù juéde lěng! ‘I’m not cold [contrary to what you might expect].’

Tā dào shì méiyóu shénme wàiguó kǒuyīn!

‘She, surprisingly, doesn’t have a foreign accent.’

búdàn...érqiě

Búdàn jiǎndān érqiě miǎnfèi! (miǎnfèi 'avoid-fee')
It's not only simple, it's free!

Búdàn jīqì féicháng bù hǎo, érqiě shòuhòu-fúwù yě féicháng bù hǎo. ('sell-after service')
Not only is the machine no good, but the aftersale's service isn't any good either.

Exercise 5

a) Translate these excerpts:

1. Yìsì yèxǔ shì gāng kāishǐ xuéxí Hànyǔ, guāng xué huìhuà bù xué Hànzì shì yǒu dàolǐ de.
2. Qián jǐ nián Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ dàoshì hǎoxiàng yào guīfàn yòng zì, shuō bù néng suíbiàn yòng fántǐzì le, yídìng děi yòng jiǎntǐzì.

b) Define in Chinese; some definitions cite synonyms or opposites; others are descriptive, often beginning with a modifying phrase+de.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. wénmáng | 2. duīliǎn |
| 3. fāyīn | 4. shuǐbà |
| 5. shāndǐng | 6. qīngsōng |

c) Distinguish the following by producing typical phrases for each:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. duìlián / diūliǎn | 2. biāoyǔ / biāozhǔn |
| 3. fāyīn / fāngyán | 4. zhùyì / jìzhù |

d) Answer the questions:

1. Táiwān rén duì jiǎntǐzì yǒu shénme kànfǎ? Nǐ ne?
2. Sān Zì Jīng shì shénme yàng de shū?
3. Xué Hànzì shénme fāngfǎ zuì hǎo?

11.7 Australia

Jiǎ is a foreign student attending Nanjing University; Yǐ is a Chinese student at Nán Dà.

Jiǎ Nǐ yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi ma? Do you have any siblings?

Yǐ Yǒu ge jiějie, yǒu ge mèimei! I have older and younger sisters.

Jiǎ. Tāmen yě zhù zai Nánjīng ma? Do they also live in Nanjing?

- Yī. Jiějie zhù zhèr, wǒ mèi jià-le ge Àozhōurén. Tāmen xiān zài Nánjīng zhù le liǎng nián, ránhòu bāndào Àozhōu qù le. My older sister lives here; my younger married an Australian. They first lived in Nanjing for a couple of years, then moved to Australia.
- Jiǎ O, tāmen zhù zai Àozhōu! Oh, they live in Australia!
- Yī Shì a, zài Xīní, yǐjīng zài nàr sān nián le. Kāi-le yì jiā lǚxíngshè, shēngyì bú cuò. Yes, in Sydney, they've already been there 3 years. They opened a travel agency, business isn't bad.
- Jiǎ Fāngbiàn; hǎo mǎi fēijīpiào ya! Convenient; good for buying airtickets!
- Yī Shì a; tamen jīngcháng lái kàn wǒmen, qímǎ, yì nián yí cì! For sure; they regularly come to see us, at least once a year.
- Jiǎ. Wǒ yě zài Àozhōu zhù-guo, zài nàr shàng-guo liǎng nián xué! I also used to live in Australia; I went to school there for a couple of years.
- Yī Nǐ méi shénme Àozhōu kǒuyīn ya! You don't have much of an Australian accent!
- Jiǎ. Yǐqián yǒu, xiànzài méi le. I used to, but I don't anymore.
- Yī Àozhōu hěn tèbié, duì ma? Australia's very special, isn't it?
- Jiǎ Shì a. Bǎi fēn zhī bāshí dōu shì shāmò. Dàduōshù de rén zhù zài yì xiē hǎibiānr de dà chéngshì, xiàng Xīní, Bósī, Bùlǐsībēn, Dá'ěrwén. Shǒudū dào shì zài nèidi de. Yes, it's about 80% desert. Most of the people live in the large cities on the coasts – Sydney, Perth, Brisbane, Darwin. But the capital's inland.
- Yī Ng, Kānpéilā ba. Hái yǒu tǐng duō qítè de zhíwù hé dòngwù. Uh huh, Canberra, right? And there are lots of strange plants and animals [there].
- Jiǎ. Shì a: xiàng dàishǔ, èyú, kǎolā xióng, yāzuǐshòu, xiàoniǎo shénme de. Yes, like roos, crocs, koalas, platypusses 'laughing birds' and so on.
- Yī Nǐ shuō de nèi ge xiàoniǎo shì shénme niǎo? What sort of a bird is the 'laughing bird' you mentioned?
- Jiǎ. Shì Àozhōu de yì zhǒng dà cuìniǎo. Jiào de shēngyīn yǒu diǎnr xiàng rén xiào de shēngyīn. It's a kind of large Australian kingfisher. Its call is a little like the sound of human laughter.

- Yǐ Yǒu zhèi yàng de niǎo ma? *Is there such a bird?*
- Jiǎ Yǒu, yíding yǒu, kěshi bù zhīdao dàodǐ Zhōngwén míngzi shì shénme. *Yes, there certainly is, but I haven't a clue what the Chinese name is.*
- Yǐ Zhōngguó de zhíwù dòngwù yě tèbié duō. Tīngshuō Zhōngguó xī'nán hé dōngbù de wùzhǒng gēn Yànmǎxùn liúyù chàbuduō yíyàng duō, bǐ shìjiè shàng biéde dìfang dōu duō. *China also has a tremendous number of plants and animals. I've heard it said that the southwest and east of China have as many species as the Amazon river basin, [which] is more than any other places in the world.*
- Jiǎ Yěxǔ zhè jiùshì Zhōngguó cài yòng de liào nàme duō nàme bùtóng de yuányīn. Měi cì yànxí dōu yǒu wǒ cónglái méi chī-guo de cài, xiàng shàng cì wǒmen qù Xīníng chī de hóutóugū, niàngpí, gǒujiāoniào-bǐng, shénme de. *I guess that's why Chinese cooking uses so many different ingredients. Every banquet has dishes I've never eaten, like on that last trip to Xining [when] we ate 'monkey-head-mushrooms', 'fermented skin', 'dog-sprinkle-urine pancakes', etc.*

Shēngcibiǎo

- zhù zhèr = zhù zai zhèr
- jià V 'to marry [of a female]'; historically derived by 4th tone shift (cf. hǎo 'good' > hào 'like', jiāo 'teach' > jiào 'instruction') from jiā 'house', ie 'to move into the husband's household'. The comparable word for males is qǔ 'marry [of a man]', which derives from – or more likely, is the same word as – the verb qǔ 'get'; cf. English 'take a wife'.
- jiā N 'house', but here a M for certain kinds of establishments, eg fànguǎn, gōngchǎng.
- lǚxíngshè 'travel agency'; shèhuì ('society') de shè.
- shēngyì 'business; trade'; chūshēng de shēng, yìsì de yì, hence 'means of living'.
- hǎo here used as a Conj: 'so as to; the better to'.
- qǐmǎ 'at least'; = zhishǎo.
- dàoshi ADV 'contrary to expectations; exceptionally; actually'; cf. the verb dào 'to go back; reverse'.
- shǒudū 'capital [city]'
- qítè SV; a blend of qíguài and tèbié.
- zhíwù 'plants (growing-things)'; dòngwù 'animals (moving-things)'
- dàishǔ 'kangaroo (pocket-rodent)'; cf. sōngshǔ 'squirrel (pine-rodent)'; lǎoshǔ 'rat; mouse (venerable-rodent)'; jiāshǔ 'rat; mouse (house-rodent)'.
- èyú 'crocodile'; yāzhuǐshòu 'platypus (duck-bill-wild animal)'.
- cùiniǎo 'kingfisher (emerald green-bird)'; cf. cùiyù 'blue jade', frequently advertised in jewelry shops in China.
- shēngyīn 'sound'; cf. shēngdiào 'tones'.
- dàodǐ 'in the end; after all (reach-bottom)'; contrast dìdào ~ dàodì 'authentic'.
- wùzhǒng 'species (thing-kind)'; dòngwù de wù, liǎng zhǒng de zhǒng.

liúyù	‘river basin; drainage area (flow-region)’
liào	‘materials; ingredients’; cf. <u>liàojiǔ</u> ‘cooking wine’; <u>zhǔliào</u> ‘main ingredients’
de yuányīn	‘the reason that; [the reason] why... (original-cause)’
yànxí	‘banquets (banquet-mat)’
gǒujiāoniào	‘dog-sprinkle-urine’. The reference to dog’s urine comes from the fat that is sprinkled on the pancakes in the cooking. The name is local to Xining and probably other parts of Qinghai and the Northwest.



Kànkàn dìtú jiù zhīdao le! [JKW: Dalian 2005]

Exercise 6

a) Explain and/or give comparable examples of the following uses of *le*:

1. Wǒ mèi jià-le ge Àozhōurén.
2. Tāmen xiān zài Nánjīng zhù le liǎng nián.
3. Ránhòu tāmen bāndào Àozhōu qù le!
4. Tāmen yǐjīng zài nàr sān nián le.

b) Usage:

1. In groups of three, try to think of one or two scenarios along the following lines, to share with your classmates: Someone makes a request and supports it with a reason introduced by hǎo ‘better to’. Example: Nǐ liú ge diànhuà, yǒu shìr hǎo gēn nǐ liánxì. ‘Leave a phone number, so that [I] can get in touch if something happens.’ ‘Put the car out front, so that I can....’ Etc.

2. Complete the following sentences:

- i. Wǒ jīngcháng gǎnmào de yuányīn
- ii. Kuàicān zài Zhōngguó shòu huānyīng de yuányīn... .
- iii. Nánrén bǐ nǚrén gèng xǐhuan hūnwàiliàn de yuányīn... .
- iv. Tāmen chuī-le de yuányīn...

Notes: hūnwàiliàn ‘marriage-outside-love’; chuī ‘blow’, but here ‘break up; fail’.

11.8 To Yangzhou by way of Zhenjiang.

Yàoshi cóng Shànghǎi zuò zuì kuài de huǒchē (‘tèkuài’ huǒchē) dào Nánjīng qu, nǐ huì jīngguò Sūzhōu, Wúxī, Chángzhōu, hé Zhènjiāng nèi jǐ ge chéngshì. Zùihòu nèi ge shì yīnwèi cù ér yǒumíng, kěshì qù nèi ge dìfang de yóukè yěxǔ bù duō. Zhènjiāng zài Cháng Jiāng nán’àn, lí Nánjīng dàgài yǒu 65 gōnglǐ. Cóng Zhènjiāng guò hé dào duimiàn, zài Cháng Jiāng běi’àn, yǒu yí ge bǐjiào dà de chéngshì, nà jiùshì Yángzhōu. Běnlái Yángzhōu shì ge gǎngkǒu, zài Cháng Jiāng biān shàng, kěshì zǎojiù bèi yūnī sāizhù-le, jǐéguǒ ne, xiànzài Yángzhōu bú shì gǎngkǒu le, lí hé biān yǒu diǎnr jùlǐ, cóng Zhènjiāng kàn bu jiàn le.

Wǒ yǒu yí cì zài Nánjīng de shíhou, tīngshuō Yángzhōu nèi ge chéngshì dàyuē yìqiān nián yǐqián shì quán shìjiè bǐjiào yǒumíng de dàgǎng zhīyī, yīnggāi chèn jīhuì qù kàn yíxià. Yángzhōu lí Nánjīng bù yuǎn. Zuì zhíjiē de lùxiàn shì xiān zǒu 1968 nián xiū de Nánjīng Chángjiāng Dàqiáo, ránhòu zài xīn de gāosù gōnglù shàng kāi chābùduō jiǔshí fēn zhōng jiu dào le. Kěshì wǒ juéde zhème zǒu méi shénme yìsi, suǒyǐ juéding zuò huǒchē xiān dào Chángjiāng nán’àn-de Zhènjiāng, ránhòu zhǎo ge dùchuán guòhé qù Yángzhōu. Kàn-le dǎoyóushū, wǒ fāxiàn Zhènjiāng xiàng Yángzhōu yíyàng, lishǐ yě xiāngdāng cháng. Yǐqián jiào Jīngkǒu. Zài Běi Sòng, Dà Yùnhé xiūhǎo de shíhou, Jīngkǒu shì ge zhòngyào de hégǎng.

Nà, zǎoshàng bā diǎn, huǒchē líkāi-le Nánjīng, bú dào shí diǎn jiu dào-le Zhènjiāng. Yí lù shàng, wǒmen jīngguo bù shǎo xiǎo shān’gǔ, liǎngmiàn dōu shì lǜlù de dào tián. Wǒmen zài huǒchēzhàn xià-le chē, tí-zhe bāo, zǒu dào wàitóu, xiǎng suíbiàn zǒu yi zǒu. Zhènjiāng suàn shì ge zhìzàoyè de chéngshì, rénkǒu dàgài yǒu jǐshíwàn. Nà shíhou shì xiàtiān, suǒyǐ tiānqì yòu rè yòu cháo, zǒu-le yìhuǐ, wǒ jiu quán shēn dōu shì hàn le. Lù liǎngbiān yǒu hěn duō xiǎo tānzi, xiǎo gōngchǎng, háiyǒu hěn duō shāngdiàn – lóuxià shì shāngdiàn, lóushàng shì zhù de dìfang. Jiē shàng dào chù dōu shì gōnggòng-qìchē, kǎchē, xiǎo qìchē hé zìxíngchē. Hòulái, wǒ yán-zhe yì tiáo yòu hēi yòu chòu, límiàn dōu shì lājī de yùnhé zǒu-le yìhuǐ. Nà bú shì Dà Yùnhé; qíshí shì ge bǐjiào dà de páishuǐdào. Fǎnzhèng, wǒ yǐwéi yán-zhe shuǐ zǒu, yíding huì dào hébiānr, kěshì zùihòu wǒ zǒu dào-le yì jiā dà gōngchǎng, guò bu què le. Hěn máfan!

Guò-le yihuǐr, wǒ méiyǒu mùbiāo-de shàng-le yí liàng gōnggòng-qìchē, zhèi liàng chē hěn jiù, mào de dōu shì hēi yān. Shòupiàoyuán wèn wǒ qù nǎr, wǒ gēn tā shuō, jiu qù chénglǐ, ránhòu suíbiàn mǎi-le chēpiào. Zuò-le yihuǐr chē yǐhòu, wǒ kànjiàn yì páipái de lǎo fángzi, jiù zài nàli xià-le chē. Yǒu yì tiáo xiǎojiē, hěn zhǎi, zǒuguòqu yǐhòu wǒ fāxiàn chàbuduō yì gōnglǐ cháng, liǎngbiānr dōu shì shítou fángzi. Nèi tiáo jiē jiào Xī-jīndù Gǔjiē. Wǒ-de lǚyóushū shang shuō, dàgài yìqiān nián yǐqián, zài Sòngcháo nèi ge shíhou, zhèi tiáo jiē shì hěn rènào de shāngyè jiē. Jiù xiàng míngzi shuō de yíyàng, yǐqián zài jiē de yì tóu shì yí ge xiǎo mǎtóu. Jùshuō, zài Yuáncháo de shíhou, Mákě Bōluó qù Zhènjiāng jiùshi zài nèi ge mǎtóu shàng'àn de. Kěshì xiànzài, hé'àn lí nèi tiáo jiē yǐjīng hěn yuǎn le.



Zhènjiāng, Xī-jīndù Gǔjiē. [JKW 1997]

Wǒ gēn yì xiē zhù zài Xī-jīndù Gǔjiē de rén liáo-le liáotiān. Tāmen dōu huì shuō Pǔtōnghuà, kěshì kǒuyīn hěn zhòng, bù róngyì tīngdǒng. Tāmen shuō méiyǒu cóng Zhènjiāng zhíjiē dào Yángzhōu de dùchuán; dùchuán zài chéng wài, zài Zhènjiāng de xī biānr, bú suàn tài yuǎn. Tāmen yě shuō líkāi Zhènjiāng yǐqián, yīnggāi qù kànkan Zhènjiāng shìjiè wénmíng de sān zuò shān: Jīnshān, Jiāoshān, hái yǒu Běigùshān. Měi zuò shān shang dōu yǒu yí zuò miào. Hěn yǒu yìsi.

Hòulái wǒ jiào-le yí liàng sānlúnchē. (Sānlúnchē zài dà chéngshì yòng de bù duō, kěshì zài xiǎo chéngshì, yàoshi lù bù yuǎn, hái yǒu rén zuò.) Yīnwéi yǒu ge huì shuō huì xiě Zhōngwén de wàiguó rén zuò tā de chē, dēngchē shīfu xiāngdāng gāoxìng. Tā shì ge

zúqiú mí, wèn-le wǒ hěn duō zúqiú de wèntí, yě xiǎng zhīdao wǒ shì nǐ ge qiúduì de qiú mí. Tā yě xǐhuan lánqiú. Wǒ wèn tā shì bushi Wáng Zhìzhì de qiú mí, tā shuō gèng xǐhuan Yáo Míng hé Mài kè Qiáodān. Zuihòu tā bǎ wǒ dài dào-le yì jiā Mài dāngláo. Mài dāngláo, Kěndéjī, Bìshèngkè zhèi yàng de wàiguó kuàicāndiàn zài Zhōngguó hěn shòu huānyíng, yīnwéi zhè xiē kuàicāndiàn dōu yǒu kōngtiáo, yíngyè shíjiān hěn cháng, límian de cèsuǒ yě bǐjiào gānjìng.

Wo xiūxi-le yīhuìr yǐhòu, jiù qù zhǎo Zhènjiāng Sān Shān, nèi sān ge jīngdiǎn. Dì yī zuò, Jīnshān, zài Zhènjiāng chéng běi, zài hébiān. Jīnshān yǐqián shì hé lǐ de yí zuò xiǎo dǎo, xiànzài yǐjīng bú shì dǎo le. Jīnshān shàng yǒu yí zuò miào, shì hòulái xiū de, niándài bù jiǔ, dànshi háishi hěn piàoliang de. Zhōngguó yǒu yí ge hěn yǒumíng de chuántǒng gùshi, Báishé Zhuàn. Gùshi de yí bùfen jiùshi zài Jīnshān Sì fāsheng de. Zhīdao nèi ge gùshi ma? Bái Sùzhēn běnlái shì yì tiáo shé, hòulái biànchéng-le yí ge hěn piàoliang de nǚde. Yǒu yí cì, zài Hángzhōu xià dà yǔ de shíhou, Bái Sùzhēn bǎ zìjǐ de sǎn jiè gěi-le yí ge jiào Xǔ Xiān de nánrén. Tāmen yíjiàn-zhōngqíng, hòulái jiéhūn le. Kěshì yǒu ge jiào Fǎhǎi de lǎo héshàng gàosu Xǔ Xiān tā de qīzi búshì rén, ér shì yì tiáo shé, shì ge yāojing. Xǔ Xiān jiù pǎodào-le wǒmen shuō de nèi ge Jīnshān Sì. Bái Sùzhēn yě gēnzhe tā qù-le nàlǐ, gēn Fǎhǎi dǎ-le yí zhàng. Zài Jīnshān Sì lǐ, xiànzài háishi yǒu yí ge dòng, jùshuō Fǎhǎi yǐqián jiù zhù zài nàlǐ, zài nàr dǎzuò.

Kànwan-le Jīnshān Sì hái yǒu liǎng ge jīngdiǎn yào qù kàn. Běigùshān zài Jīnshān hé Jiāoshān zhōngjiānr, zǒulù tài yuǎn, fùjìn yě méiyǒu sānlúnchē, suǒyǐ wǒ zuò-le yí liàng chūzūchē. Běigùshān hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu wǒ yí ge yóukè, yěxǔ shì yīnwéi tiānqì tài rè le. Fǎnzhèng, wǒ hěn kuài-de pá-dào shān dǐng, wàng xià kàn Zhènjiāng, kànjiàn hěn duō gōngchǎng, hái yǒu tíng zài mǎtǒu de huòchuán hé lúnchuán. Běigùshān-de simiao hòumiàn, yǒu yí zuò xiǎo tíngzi. Nèi ge tíngzi zài lìshǐ shàng hěn yǒumíng. Jùshuō, yìqiān qībǎi nián yǐqián, zài Sānguó shídài, Shǔguó de Liú Bèi, gēn tā hòulái de yuèmǔ zài nàr jiàn-guo miàn.

Yǐjīng xiāngdāng wǎn le, ànzhào wǒ běnlái de jìhuà yīnggāi guò hé qu Yángzhōu, suǒyǐ méi shíjiān zài qù kàn Jiāoshān le. Wo zhǐhǎo zuò gōnggòng-qìchē qù Yángzhōu le. Zhènjiāng xībiānr yì tiáo hěn dà de dùchuán bǎ qìchē dài dào-le hé de duì`àn. Tiān hēi

yìqián, wǒ dào-le Yángzhōu, hái yǒu diǎnr shíjiān qù kànkan Xīhú Gōngyuán. Tángcháo de shīrén, Dù Mù, suīrán zhǎng zai běifāng de Cháng'ān, kěshi tā xiě-guo yì shǒu bǐjiào yǒumíng de shī; shì guānyú Yángzhōu de Xīhú Gōngyuán de. Zhè shì zuì hòu liǎng háng:

Èrshísì qiáo míngyuè yè, 24 bridges, bright moon night,
yùrén héchù jiào chuī xiāo? 'jade' people what place [do they] blow flutes?

Suīrán yì zhēngtiān wǒ dōu cōngcōng-mángmáng-de pǎolai-pǎoqu, dànshi zhè yì tiān háishi hěn yǒu chéngjiùgǎn, gěi wǒ liúxià-le hěn shēn de yìnxìàng!

Shēngcíbǎo

tèkuài	= tèbié kuài
jīngguò	V. 'to pass through; experience'; CV 'by way of; via'
cù	vinegar; <u>xiāngcù</u> 'fragrant vinegar'
ér	CONJ 'and then; and as a result'; cf.
běi'àn	northern bank; <u>shàng'àn</u> 'to go ashore'.
gǎngkǒu	'a port'; cf. dàgǎng 'large port' and <u>héngǎng</u> 'a river port (river-port)'. ADV. 'long ago; early on'
zǎojiù	
yūnǐ	'silt; sludge'
sāizhù	VV 'block-up; stop up'; cf. <u>názhù</u> 'catch', <u>jìzhù</u> 'remember' with <u>zhù</u> 'live; stay' as the second verb.
jùlǐ	'distance', with li 'from'.
dàyuē	'approximately'; cf. <u>chàbuduō</u> , which appears before the amount, and <u>zuǒyòu</u> , which comes after it (<u>sānbǎi zuǒyòu</u>).
yìqiān vs. yǐqián	
quán + N	'the whole...'; quánjiā 'all your family'. For synonyms of 'all', see below.
chèn...jīhuì	'take the opportunity of/to....'; fēijī de jī; huìyì de huì.
zhíjīē	ADV. 'directly'; yìzhí zǒu de zhí, jiē péngyou de jiē.
lùxiàn	'route (road-thread)'
xiū	'build, construct' and 'repair, mend'; cf. other words for 'build', below.
dùchuán	'ferry'
dǎoyóushū	'guidebook'
Běi Sòng	the northern Song dynasty (960-1127).
zhòngyào	SV 'important'; hěn zhòng de zhòng, yào qián de yào.
shān'gǔ	'mountain valleys'
dàotián	'rice fields'
zhìzàoyè	'manufacturing industry'; cf. <u>zài Zhōngguó zhìzào de</u> 'made in China'.
hàn	'sweat'
tānzi	'a vendor's stall'
gōngchǎng	'factories'; M is jiā.
dào chù	'everywhere (arrive-place)'; = <u>chùchù</u> .

kǎchē	‘trucks; lorries (block-vehicles – <i>from their shape?</i>)’
yánzhe	CV ‘along; following’
lājī	‘rubbish; trash’; pronounced <i>lēsē</i> in Taiwan.
páishuǐdào	‘channel-water-route’; cf. <u>páipái</u> , below.
mùbiāo	‘objective; goal’; the adjectival phrase <u>méiyóu mùbiāo</u> ‘without a clear goal’ is marked as an adverbial by the particle <u>-de</u> (written 地); hence ‘arbitrarily’. Cf. Unit 12.8 ‘Adverbials’.
mào	‘emit; belch forth’; cf. <u>màoxiǎn</u> ‘take risks; go on adventures’.
páipái	‘row upon row (line; row; rib)’
lǚyóushū	‘travel-book’; cf. <u>dǎoyóushū</u> , above.
Xī-jīndù Gǔjiē	(‘west-ferry crossing-ancient-street’)
yì tóu	‘one extreme; one end (head)’
mǎtóu	‘wharf; jetty’
jùshuō	‘it is said; they say’
wénmíng	‘well-known (hear-name)’; cf. <u>yǒumíng</u> .
sānlúnchē	‘three-wheeled bicycle; trishaw’
dēngchē shīfu	‘peddle-bike master’
zúqiúmí	‘football fan’
qiúduì	‘[ball] team’
qiúmí	‘sports fan (ball-fan)’
dài	‘bring; take; lead to’; cf. <u>dài...kǒuyīn</u> .
shòu huānyíng	‘get a welcome; be welcomed (receive...welcome)’
jīngdiǎn	‘scenic point’
dǎo	‘island’; cf. <u>Hǎinán Dǎo</u> ‘Hainan Island’.
niándài	‘age’
fāsheng	V ‘to occur (issue-be born)’
yì tiáo shé	‘a snake’
yìjiàn-zhōngqíng	‘fall in love at first sight (as soon as-see cherish-feeling)’
héshàng	‘priest’
yāojīng	‘demon; siren’
gēnzhe	CV. ‘following; with’
dǎ...zhàng	VO. ‘to fight (hit-cudgel)’
dòng	‘hole; cave’
dǎzuò	‘sit in meditation; meditate (hit-sit)’
hěn kuài-de	‘quickly’, with the SV used adverbially and marked with <u>-de</u> (地).
huòchuán	‘cargo ship (goods-boat)’
lúnchuán	‘steamship (wheel-boat)’
tíngzi	‘pavilion; kiosk’
Shǔguó	1 of the ‘3 Kingdoms’ (220-265), in the region of what is now Sichuan.
yuèmǔ	‘wife’s mother; mother-in-law’
ànzhào	CV ‘according to’
jìhuà	N/V ‘plan’
guānyú	CV. ‘about; concerning’
háng	‘a row; a line [of verse]’
zhěngtiān	‘the whole day’

cōngmáng	ADV. ‘hastily; in a hurry’; the reduplication adds intensity.
chéngjiùgǎn	‘feeling of success (success-feeling)’; cf. gǎnxiè ‘feel grateful for’
liú ... yìnxiàng	‘leave a ... impression (print-appearance)’; liúxué de liú.
shēn	SV ‘deep’

Notes

a) Dù Mù (803-52) was a poet of the late Tang (well enough known to have inspired at least one line in a Pink Floyd song). The poem cited here is called Jì Yángzhōu Hán Chuò pànguān ‘Sent to Judge Han Chuo of Yangzhou’. In all, it consists of 4 lines, each with 7 character-words; the lines cited above are the last two. Yùrén ‘jade people’ in the last line suggests ladies of great delicacy. It is the line about the 24 bridges that is most strongly associated with West Lake Park in Yangzhou; there is a pavilion there said to command views of all 24.

b) You have encountered a number of words which can, in the right contexts, be translated ‘build’. There is a lot of overlap between them, but here, for reference, is a table that tries to draw some broad distinctions; the four single-syllable words are the most common and general.

	<i>core mng > build</i>	<i>possible objects</i>	<i>comment</i>
zào	make; manufacture	fēijī; fángzi; jīqì; jùzi	not just buildings
xiū	repair; mend; build	jīchǎng; tiělù; shuǐbà	extensive clearing?
xiūjiàn	build	yí ge jīchǎng; tiělù	followed by M
gài	cover; build	fángzi; sùshè, miào	buildings with roofs
jiàn	build; construct	shuǐbà; diànzhàn	large scale buildings
jiànli	set up; found	yīyuàn; wàijiāo guānxi	concrete or abstract
jiànshè	establish	shèhuì-zhǔyì; xīn Zhōngguó	usually abstract
jiànzhù	build; erect	gāolóu	more often as a N

Notes

jīqì ‘machines’; jùzi ‘sentences’; tiělù ‘railways (iron-road)’; diànzhàn ‘power stations (electric-station)’; wàijiāo guānxi ‘foreign affairs’; shèhuì-zhǔyì ‘socialism’.

c) You have also encountered several words that have the general meaning of ‘inclusion’ (or in the negative, ‘exclusion’). As with the previous set, there are apparently areas of overlap (eg quán and zhěng gè):

	<i>context</i>		<i>example</i>
dōu	before verbs	dōu bú duì	‘[they]’re all wrong’
suǒyǒude	before nouns	suǒyǒude shū	‘all the books’
	‘all of’	suǒyǒude jìn	‘all [one]’s strength’
quán	before nouns	quán jiā	‘[your] whole family’
	‘the whole of’	quán Zhōngguó	‘the whole of China’
zhěng	before M	zhěngtiān	‘the whole day’
zhěng gè	before nouns	zhěng gè Zhōngguó	‘the whole of China’
yíqiè	can stand alone	Yíqiè dōu hěn hǎo.	‘Everything’s fine.’

The best way to deal with such sets is to remember typical phrases: xiū-le ge shuǐbà, gài-le yì suǒ fángzi, quán jiā, suǒyǒude dōngxi.

Exercise 7

Translate the following excerpts:

1. Zùihòu nèi ge shi yīnwèi cù ér yǒumíng, kěshì qù nèi ge dìfāng de yóukè yěxǔ bù duō.
2. Zuì zhíjiē de lùxiàn shi xiān zǒu 1968 nián xiū de Nánjīng Chángjiāng Dàqiáo, ránhòu zài xīn de gāosù gōnglù shàng kāi chàbùduō jiǔshí fēn zhōng jiù dào le.
3. Jīnshān shàng yǒu yí zuò miào, shi hòulái xiū de, niándài bù jiǔ, dànshi háishi hěn piàoliang de.
4. Yǐjīng xiāngdāng wǎn le, ànzhào wǒ běnlái de jìhuà yīnggāi guò hé qu Yángzhōu, suǒyǐ méi shíjiān zài qù kàn Jiāoshān le. Wo zhǐhǎo zuò gōnggòng-qìchē qù Yángzhōu le.

11.9 Confrontation (1)

Given the concentration of population in China and the daily pressures on people, confrontations seem relatively rare. But not all conversations are genteel, so it is useful to consider the expression of anger and indignation. Here is an idealized sample of a confrontation between two women. (A similar situation, involving men, appears in 12.9.) Notice Jiǎ's reference to behavior and moral norms (which are hard to capture in the English): déxing (in Jiǎ's 3rd comment) is literally 'moral-conduct', but the implication is 'bad conduct'. Jiǎ goes on to say that Yǐ 'lacks morality' – quē dàdè 'lack big-morality'. Bǐng, a passer-by, gets involved in the end; this too is quite typical, even though in this case, s/he can't resolve the issue.

Jiǎ	Nǐ huì qíchē ma?	You know how to ride [a bike]?
Yǐ	Yo, gàn shá?	Hey, what're you doing?
Jiǎ	Nǐ yà wǒ jiǎo le. Zhème kuān de mǎlù, nǐ wàng nǎr qí bù xíng fēi wàng rén jiǎo shàng qí!!	You crushed my foot! Such a wide road, and you can't find anywhere to ride but over my foot!
Yǐ	Nǐ zǒu nǎr bù xíng fēi wàng wǒ chē gūlu dīxià zuān!	And you can't walk anywhere but you have to slide under my wheels!
Jiǎ	Qiáo nǐ nèi fù déxing.	Look at you – what behaviour!
Yǐ	Nǐ déxing hǎo?	And your behavior's good?
Jiǎ	Nǐ yàoshi bú huì qíchē, huíjiā liànliàn zài chūlái.	If you can't ride [a bike], then go home and practice and come out again!

- Yǐ Nǐ zǒudào zhǎng diǎnr yǎn, zhuàng-le
wǒ piányi nǐ le, zhuàng qìchē shang jiu
méi mìng le! *Keep your eyes open when you're
walking; if you hit me, it's no big
deal for me, but if you hit a car,
you're done for.*
- Jiǎ Nǐ quē dàdé de, nǐ zài wàng qián qí,
zhuàngshàng diànxiàn gānzi, zhuàngsǐ nǐ. *You're hopeless, ride on and smash
into a telegraph pole and kill
yourself.*
- Yǐ Nǐ tā ma cái zhuàng-sǐ ne! Chòu bú
yàoliǎn de, zǔi gānjìng diǎnr,
gěi nǐmen jiā jí diǎnr dé. *It's YOU who'll kill yourself!
You stinking shameful person,
clean [out] your mouth, do your
family a favor!*
- Bǐng Wǒ shuō jiějie suàn le ba! Nǎr nàme
dà huǒqì ya! *Say, sister, let it go! Why such a
temper?*
- Yǐ Jiějie jiùshi huǒ dà, zěnme le? *Sister has a bad temper – what of it?
[= I]*
- Bǐng Yo, jiějie jīn chī-le qiāngyào le, huǒ
bù dǎ yí chù lái; zám rěbuqǐ, hái
duǒbuqǐ ma? Zǒu le, gēr jǐ ge, chī
huǒguō qu le! *Hey, sister [you] ingested gun-
powder today [you're really in a snit];
fires don't start in one place. [It
takes more than one spark to start a fire.]
We can't afford to make it worse.
[You're not easy to deal with.] But can't
we [at least] stay away from it?
[We don't want to get burned.] Let's go,
guys, let's get go for hotpot!*
- [With Tong Chen.]

Shēngcíbiāo

qìchē	VO. Versus qìchē N 'vehicle'.
gàn shá	shénme > [colloq.] shá, so = gàn shénme
yà jiǎo VO	'run over; crush [my] foot'; cf. jiǎotàchē 'foot-push-vehicle'.
kuān	SV. 'wide'; bù zhǎi 'not narrow'.
fēi	'is not' (cf. fēicháng 'not usual'), but here, 'have got to; must'. The latter meanings are derived from the double-negative expression fēi...bù kě 'have to (not....be okay)'; eg fēi qù bù kě 'cannot not go; must go'.
gūlu	'[colloq.] wheels'
zuān	V. 'bore into; slip into'
qiáo	V 'look; look at; observe'
déxing	N '[colloq.] bad behavior; negligence'. The M fù (馱) is used for things which come in pairs (yí fù yǎnjìng) or packs (yí fù pūkèpái)

	‘a deck of [poker] cards’), but also, as here, with emotional expressions (cf. <u>yí fù xiàoliǎn</u> ‘a smiling face’).
liàn	V ‘practice’; cf. <u>liànxí</u> ‘to practice; exercises’
zǒudào	VO ‘[regional] to walk; to walk the roads’
zhǎngyǎn	VO ‘[colloq.] work on your eyesight (expand-eyes)’
zhuàng	V ‘collide; run into; meet’; <u>zhuàngsǐ</u> VV ‘collide [and] die’; <u>zhuàngshàng</u> VV ‘collide with’.
piányi	[here] V ‘get off lightly ([regard] as cheap)’
míng	‘life; fate; destiny’
quē	V ‘lack’
dàdé	‘virtue’
diànxiàn gānzi	‘electrical pole’
tāmā	ADV ‘damn; goddam(your-mother)’
cái	Recall that <u>cái</u> underscores conditions that must be met before something applies: <u>sān diǎn cái huíjiā</u> ‘not going home until 3’, with <u>sān diǎn</u> being the condition before <u>huíjiā</u> takes place. In the sentence in the dialogue, the the prior condition is that the person to be killed is ‘nǐ’, with <u>tā mā</u> reflecting heightened emotion: ‘It’s YOU who’ll bloody well kill yourself.’
yàoliǎn	VO ‘be brazen; act shamefully [need face]’; <u>bú yàoliǎn de</u> ‘one lacking face’.
jí diǎnr dé	VO ‘accumulate some virtue’, ie do good deeds; gain some karma.
jīnr	= jīntiān
qiāngyào	‘explosives; gunpowder (fire-medicine)’; <u>chī qiāngyào</u> ‘to speak rudely’.
yí chù	‘one place’; cf. <u>dào chù</u> ~ <u>chù chù</u> ‘everywhere’.
bù dǎ yí chù lái	with <u>dǎ</u> , here, meaning ‘from’: ‘not from one place come’.
rěbuqǐ	‘can’t afford to offend’, ie ‘too tough to handle (inflamm-not-worth)’.
duǒbuqǐ	<u>duǒ</u> ‘hide; avoid’; <u>duǒbuqǐ</u> ‘not manage to avoid’.
gēr jǐ gē	‘you guys (brother-several-M)’
huǒguō	‘hot pot’, a play on earlier comments about ‘temper’, eg <u>huǒ bu dà</u> .

Note

Bing’s last comment is quite difficult to construe (and I have to thank several members of the Kenyon Chinese discussion list for suggestions, not all of which I have followed). While it could have been simplified, it was decided to let it stand verbatim as an illustration the sort of difficulties that can arise from dealing with colloquial language in a foreign culture at a distance from the actual setting.

11.10 Rhymes and rhythms

1. Healthy living:

Dōng chī luóbo, xià chī jiāng, bù láo yīsheng kāi yàofāng.
winter eat turnips summer eat ginger, not bother doctor write prescription.

Rén xiǎng cháng shòu ān, yào jiǎn yè lái cān.
People want long life peaceful, need reduce night bring food.

Zǎo chībǎo, wǔ chīhǎo, wǎn chīshǎo.
Early eat-full, noon eat well, evening eat little.

Yào xiǎng shēntǐ hǎo, zǎocān yào chībǎo.
Need want body good, breakfast need eat-full.

Fàn hòu bǎi bù zǒu, huódào jiǔshíjiǔ.
Food after 100 steps go, live to 99.

Néng jì yān hé jiǔ, huódào jiǔshíjiǔ.
Can forbid tobacco and liquor, live to 99.

Yùfáng chángwèibìng, yǐnshí yào gānjìng.
Prevent intestine stomach ill, drink-food must be clean.

2. Jingles:

Zhǐ róng-zài kǒu	only melt-in mouth
Bù róng-zài shǒu.	not melt-in hand
	<i>[M & M advert.]</i>

Nǐ xiǎng shēntǐ hǎo	you intend body good
qǐng hē Jiànlibǎo.	request drink Jianlibao.

[Advert. for *Jianlibao*, a tonic drink that has lost sales to foreign soft drinks.]

3. The following is a well know folk-ditty with extremely ancient roots. It is said to be as old as some of the material in the *Shī Jīng* ('poetry classic'), a collection thought to have been compiled by Confucius from popular songs dating back as far as 1000 BC. The Jī rǎng gē is cited in 'The record of the lives of emperors and kings (*Dì Wáng Shìjì*)' from the 3rd century, which contains material from sources since lost. It is written in a classical style. A modern rendering is provided below it for comparison.

Jī rǎng gē

Rì chū ér zuò,
 Rì rù ér xī,
 záo jǐng ér yǐn,
 gēng tián ér shí.
 Dì lì yǔ wǒ hé yǒu zāi?

Ram earth song

sun rise and work
 sun set and rest
 dig wells and drink
 till fields and eat
 Emperor power to us
 what have ‘the heck’

Classical Chinese – the original

Tàiyang chūlái jiu gōngzuò,	sun come-out then work
tàiyang xiàshān jiu xiūxi.	sun behind-hills then rest
Zài dì lǐ wā ge jǐng hēshuǐ,	at earth in dig a well drink water
zài tián lǐ zhòngdì chīfàn.	at fields in till soil eat-meals
Huángdì de wēili duì wǒmen	emperor’s might to us
yǒu shénme guānxi ne?	have what connection

translated into Modern Chinese

Notice how Classical Chinese often makes use of different roots from the modern language (yǐn, for modern hē ‘drink,’ shí for modern chī ‘eat,’ the former of which survive in the common words for ‘drink’ and ‘eat’ in Cantonese), but they also tend more to single-syllable words (rì – tàiyang; zuò – gōngzuò; xī – xiūxi; hé - shénme). Almost all the words in the classical original above appear in the modern standard language, but often in compounds (yǐn > yǐnliào ‘beverages’, xī > xiūxi ‘to rest’) or with different meanings (rì ‘day’ rather than ‘sun’).

Unit 12

Spiritual steps on the road to enlightenment

Confucius on education

Zǐ yuē:

Wú shí-yǒu-wǔ ér zhì yú xué;
sānshí ér lì;
sìshí ér bú huò;
wǔshí ér zhī tiān mìng;
liùshí ér ěr shùn;
qíshí ér cóng xīn suǒ yù, bù yú jǔ.

Lúnyǔ 2.4

The Master said:

I 10 + 5 *ér* set-sights on learning;
30 *ér* stand-up;
40 *ér* not doubt;
50 *ér* know heaven's will;
60 *ér* ears obedient;
70 *ér* follow heart's desires, without
crossing limits.

Analects 2.4

The first word, wú (无), is Modern Chinese wú. Ēr (而), which occurs in every line above with the same function, is a Classical Chinese conjunction which can sometimes be translated 'and', but in these contexts requires something more explicit such as 'having done so', 'on doing so', 'on reaching [the age of 30]', etc.

"The Master said: At fifteen I was determined on learning, at thirty I was established, at forty I had no doubts, at fifty I understood the commands of Heaven, at sixty my ears were obedient, at seventy I may follow what my heart desires without transgressing the limits." Translation from E. Bruce Brooks and A. Taeko Brooks, *The Original Analects: Sayings of Confucius and His Successors* [p. 110].

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- 12.7 Life in Tianjin
- 12.8 Adverbials of manner
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12.1 Taking photographs

Like people elsewhere, Chinese take photographs to record and commemorate special occasions such as meetings, gatherings with friends or family, or excursions. At scenic spots (jīngdiǎn) this means, ideally, getting oneself photographed either by commercial photographers, who often establish themselves at those places that command the best views, or by friends or accommodating strangers. Photographing a gathering of colleagues or family will initiate mixing and jostling until the people of high status – elders or superiors – accept their proper positions front and center. They in turn, are likely to assume fairly serious expressions, which will spread to all but the youngest members of the group.

Shēngcí

zhàoxiàng <i>photo-likeness</i> V O take a photo	(~ pāizhào) <i>take-photo</i> V O (in Taiwan and south)	shèyǐng <i>shoot-shadows</i> V O shoot a film	zhàoxiàngjī <i>take-photo-machine</i> N camera	shùzì zhàoxiàngjī <i>number camera</i> N digital camera
zhàoxiàlai <i>record by photographing</i> take [a photo] [of s/t]	zhào <yí> ge ~ zhāng xiàng <i>take a photo</i> take a picture [of someone]		jièyì <i>interpose-intention</i> object to	
jiāojiǎnr <i>plastic-roll</i> film	jùjiāo [zhàoxiàngjī] <i>gather-scorch</i> to focus [a camera]	zìdòng de <i>self-move DE</i> automatic	jìngtóu <i>mirror-TOU</i> lens; shot; scene	àn niǔ ~ jiàn <i>push button ~ key</i> press the button

Jùzi

- 1a. Yào wǒ tì nǐ zhào ma? Would [you] like me to take [it] for you?
- b. Wǒ lái bāng nǐmen zhào, hǎo ma? Let me help you take [it], okay?
2. Láojià ~ máfan nǐ, bāng ~ tì wǒ zhào ge xiàng. [Zìjǐ gěi zìjǐ zhào bù xíng!] Would you mind taking a picture for me? [One can't take a picture of oneself!]
3. Sījī shīfu, néng bu néng tíng yíxià bǎ fēngjǐng zhàoxiàlai? Driver, could we stop and take some photos of the scenery?
4. Wǒ bǎ zhèi ge shéntái zhàoxiàlai, tāmen jièyì bu jièyì? Would they mind if I took a picture of the shrine ('god-platform')?
5. Néng bu néng bǎ ménshén zhàoxiàlai? Could I take a picture of the door gods?
6. Wǒ gěi nǐ zhào ge xiàng, nǐ jièyì bú jièyì? Would you mind if I took your photograph?
7. Wǒ bǎ nǐmen dōu zhàoxiàlai, xíng ma? Can I take a picture of the whole group?
8. Qǐng zhànjìn yìdiǎnr. Stand a bit closer, please.
9. Qǐng wàng hòu/qián zhàn yìdiǎnr. Further back / forward, please.
10. Qǐng zhànjǐn yìdiǎnr. Could you bunch in a bit? [jǐn 'tight']
11. Fēnchéng liǎng pái, hǎo bu hǎo? Split up into two rows, okay?
12. Gāo de zài hòubiānr, āi de zài qiánbiānr. Tall [people] in the back, short, in the front.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Dōu shì zìdòng de, àn shàngtóu de niǔ ~ jiàn, jiù hǎo. | Everything's automatic; just press the button ~ key on top. |
| 14. Hái děi jùjiāo; duìzhe qiánbiānr de jùjiāo. | You need to focus – focus on the people in front. |
| 15. Kànqǐlai tǐng hǎo! | It looks great. |
| 16. Xiào yìdiǎnr; yī èr: qíezi! | Smiiiile; 1, 2, 'eggplant'! |
| 17. Zài lái yí gè! | One more! |
| 18. Wǒ huì gěi nǐmen jì jǐ fēnr. | I'll send you some copies. |
| 19. Yǒu yìdiǎnr bèiyīnr; wàng liàng chū zhànzhān. | It's a bit dark [shady]; move out into the light [and stand]. |
| 20. Tài liàng le, wàng biānshàng zhànzhān. | It's too bright, stand to the side. |
| 21. Shǎnguāngdēng liàng le ma? | Did the flash go off? |

Notes

- a) zìdòng 'automatic (self-move)'
- b) àn V 'press'; niǔ 'button; knob'; jiàn 'key [as on a keyboard]'
- c) bèiyīnr 'dark; shady (back-dark)'; liàng SV 'bright; light'
- d) shǎnguāngdēng '[camera]flash (lightning-light-lamp)'

Exercise 1

In groups of two or three, compose short interchanges that cover the following situations:

1. You'd like to take a photograph of the Buddha statues (Fóxiàng) in the main hall (dàdiàn) of the Huating Temple (Huátíng Chánsì) on Xī Shān, near Kūnmíng; ask if it's okay to do so; then set it up.
2. You've just climbed Fúbō Shān in Guìlín and a view of the city and the surrounding karst hills lies before you. Try to get someone to take a photo of you with the hills in the background; then have the person take another, to be sure of a good one.
3. You and a number of visitors are being given a tour by a group from the host university – Zhōngguó Kēxué Jìshù Dàxué (known as USTC – 'The University of Science and Technology of China'), in Héféi. At a suitable time, you ask if it would be okay to take a picture of everyone – in front of the lake might be a nice place. Make sure the arrangement is appropriate.

4. You're driving from Xīníng towards Qīnghǎi Lake. As the road gets higher the views get better and better. Ask the driver if he'd mind stopping at some convenient point so you (and your colleagues) can take some photos of the impressive scenery.



Advertisement, Shanghai. [JKW 2006]

12.2 Méi Tàidé: The Story (see Unit 4)

Èrlínglíngwǔ nián wǔyuè de yì tiān, zài Chéngdū kāiwǎng Miányáng de chángtú qìchē shàng zuò-zhe hěn duō rén, yǒude zài kànbào, yǒude zài kàn xiǎoshuōr, yǒude zài liáotiānr, yǒude zài dǎpái, yǒude zài xià xiàngqí, yǒude zài chī dōngxī, hái yǒude rén zài shuǐjiào.

Zài chéngkè zhōng, yǒu yí ge huáng tóufa、 lán yǎnjīng、 dà bízi de wàiguóren. Tā jiào Méi Tàidé, shì Hélánrén, jǐ nián qián cóng Hélán dào Měiguó Mixīgēn Dàxué qù xuéxí. Tā èrniánjí de shíhou juédìng xuéxí Zhōngguó jīngjì, xiànzài yǐjīng shì sīniánjí de xuéshēng le. Tā juéde yánjiū Zhōngguó jīngjì hěn yǒu yìsi, rúguǒ dǒng Zhōngwén jiu gèng hǎo le. Suǒyǐ tā liǎng nián yǐqián kāishǐ xuéxí Zhōngwén. Suīrán tā zài Měiguó yǐjīng xué-le liǎng nián de Zhōngwén le, kěshi tā juéde zhǐ yǒu qù Zhōngguó cái nénggòu gèng hǎo de tígāo tā de Zhōngwén tīng shuō nénglì, cái néng gèng hǎo-de liǎojiě Zhōngguó wǔ qiān duō nián de wénhuà hé lìshǐ, cái néng gèng hǎo-de rènshi Zhōngguó shèhuì, suǒyǐ shàng ge xuéqī tā cóng Mixīgēn Dàxué láidào Chéngdū Sìchuān Dàxué

xuéxí Zhōngwén hé Zhōngguó wénhuà. Tā zhèi cì liyòng shǔjià de jīhuì yí ge rén qù Miányáng lǚxíng.

Tā zài chē shàng yě xiǎng gēn biérén liáotiān, liànxí Zhōngwén, kěshì tā kàndào liáotiānr de rén dōu liáo+de hěn rènào, tā yě bù zhīdào yào gēn tāmen shuō shénme, suǒyǐ tā zhǐ hǎo yìbiānr tīng biérén shuōhuà, yìbiānr náchulai dāngtiān de Zhōngwén bàozhǐ kàn.

Zhèi shíhou, yí wèi zuò zài lí Méi Tàidé bù yuǎn de rén kàndào Méi Tàidé zài kàn Zhōngwén bàozhǐ, juéde hěn hǎowánr, yīnwèi yǒude Zhōngguó rén xiǎng, Zhōngwén duìyú wàiguó rén lái shuō fēicháng nán. Wàiguó rén néng shuō yìdiǎnr Zhōngwén yǐjīng hěn búcuò le, néng kàn Zhōngwén bàozhǐ de wàiguó rén jiu gèng liǎobuqǐ le. Tā juéding yào gēn zhèi wèi kàndedǒng Hànzì de lǎowài liáoliao. Tā zhànqǐlai, zǒuguòqu gēn Méi Tàidé zuò-le zìwǒ jièshào, ránhòu yòu gěi Méi Tàidé jièshào-le tāde tàitai. Méi Tàidé yě zuò-le zìwǒ jièshào. Jiù zhèiyang liǎngge rén jiu liáo-le-qǐlai. Liáotiānr zhōng, Méi Tàidé zhīdào-le zhèi wèi Zhōngguó rén xìng Ōuyáng, shì yí ge gōngsī de jīnglǐ. Tā xiànzài hé tàitai yìqǐ qù Déyáng kàn tā de jiějie. Ōuyáng xiānsheng yě hěn gāoxìng rènshi zhèi wèi huì jiǎng Zhōngwén, jiào Tàidé de lǎowài. Liǎngge rén liáo+de hěn kāixīn, cóng Zhōngguó lìshǐ, liáo dào Zhōngguó gǎigé kāifàng; cóng Zhōngguó gǎigé kāifàng liáo dào Zhōngguó jīngjì; cóng Zhōngguó jīngjì liáo dào Zhōngguó wénhuà. Zuì ràng Ōuyáng xiānsheng gāoxìng de shì tāmen liǎngge dōu xǐhuan chī Sìchuān cài. Tàidé gào su Ōuyáng, tā lái Zhōngguó yǐhòu tiāntiān dōu chī Zhōngguó fàn, suǒyǐ tā xiànzài yǐjīng chīguàn-le, tèbié shì Sìchuān cài, yòu má yòu là, chī-le yǐhòu ràng rén yǒu yì zhǒng shuōbùchūlái de gǎnjué. Ōuyáng gào su Méi Tàidé, tā shì Dōngběi Chángchūn rén, Dōngběi Chángchūn yé yǒu hěn duō hǎochī de dōngxì, kěshì tā zuì xǐhuan chī de cài háishì Sìchuān cài.

Liǎngge rén liáo-zhe liáo-zhe, Déyáng jiu dào le. Xiàchē yìqián, Ōuyáng xiānsheng gào su Méi Tàidé, dàgài xiàwǔ yī diǎn zuǒyòu dào Miányáng, ràng tā yī diǎn yìqián zuòhǎo xiàchē de zhǔnbèi. Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé tā tàitai yào xiàchē le, Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé Méi Tàidé dōu yǒudiǎnr nánguò, yīnwèi tāmen fāxiàn tāmen liǎng ge rén

yǒu hěnduō yíyàng de xìngqu hé àihào. Yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō zhè shì yǒu yuánfèn. Ōuyáng xiānsheng bǎ zìjǐ de míngpiàn gěi-le Méi Tàidé yì zhāng, hái shuō, rènshi tā zhèi ge wàiguó péngyou hěn gāoxìng, xīwàng néng bǎochí liánxi. Yīnwèi Méi Tàidé méiyǒu míngpiàn le, tā zhǐhǎo bǎ zìjǐ de diànhuà-hàomǎ hé yīmèi'ér dìzhǐ xiě zài Ōuyáng xiānsheng de běnzi shàng. Dào Déyáng le, Méi Tàidé hěn kèqì, yào bāng Ōuyáng xiānsheng ná xíngli, sòng Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé tā tàitai xiàchē, kěshi Ōuyáng xiānsheng shuō tāmen de xíngli bù duō, zhǐ yǒu yí jiàn, jiù bú yào xiàchē le. Ōuyáng xiānsheng gēn Méi Tàidé shuō yàoshi tā yǒu shíjiān de huà, huānyíng tā dào Chángchūn qù wánr liǎng tiān. Jiù zhèiyang, tāmen shuō-le zàijiàn, jiù fēnshǒu le.

Shēngcíbiǎo

kāiwǎng	V 'heading to; be bound for', often in reference to airplanes, ships, buses.
chángtú	'long distance'; cf. <u>chángtú diànhuà</u>
xiǎoshuō<r>	'a novel'
dǎpái	VO 'play cards'
xià xiàngqí	VO 'play Chinese chess' (~ 'play go')
chéngkè	N 'passengers (ride-guests)'
nénggòu	= néng
tígāo ... néngli	V 'to improve; raise (lift-high)...abilities (capable-strength)'
shèhuì	'society'
liyòng	V 'to utilize; make use of (benefit-use)'
shǔjià	'summer holiday (heat-leave)'
jīhuì	'opportunity'; cf. <u>chèn ... jīhuì</u> 'take advantage of the opportunity to...'
yìbiānr...yìbiānr	'on the one hand...on the other; to V and V (one-side)'
dāngtiān	'that day; the same day'; dāngrán de dāng.
duìyu ... lái shuō	'[their] attitude towards; [their] view of ...'
kāixīn	SV 'be happy'; V 'to rejoice; feel happy'
gǎigé kāifàng	N 'reform and openness'
gǎnjué	'feelings'; gǎn xìngqu, gǎnxiè de gǎn.
zhǔnbèi	N. 'preparation'; V 'to prepare'
nánguò	SV 'sad (hard to pass through)'
yuánfèn	'destiny; fate; affinity'
bǎochí liánxi	'keep in touch (preserve-links)'
fēnshǒu	VO 'part company; go separate ways; say goodbye'

Notes

liáo-zhe liáo-zhe ‘continued to chat [in this way, until...]’; cf. zǒu-zhe zǒu-zhe ‘they walked on [like this, until...]. This can be treated as one of a number of common patterns in which zhe appears, and like the others, this one also serves to set the scene, as part of the build up to an event, in this case, Déyáng jiu dào le.

Exercise 2

a) Provide accurate but idiomatic translations of the following excerpts (some of which are full sentences, some of which are not):

1. Kěshi tā juéde zhǐ yǒu qù Zhōngguó cái nénggòu gèng hǎo-de tígāo tā de Zhōngwén tīng shuō nénglì, cái néng gèng hǎo-de liǎojiě Zhōngguó wǔ qiān duō nián de wénhuà hé lìshǐ.
2. Kěshi tā kàndào liáotiānr de rén dōu liáo+de hěn rènào, tā yě bù zhīdào yào gēn tāmen shuō shénme, suóyǐ tā zhǐhǎo yìbiānr tīng biérén shuōhuà, yìbiānr náchūlai dāngtiān de Zhōngwén bàozhǐ kàn.
3. Jiù zhèiyàng liǎngge rén jiu liáo-le-qǐlai.
4. ...yòu má yòu là, chī-le yǐhòu ràng rén yǒu yì zhǒng shuōbùchūlái de gǎnjué...
5. ...ràng tā yī diǎn yǐqián zuòhǎo xiàchē de zhǔnbèi...

b) In groups of two or three, prepare answers for the following questions:

1. Méi Tàidé hé Ōuyáng xiānsheng shì zěnme rènshi de?
2. Qǐng shuō yìdiǎnr guānyú Méi Tàidé de bèijǐng (‘background’)
3. Shuō yìdiǎnr guānyú Ōuyáng xiānsheng de qíngxíng.
4. Méi Tàidé Hànyǔ shuō+de zěnme yàng? Xué-le duōcháng shíjiān le?
5. Méi Tàidé hé Ōuyáng xiānsheng liáo de shì shénme?
6. Ōuyáng xiānsheng wèishénme juéde Méi Tàidé hěn liǎobuqǐ?

c) Review of V-zhe and other patterns. With one or two other classmates, compose a Chinese version of the following – and provide an ending.

He rode up on a bike, holding an umbrella in his hand. He was wearing a white shirt (chènshān) and jeans (niúzǎikù), and had a black beret (bèilémào) on his head. He was covered in mud (ní), and looked tired. It had been raining for 3 days and there was water all over. As soon as I saw him, I knew he wasn’t well. I was preparing dinner. I gave him a towel (máojīn) and told him to hang his trousers up to dry. By the time I returned with a cup of tea, he was lying down (tǎng) on the sofa. I noticed a small silver box (yínsè de hézi) sitting on the table next to him. ‘I’ve missed you’, he said. We sat for a while, then suddenly (hūrán)



[JKW 2006]

12.3 The Tian'anmen Incident

Máo Dàwéi is staying with the parents of his Chinese teacher. They are retired and considerably older than his father. He carefully broaches the topic of the Tian'anmen 'incident' that took place on June 4, 1989, usually referred to in Chinese as the Liùsì Shìjiàn 'the 6-4 incident', or simply Liùsì. Dàwéi approaches the topic rather carefully:

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| Máo | Bóbo, Měiguó rén chángcháng
shuō Liùsì Shìjiàn, Zhōngguó rén
shuō ma? | Uncle, Americans often talk about the
June 4 incident; do Chinese? |
| Bóbo | Aiya, Liùsì, xiànzài Zhōngguó rén
yǐjīng bù shuō le! Nà dōu shì
guòqu de shì le. | Oh, June 4, nowadays Chinese don't
talk about it anymore! It's all in the past. |
| Máo | Nà, nèi shíhou nǐ qù-guo
Tiān'ānmén ma? | Well, did you go to TAM at that time? |
| Bobo | Wǒ ma, wǒ Liùsì nèi tiān jiu
zài Dōng Cháng'ān Jiē. | Me? On June 4 I was on East Chang-an
Street. |
| Máo | O, Cháng'ān Jiē, nà shì chuān-
guo Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng-
de nèi tiáo dàjiē, duì ma? | Oh, Chang'an Street, that's the street
that passes through Tian'anmen Square,
isn't it? |
| Bóbo | Shì a. Zài Běijīng Dàfàndiàn de
qiántou. Hěn duō wàiguó jìzhě
dōu zài nàr. | It is. [I] was in front of the Beijing Hotel.
There were a lot of foreign reporters
there. |

Máo Guǎngchǎng jímǎn-le xuésheng ma? And the square was full of students?

Bóbo Dàochù dōu jímǎn-le xuésheng, érqǐě búdàn shì xuésheng, yě yǒu gōngrén hé nóngmín! Tāmen qíngxù dōu hěn jīdòng. Yīnwèi wǒmen bù zhīdao huì fāsheng shénme shì. Kěshì nà shì hěn jiǔ yǐqián de shìr le. Wǒmen xiànzài de qíngxìng bǐ yǐqián hǎo duō le!

Yes, there were students everywhere, and not just students, there were also workers and peasants! Feelings ran high. Because we didn't know what was going to happen. But that was a long time ago. Nowadays, things are much better than before!

Notes

bóbo	‘father’s elder brother; uncle; father’s friend of similar age’
shìjiàn	‘incident’; shìqing de shì; yí jiàn shìqing de jiàn.
chuānguo	V ‘pass through’; chuān yīfu de chuān.
jímǎn	VV ‘crowded to capacity [crowded-full]’; cf. kèmǎn ‘packed with guests’ [eg a cinema]’.
érqǐě, búdàn..yě	‘what’s more, not only...but...’
qíngxù	‘emotions; feelings; mood’
jīdòng SV	‘agitated; restless’; dòngwù, yùndòng de dòng.
fāsheng V	‘happen; occur’; cf. fāxiàn ‘discover’; fāzhǎn ‘develop’.

Exercise 3

Provide short phrases that distinguish the following words:

1. shíjiān 2. shìjiàn 3. shíhou 4. shìqing 5. qíngxù 6. qíngxìng 7. shìjiè 8. qīngsōng

12.4 Kinship

There are two types of kinterms, those used in direct address (‘Hi, Dad’), and those used to refer to the relationship (‘father’). In Chinese, a child may address her *grandfather on her father’s side* (her zǔfù) as yéye, her *grandfather on her mother’s side* (her wàigōng or wài zǔfù), as gōnggong. Typically, the address forms show wide variation in Chinese, as they do in English (eg for ‘grandmother’, grandma, granny, gran, mawmaw, etc.) So while the relationships mentioned in the passage below are all significant in the Chinese kinship system, the particular terms cited may vary from region to region. You might compare the usage here with that of your Chinese friends.

Guòqu de Zhōngguó jiāting dàduō dōu shì dàjiāting, yóuqí shì zài nóngcūn, tǐng máfan de. Wèishénme máfan ne? Yīnwèi rén tài duō; rén duō shìr jiu duō. Háizimen suīrán dōu jiéhūn le, yǒu-le zìjǐ de jiāting, dànshì hái dōu gēn fùmǔ guò. Yí dàjiāzi shí

duō kǒu rén, yǒude shènzhì èrshíjǐ kǒu rén, nǐ shuōshuo zhème duō rén, měitiān dēi yǒu duōshao shìr. Rén duō, shìr jiu duō, wèntí yě jiu duō, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou wèile yìdiǎnr jīmáo-suànpí de xiǎoshìr, nòng+de dàjiā dōu bú tài yúkuài. Nǐ shuō máfan bu máfan?

Wèishénme rén-men jié-le hūn hái gēn fùmǔ guò? Zhè shì yīnwèi rén-men shòu-le Zhōngguó chuántǒng sīxiǎng de yǐngxiǎng. Zhōngguó rén de chuántǒng sīxiǎng shì shénme ne? Zhōngguó rén de chuántǒng sīxiǎng yǒu hěn duō, qízhōng yí ge shì hěn zhòngshì jiāting guānniàn. Jǐ bèi rén zhù zài yìqǐ de dàjiāting zài Zhōngguó cúnzài-le jǐ qiān nián, zài zhèi yàng de dàjiāting lǐmian niánlíng zuì dà de rén – yě jiùshì bèifen zuì dà de rén – quánlì zuì dà, tāmen shì jiāzhǎng, tāmen shuō de huà shéi dōu dēi tīng, xiǎobèir de rén – yě jiùshì háizimen – méiyǒu shénme zìyóu, jiā lǐ de yìqiè dōu dēi yǒu jiāzhǎng lái juédìng, bāokuò háizimen de hūnshì.

Duìyú nǚrén-men lái shuō, tāmen zài jiā lǐ méiyǒu shénme dìwèi, tāmen zhǔyào de gōngzuò jiùshì zhàogù hái zi, zhàogù zhàngfu, zuòfàn, dēngdēng. Kěshì rúguǒ tāmen shēng de hái zi duō, yóuqí shì shēng de nánhái zi duō, nàme tā duì zhèi ge dàjiāting de gòngxiàn yě jiu dà. Yīnwèi ànzhào Zhōngguó chuántǒng de sīxiǎng, yí ge jiāting lǐ rúguǒ érzi duō, sūnzi duō, nàme, jiāzhǎng jiu huì fēicháng gāoxìng, fēicháng zìhào; yīnwèi érzi sūnzi duō dàibiǎo érsūn-mǎntáng, duōzǐ-duōfù, jiāting-xīngwàng. Zài Zhōngguó jiāting lǐ, rén-men hái tèbié zhòngshì jìnglǎo-àiyòu. Shénme shì jìnglǎo-àiyòu? Jìnglǎo jiùshì niánqīngrén yào zūnjìng zhǎngbèi, xiǎoshùn fùmǔ; àiyòu jiùshì zhǎngbèi yào téng'ài èrnǚ, téng'ài xiǎozìbèir. Hái zi xiǎo de shíhou yóu fùmǔ zhàogù, fùmǔ lǎo-le yǐhòu yǒu èrnǚ fúyǎng, zhè zài Zhōngguó rén de sīxiǎng zhōng shì tiānjīng-dìyì de. Zhè jiùshì wèishénme yǒu xiē Zhōngguó rén lái Měiguó hòu shēng-le hái zi, hái bǎ fùmǔ cóng Zhōngguó jiē lái bāngzhù zhàogù de yuángù.

Xiàndài shèhuì de jiāting gēn yìqián bǐ, yǒu-le fēicháng dà de biànhuà, dàjiāting yě jīběn bù cúnzài le, jiāting biàn+de yuè lái yuè xiǎo le, dàduōshù de jiāzhǎng yě dōu bú zài guǎn hái zimen de shìr le. Niánqīngrén jié-le hūn, yǒu tiáojiàn de huà, jiu dōu bānchūqu zhù, dúlì shēnghuó le, zhǐ shì zhōumò huòzhě yǒu shíjiān de huà, qù kànkan fùmǔ, bāngzhù fùmǔ gàn diǎnr huór. Nǚrén-men yě yǒu-le shèhuì dìwèi, hěn duō nǚrén

zài jīngjì shàng yě dúlì le. Jiāting biànxǎo le, rénkǒu shǎo le, jiù shǎo-le hěn duō máfan. Kěshì yóuyú Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ zài qīshí niándài shíxíng de jìhuà-shēngyù. zhèngcè, měi jiā zhǐ néng yǒu yí ge háizi, ‘xiǎo huángdì’ de wèntí jiù chūxiàn le.

Nǐmen ràng wǒ shuōshuo wǒ jiā de qíngkuang? Hǎo, wǒ shuōshuo wǒ jiā de qíngkuang. Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén, wǒ tàitai, wǒ háizi, hái yǒu wǒ. Tàitai yě jiùshì wǒ àiren; zhèngshì de chēnghu shì fūrén. Rúguǒ nǐmen xiǎng gěi biérén jièshao nǐ tàitai, nǐ kěyǐ shuō, “zhè shì wǒ àiren”. Kěshì rúguǒ zài péngyou huòzhě hěn shú de rén miànqián tíqǐ zìjǐ de tàitai shí, wǒmen yě chángcháng shuō ‘wǒ nèi wèi...’, ‘wǒ nèi kǒuzi...’, ‘wǒmen háizi tā mā...’, ‘wǒ lǎopo’. Xiànzài rén-men gèng xǐhuan yòng ‘tàitai’ lái chēnghu zìjǐ de àiren le. Ào, nǐ wèn wǒ tàitai zěnme chēnghu wǒ? Yíyàng, yǐqián tā jièshao wǒ shí yě yòng ‘àiren’ zhèi ge cí, xiànzài gǎn shímáo, zài bú tài zhèngshì de chǎnghé tā chángcháng yòng ‘lǎogōng’ zhèi ge chēnghu, zài péngyou, shúrén miànqián yě yòng ‘wǒ nèi wèi...’, ‘wǒ nèi kǒuzi...’, ‘wǒmen háizi tā bà...’, zhèngshì yìdiǎnr de chǎnghé tā chángcháng yòng ‘xiānshēng’ zhèi ge chēnghu.

Nǐmen xiànzài xiǎng ràng wǒ shuōshuo Zhōngguó rén de qīnqi guānxi. Hǎo ba, wǒ jiù lái shuōshuo, búguò, zhèi duì nǐmen lái shuō kě shì yí ge tǐng fùzá de wèntí, bú tài róngyì jìzhù.

Jiù nà wǒ de jiārén lái shuō ba: wǒ bàba shì wǒ tàitai de gōngong, shì wǒ háizi de yéye; wǒ māma shì wǒ tàitai de pópo, shì wǒ háizi de nǎinai.

Wǒ zài jiā páiháng lǎosān, shàngbiānr yǒu yí ge gēge, yí ge jiějie; xiàbiānr yǒu yí ge didi, yí ge mèimei. Wǒ háizi jiào wǒ gēge dàiyé; yǒude dìfang yě jiào bóbo; jiào wǒ didi shūshu, jiào wǒ jiějie dàgū, jiào wǒ mèimei èrgū.

Wǒ de gēge, didi, jiějie, mèimei dōu jiéhūn le, tāmen yě dōu yǒu-le háizi. Wǒ gēge de tàitai shì wǒ de sāozi, wǒ háizi jiào tā dànáng; wǒ didi de tàitai shì wǒ de dìmèi, wǒ háizi jiào tā shěnr; wǒ jiějie de xiānsheng shì wǒ de jiěfū, wǒ háizi jiào tā dàgūfu; wǒ mèimei de xiānshēng shì wǒ de mèifu, wǒ háizi jiào tā èrgūfu. Wǒ gēge hé didi de érzi jiùshì wǒ de zhízi, tāmen de nǚ’ér shì wǒ de zhínǚ; wǒ shì wǒ gēge háizi de shūshu, shì wǒ didi háizi de dàiyé; wǒ tàitai shì wǒ gēge háizi de shěnr, shì wǒ didi háizi de dànáng.

Wǒ jiějie hé mèimei de érzi shì wǒ de wàishēng, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ de wàishēngnǚ,
wǒ shì tāmen de jiùjiu, wǒ tàitai shì tāmen de jiùmā, yǒude dìfang yě jiào jiùmǔ; wǒ
gēge, dìdi de nánhái shì wǒ háizi de tánggē huòzhě tángdì, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì tā de
tángjiě huòzhě tángmèi; wǒ jiějie, mèimei de nánhái shì wǒ háizi de biǎogē huòzhě
biǎodì, nǚ'ér shì tā de biǎojiě huòzhě biǎomèi.

Wǒ tàitai de māma shì wǒ de yuèmǔ, shì wǒ háizi de lǎolao; wǒ tàitai de bàba shì
wǒ de yuèfù, shì wǒ háizi de lǎoye. Wǒ tàitai yě yǒu yí ge gēge, yí ge dìdi, yí ge jiějie, yí
ge mèimei, tāmen yě dōu jiéhūn le, yě dōu yǒu-le háizi. Wǒ tàitai de gēge hé dìdi dōu shì
wǒ háizi de jiùjiu, tāmen de tàitai shì wǒ háizi de jiùmā, yě jiào jiùmǔ; wǒ tàitai de jiějie
hé mèimei shì wǒ háizi de dàyí hé èryí. Wǒ tàitai de gēge hé dìdi de érzi dōu shì wǒ háizi
de biǎogē huòzhě biǎodì, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ háizi de biǎojiě huòzhě biǎomèi; wǒ
tàitai de jiějie hé mèimei de érzi shì wǒ háizi de yíge huòzhě yídi; tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ
háizi de yíjiě huòzhě yímèi.

Nà, nǐmen kànkàn, Zhōngguó jiāting de qīnqi guānxi shì bu shì tài fùzá le? Zài
chéngshì shì zhèi yàng, zài nóngcūn jiu gèng fùzá le, yǒude rén shuō Zhōngguó rén de
qīnqi guānxi shì qīnqi de qīnqi yě shì qīnqi, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou jiu lián wǒmen zìjǐ yě
gǎobuqīngchu zìjǐ de qīnqi guānxi. Hǎo le, wǒ shuō-le bàntiān, bù zhī nǐmen shífǒu dōu
nòngqīngchu le Zhōngguó jiāting hé Zhōngguó qīnqi de guānxi. Nǐmen xiànzài kěyǐ bǎ
shàngmiàn de nèi xiē Zhōngguó qīnqi guānxi de cíhuì fānyìchéng Yīngwén, zhèi yàng
nǐmen jiu néng duì zhèi liǎng ge xìtǒng de bù tóng de dìfang kàn+de gèng qīngchu

Based on material provided by Chén Tōng.

Shēngcí

yí dàjiāzi	= yí ge dàjiāting
shènzhì	‘even to the point of; so much so that (even-reach)’
wèile	‘on account of’; cf. <u>wèi</u> ‘for the sake of’; <u>wèi</u> and <u>wèile</u> overlap, but the former is more often followed by a person (<u>wèi rénmin fúwù</u>), the latter by a purpose or reason (as here).
jīmáo-suànpí	literally ‘chicken-feather garlic-skin’, ie ‘inessential matters’.
nòng	a verb with very broad application: ‘make; do; engage; obtain’; <u>nòngcuò</u> ‘make a mistake; goof’; <u>nònghǎo</u> ‘make good; fix’; <u>nòngqīngchu</u> ‘clarify’.
yúkuài	SV ‘cheerful; happy; joyful’; cf. <u>kuàilè</u> .
shòu...	literally ‘to receive ... influence’, ie ‘to be influenced by...’
yǐngxiǎng	

sīxiǎng	‘thought’
qízhōng	‘among which; including (its-middle)’; <u>qízhōng yí ge shì...</u> ‘one of which is...’
zhòngshì	V ‘value; regard as important (heavy-view)’; zhòngyào de zhòng; shìqing de shì.
guānniàn	‘concept; notion; idea’; zhuàngguān de guān, niànshū de niàn.
jǐ bèi	‘several generations’; cf. <u>shàngbèi</u> ‘ancestors; older generation’.
cúnzài	V ‘exist; be’
niánlǐng	‘age [on forms, etc.]’
bèifēn	‘position in the family or clan’; cf. <u>jǐ bèi</u> .
quánlì	‘power; authority’; rénquán de quán, lìliàng de lì.
jiāzhǎng	‘head of the family’; cf. <u>xiàozhǎng</u> , <u>shìzhǎng</u> .
xiǎobèir	‘young members of a family’; cf. <u>bèifēn</u> , <u>jǐ bèi</u> , <u>zhǎngbèi</u> ‘elders; seniors’
zìyóu	‘freedom (self-source)’
yíqiè	‘everything; all (one-cut)’; cf. 11.8 notes.
bāokuò	V ‘to include’
hūnshì	‘marriage (marriage-business)’
duìyú	CV ‘in connection with; for; to’; <u>duìyú ... lái shuō</u> ‘as for...’
dìwèi	‘position’; dìfang de dì, nèi wèi de wèi.
zhǔyào	‘the main; principle; the main thing (host-need)’; <u>zhǔyào mùbiāo</u> ‘main objective’.
zhàogù	V ‘look after; care for; show consideration for’
duì...gòngxiàn	‘contribute to’
zìhào	V ‘pride oneself on’; zìjǐ de zì.
dàibiǎo	V ‘to represent’; also a N.
érsūn-mǎntáng	‘children-grandchildren full-house’; cf. <u>jǐmǎn</u> , <u>kèmǎn</u> .
duōzǐ-duōfú	‘many-children much-fortune’
xīngwàng	SV ‘prosperous; thriving’
jìnglǎo-àiyòu	‘respect-elders love-youngsters’
zūnjìng	V ‘respect’; jìng nǐ yì bēi jiǔ de jìng.
xiàoshùn	V ‘respect one’s parents; be obedient’
téng’ài	V ‘be fond of; dearly love’; tóu téng de téng.
fúyǎng	V ‘bring up; raise; support’; fúzhù ‘hold on’ de fú; yǎng zhū de yǎng.
xiǎozìbèir	‘youngster (small-character; name-generation)’
tiānjīng-dìyì	‘a matter of course; taken for granted; quite all right; proper (heaven-pass earth-proper)’; jīngguo de jīng.
jiēlai	V ‘meet; receive; bring over’; jiē péngyou, jiē diànhuà de jiē.
shèhuì	‘society’
jīběn	SV ‘basic; fundamental’; ADV ‘on the whole; basically’; jīchū de jī; yì běn shū de běn.
guǎn	V ‘have charge of; bother about; manage’; guǎnlǐ de guǎn.
yǒu tiáojiàn	‘have the means to’; <u>tiáojiàn</u> ‘conditions; factors’.
dúlì	V ‘stand one’s own’; SV ‘be independent’.
gànhuór	VO ‘to work; do things’
yóuyú	CV ‘owing to; on account of’
shíxíng	V ‘carry out; put into practice; implement (real-go)’
jìhuà-shēngyù	‘family planning; birth control (plan-bear children)’

zhèngcè	‘policy’; zhèngfǔ de zhèng.
xiǎo huángdì	‘little emperor’
chūxiàn	‘emerge; happen’; <u>chūxiàn-le yí ge wèntí</u> ‘there’s a problem’.
shífǒu	shì bu shì.
zhèngshì	‘formal’; cf. <u>fēizhèngshì</u> .
shú ~ shóu	SV ‘familiar; close’
miànqián	‘before; to one’s face (face-before)’
tíqǐ	‘to raise; bring up [a subject]’; cf. <u>bié tí le</u> ‘don’t bring it up’
...shí	= de shíhou
gǎn shímáo	‘follow fashion (chase-fashion)’
chǎnghé	‘a setting; situation; occasion’; jīchǎng de chǎng.
páiháng	Wǒ páiháng lǎodà. ‘I’m the oldest child [in my family].’
lián ... yě	‘even...’
cíhuì	‘words and phrases’
xìtǒng	‘system’

Notes

a) Rén-mén, nǚrén-mén: -mén, toneless with pronouns (zámen) also occurs, sometimes toned, with personal nouns to indicate plurality: lǎoshī-mén; xuésheng-men, etc. With nouns, it is optional, and omitted if the number is otherwise clear from the context. Mén never co-occurs with a number; so either sān ge rén or simply rén-mén.

b) Lián...yě/dōu ‘even; to the point of’

Wǒ lián yì fēn qián dōu méiyǒu!	I don’t have a cent [to my name]!
Zhèi ge zì lián lǎoshī yě bú rènshi.	Even [my] teacher doesn’t know this character.



Retirees on the island of Gǔlàngyǔ, off Xiàmén in Fújiàn. [JKW 2006]

Exercise 4

a) Translate the following excerpts into English:

1. Rén duō, shìr jiu duō, wèntí yě jiu duō, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou wèile yìdiǎnr jīmáo-suànpí de xiǎoshìr, nòng+de dàjiā dōu bú tài yúkuài.
2. Háizi xiǎo de shíhou yǒu fùmǔ zhàogù, fùmǔ lǎo-le yǐhòu yǒu érnǚ fúyǎng, zhè zài Zhōngguó rén de sīxiǎng zhōng shì tiānjīng-dìyì de.
3. Xiàndài shèhuì de jiāting gēn yìqián bǐ yǒu-le fēicháng dà de biànhuà, dàjiāting yě jīběn bù cúnzài le, jiāting biàn+de yuèlái yuèxiǎo le, dàduōshù de jiāzhǎng yě dōu bú zài guǎn háizimen de shìr le.
4. Kěshi yóuyú Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ zài qīshí niándài shíxíng de jìhuà-shēngyù zhèngcè, měi jiā zhǐ néng yǒu yí ge háizi, ‘xiǎo huángdì’ de wèntí jiu chūxiàn le.
5. Kěshi rúguǒ zài péngyou huòzhě hěn shù de rén miànqián tíqǐ zìjǐ de tàitai shí, wǒmen yě chángcháng shuō ‘wǒ nèi wèi’

b) Terms. With one or two classmates, relisten/reread the kinship passage and as you do so, fill in the Chinese terms in the charts below; then go back and fill in the English terms where applicable, and be prepared to talk about how the two systems differ (in terms of distinctions, ambiguity, overlap, etc.)

Through husband or wife:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
husband's father		
husband's mother	pópo	mother-in-law
wife's father		
wife's mother		mother-in-law

Through siblings:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
older brother's wife		
younger brother's wife		
brother's son		
brother's daughter		
older sister's husband		
younger sister's husband		
sister's son		
sister's daughter	wàishēngnǚ	neice

Through mother:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
mother's father		
mother's mother		
mother's brother		
mother's brother's wife		
mother's older sister	dà yí	aunt
mother's younger sister	è yí	aunt
mother's brother's older son	biǎo gē	
mother's bro's younger son		
mo's bro's older daughter		
mo's bro's yngr daughter		
mother's sister's older son		
mother's sis's younger son	yí dì	cousin
mo's sis's older daughter		
mo's sis's younger daughter		

Through father:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
father's father		
father's mother		
father's older brother		uncle
father's older brother's wife		
father's younger brother		
father's ygr brother's wife	shěnr	[?]
father's older sister		
father's older sis's husband		
father's younger sister		
father's yngr sis's husband		
father's bro's older son		
father's bro's yngr son	táng dì	cousin
father's bro's older daughter		
father's bro's yngr daughter		
father's sister's older son	biǎo gē	
father's sister's yngr son		
father's sis's older daughter		
father's sis's yngr daughter		

c) Create sentences or phrases to illustrate the usage of the following expressions:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. shòu...yǐngxiǎng | 2. gěi wǒ liú-le...yìxiàng |
| 3. duì...gòngxiàn | 4. lián...yě/dōu |

12.5 Death

We haven't had much to say about death so far. Confucius wrote: Wèi zhī shēng, yān zhī sǐ? Which means, literally: 'Not yet know life, wherein know death?' He was admonishing followers to attend to the rites and rituals of this world, the basis of social stability, rather than follow the prescriptions of those who claimed esoteric knowledge about the hereafter. But although we do not want to dwell upon death, we do want to be able to report it from time to time.

Someone's death can be presented in direct, unadorned fashion, using sǐ 'die':

Tā sǐ le.	He's dead; he died.
Tā sǐdiào le.	" " " ("die-fall')

However, Chinese, like speakers of many other languages, prefer euphemisms, particularly where the death involves friend or family:

Wǒ bà yě bú zài le. My father's no longer with [us] either.

Mǔqīn qùshì shí, wǒ shí suì. I was 10 when my mother passed on. ('depart-world')

Tā qiánnián jiù guòshì le. He passed away the year before last. ('pass-world')

Written / formal language has other options, including shìshì 'depart the world':

Zhōu Ēnlái tóngzhì shìshì èrshíbā zhōunián
the 28th anniversary of the passing of Zhou Enlai

12.5.1 Causes

People may die of natural causes; or they may die of disease or accident. Here are some options:

àizǐbìng love...illness aids	xīnzàngbìng heart-organ- heart attack	(chū) chēhuò (happen) car-disaster (be in) an auto accident	áizhèng cancer-disease cancer	zhōngfēng middle-wind <have a> stroke
zìshā self-kill commit suicide	xīdú take-drugs drugs	yānsǐ drown-die drown	bèi dǎsǐ de by hit-kill LE be killed; be shot	

zài zhànzhēng zhōng <i>in battle middle</i> in the war	dǎzhàng <i>to fight</i> fighting	fēijī shīshì <i>plane-loss-event</i> a plane-crash	Wénhuà Dàgéming zhōng <i>culture big-revol'n in</i> in the Cultural Revol'n
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Note

Zhōngfēng N or V ‘a stroke; have a stroke’; cf. fáng zhōngfēng ‘prevent stroke’; zhōngfēng de wēixiǎn ‘danger of stroke’; tā zhōngfēng le ‘she’s had a stroke’, also huàn zhōngfēng le ‘she’s suffered a stroke’, with huàn ‘contract; suffer [an illness]’. The more scientific word for stroke – or cerebral hemorrhage – is the graphic nǎoyìxuè ~ xiě ‘brain-overflow-blood’.

In colloquial speech, the illness can be treated as an adverbial (cf. 12.8 below), and placed in a position before the verb:

<i>Tā <shi> zěnme sǐ de?</i>	<i>How did <s>he die?</i>
Tā lǎo sǐ de.	She died of natural causes. (‘old-age die’)
Tā shì áizhàng sǐ de.	He died of cancer.
Tā àizībìng sǐ de.	She died of aids.
Tā shì xīnzàngbìng sǐ de.	He died of a heart attack.
Tā dǎzhàng sǐ de.	He died fighting.
Tā zài Dì-èr cì Shìjiè Dàzhàn zhōng sǐ de.	He died in WW II.
Tā shì zìshā sǐ de.	She committed suicide.
Tā bèi dǎsǐ de.	He was killed/ shot.
Tāmen chēhuò sǐ de.	They died in a traffic accident.

A more formal version, making use of the versatile literary preposition yú ‘at; from; of; by, etc.’ and Classical Chinese word order, is also sometimes spoken:

Tā sǐ yú zhōngfēng.	She died of a stroke.
Tā sǐ yú fēijī shīshì.	He died in a plane crash.

Exercise 5

Report on the date and cause of death of some well known people, or on people killed in disasters, such as airplane crashes, earthquakes or wars:

Eg: Māo Wáng shì xīdú sǐ de, zài 1977 nián; tā zhǐ yǒu 42 suì.
Zài 2005 nián, hěn duō rén shì dìzhèn sǐ de. (~ dìzhèn yà [‘crush’] sǐ de.)



Grave on Cheung Chao Island, Hong Kong. [JKW 2006]

12.6 The Chinese School System

Zhōngguó jiàoyù zhìdù jīběnshàng fēnchéng xiǎoxué liù nián, zhōngxué sān nián, gāozhōng sān nián, dàxué sì nián. Xiǎoxué, zhōngxué, gāozhōng hé dàxué yǒu zhòngdiǎn hé fēizhòngdiǎn. Zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué, zhōngxué, gāozhōng hé dàxué gè fāngmiàn de tiáojiàn dōu bǐ fēizhòngdiǎn hǎo.

Zhōngguó de hái zi yìbān dōu shì qī suì kāishǐ shàng xiǎoxué. Yīnwèi Zhōngguó de xuéxiào bǐ Měiguó de shǎo, língwài, Zhōngguó rén kǒu tài duō, zài jiāshàng Zhōngguó hěn duō jiātíng dōu zhǐ yǒu yí ge hái zi, suǒyǐ, hěn duō fùmǔ dōu yǒu ‘wàngzǐ-chénglóng’, ‘wàngnǚ-chéngfèng’ de sīxiǎng. Dàduōshù fùmǔ dōu xīwàng tāmen de hái zi yǐhòu bǐ tāmen qiáng, suǒyǐ dōu xiǎng bànfǎ ràng zìjǐ de hái zi dào zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué qù dúshū. Dànshì jìn zhòngdiǎn xuéxiào hěn bù róngyì. Chule xuésheng zìjǐ xuéxihǎo yǐwài, fùmǔ hái dēi yǒu qián, huòzhě yǒu guānxi cái xíng. Bù guǎn shì shàng zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué hái shì fēizhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué de xuésheng, tāmen de fùmǔ hé lǎoshī dōu yào xiǎng bànfǎ ràng tāmen shàng zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué hé zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, yīnwèi zhǐ yǒu shàng-le zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué, tèbié shì zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, shàng dàxué de jīhuì cái néng gèng dà. Suǒyǐ, jué dàduōshù Zhōngguó de xuéshēng cóng xiǎo xuéxí jiù fēicháng nǚlì, fùmǔ hé lǎoshī yě dōu bǐ+de hěn jǐn, mùdì jiùshì yǐhòu néng ràng zhèi xiē xuésheng shàng ge hǎo gāozhōng, yǐhòu hǎo kǎo ge dàxué. Xiànzài hěn duō Zhōngguó

rén dōu rènwéi zhīshi hěn zhòngyào, méiyǒu zhīshi jiù méiyǒu yíqiè. Èrqiè hěn duō fùmǔ dōu bǎ xīwàng jìtuō zài tāmen zhèi ge wéiyī de háizi shēn shàng, xīwàng tāmen de háizi néng dédào zuì hǎo de jiàoyù.

Zhōngguó de xuésheng cóng xiǎo jiù fēicháng xīnkǔ. Tāmen měitiān zǎoshang qī diǎn duō jiù yào dào xuéxiào. Xiàowǔ wǔ liù diǎn cái néng huíjiā. Xiǎo xuésheng zhōumò yě xiūxibuliǎo, tāmen de fùmǔ hái yào sòng tāmen qù cānjiā yìxiē xìngqù huódòng, pìrúshuō, qù liàn yuèqì, huìhuà, dēngdēng. Tāmen de fùmǔ xīwàng tāmen chūle yào xuéxihǎo yǐwài, hái yào yǒu yíjì-zhīcháng, zhèiyàng yěxǔ yǐhòu huì duì háizi de chéngzhǎng yǒu bāngzhù. Xuésheng dào-le gāozhōng jiù gèng máng le. Wèile kǎo dàxué, tāmen měitiān chūle shàngkè yǐwài, kèyú shíjiān jǐběnshàng dōu yòng zài dàliàng zuò liànxi tí shàng le. Kǎobushàng dàxué de xuésheng, dàduōshù dōu shàng-le jìshù xuéxiào huòzhě zhíyè gāozhōng le. Zài zhèiyàng de xuéxiào lǐ xuéxí liǎng sān nián yǐhòu, yǒu-le yíjì-zhīcháng, biyè hòu dào gōngchǎng qù dāng jìshù gōngrén huòzhě zuò qítā de gōngzuò.

Suízhe gǎigé kāifàng, Zhōngguó de jīngjì yuèlái-yuèhǎo. Xiànzài Zhōngguó de xuéxiào dōu shōufèi le. Xuéxiào bù yíyàng, shōufèi de duōshao yě bù yíyàng. Zhèiyàng, méiyǒu qián de háizi shàngxué hěn kùnnán. Suǒyǐ hěn duō xuéxiào yě dōu yǒu jiǎngxuéjīn zhìdù, tèbié shì dàxué. Zhōngguó hái yǒu yí ge “Xīwàng Gōngchéng”. “Xīwàng gōngchéng” zhǔyào shì bāngzhù hěn qióng de dìfang de háizi shàngxué de, yě bāngzhù nèi xiē jiǎtíng shēnghuó yǒu kùnnán, dàn xuéxí fēicháng hǎo de xuéshēng de. Xiànzài Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ yě ràng yǒuqián rén náchū yìxiē qián lai bāngzhù Zhōngguó de jiàoyù, ràng tāmen bàn xuéxiào. Suǒyǐ Zhōngguó xiànzài yě yǒu sīlì xiǎoxué, sīlì zhōngxué, sīlì gāozhōng hé sīlì dàxué. Zhōngguó xiànzài de jiàoyù bǐ yǐqián hǎo duōle, néng shàng dàxué de rén yě yuèlai-yuèduō le.

[Chen Tong]

Shēngcí

jiàoyù	‘education’
zhìdù	‘system’
zhòngdiǎn	‘emphasis; key’; <u>zhòngdiǎn dàxué</u> ‘university for gifted students’
fēi-	‘not; un-’; cf. <u>fēicháng</u> ‘un-usual’; <u>fēihuáyì</u> ‘non-Chinese Americans’; <u>fēizhèngshì</u> ‘in-formal’.

gè fāngmiàn	‘each aspect’; cf. <u>gè wèi péngyou</u> ‘my friends,...’; <u>gè guó</u> ‘every country’.
yībān	ADV ‘generally; on the whole’; SV ‘general; ordinary’
língwài	ADV ‘in addition; besides’
zài jiāshàng	‘as well as (again add-on)’; <u>yīnwèi</u> ..., <u>língwài</u> ... <u>zài jiāshàng</u> ...
lóng; fèng	‘dragon’; ‘phoenix’; <u>wàngzǐ/nǚ-chénglóng/fèng</u> , ‘hope one’s children have a bright future (hope-children-become-dragon/phoenix)’
xīwàng	V ‘to hope’; N ‘hope [for]’
bùguǎn	‘no matter ...’; see examples in <i>notes</i> below.
jué bù...	‘in no way; absolutely not; not in the least’; <u>jué</u> ‘cut; sever’.
nǔlì	SV ‘hard working’; VO ‘make great effort to’
bī	V ‘force; push for’; <u>bī+de hěn jìn</u> ‘push [them] hard’; <u>jǐnzhāng de jìn</u> .
mùdì	‘goal (eye-goal)’; <u>mùbiāo</u> ‘objective’
hǎo+V	‘the better to’
rènwei	‘think that; reckon that’; <u>rènshi de rèn</u> ; <u>yǐwéi de wéi</u> .
zhīshi	‘knowledge’; <u>zhīdao de zhī</u> , <u>rènshi de shí</u> .
jìtuō zài	‘entrust to the care of; place hope in’; <u>jìxìn de jì</u> ; <u>tuō nǐ yí jiàn shì de tuō</u> .
wéiyī de	‘the sole; the only [one]’
dédào	‘to obtain (get-reach)’
xīnkǔ	SV ‘be laborious; to be hard work’; V ‘work hard’
xìngqù	‘interest’; <u>hěn yǒu xìngqù</u> ; <u>duì lǐshǐ gǎn xìngqù</u> .
huódòng	‘activities (live-move)’; <u>dòngwù de dòng</u> .
yìjī-zhīcháng	‘professional skill; technical specialization (‘one-skill’s-strength’)
kèyú shíjiān	‘after-school time’; cf. <u>yèyú</u> ‘after work’, <u>yèyúxuéxiào</u> ‘part-time school’
dàliàng	‘a large amount of; a lot (great-amount)’
liànxì tí	‘to practice questions/problems’
jìshù	‘technology; skill; technique’
zhíyè	‘occupation; profession’; <u>wǒ de zhíyè shì</u>
qítā	‘other; the rest’; cf. <u>biéde</u> ; <u>língwài</u> with which it overlaps.
suízhe	CV ‘following the; along with the...’; there are a number of CVs which incorporate the verbal suffix <u>zhe</u> , including <u>gēnzhe</u> ‘with’, <u>yánzhe</u> ‘along’.
shōufèi	‘collect fees; charge’; <u>shōuyīnjī de shōu</u> ; <u>diànhuàfèi de fèi</u> .
kùnnán	‘difficulties’
jiǎngxuéjīn	‘scholarships (award-study-gold)’; also <u>zhùxuéjīn</u> ‘help-study-gold’.
Xīwàng-Gōngchéng	‘Project Hope (hope-engineering project)’
sīlì	‘private (private-establish)’; cf. <u>zhōulì</u> ‘state’; <u>gōnglì</u> ‘public; government [established]’.

Notes

Bù guǎn: ‘no matter [question]’; The following pair of examples are cited from the very useful Mandarin language corpus website of the Center for Chinese Linguistics at Beijing University (<ccl.pku.edu.cn>). Notice that the phrase following bù guǎn always has the form of a question.

Bù guǎn qù nǎlǐ, yào liú ge huà yǐbiàn liánxì.

No matter go where, need leave a note so-as-to-facilitate contact.

Bù guǎn tiānxià fāsheng shénme shì, zhǐyào rén-men chībǎo dùzi, yíqiè jiù hǎobàn le.

No matter under heaven happens what thing, as long as people eat-full stomach, all then easy-manage LE.

Exercise 6

a) Translate these excerpts:

1. Yīnwèi zhǐ yǒu shàng-le zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué, tèbié shì zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, shàng dàxué de jīhuì cái néng gèng dà.
2. Suǒyǐ, jué dàduōshù Zhōngguó de xuésheng cóng xiǎo xuéxí jiu fēicháng nǚli, fùmǔ hé lǎoshī yě dōu bī+de hěn jǐn, mùdì jiùshì yǐhòu néng ràng zhèi xiē xuésheng shàng ge hǎo gāozhōng, yǐhòu hǎo kǎo ge dàxué.
3. Xiǎo xuésheng zhōumò yě xiūxibuliǎo, tāmen de fùmǔ hái yào sòng tāmen qù cānjiā yìxiē xìngqù huódòng, pìrúshuō, qù liàn yuèqì, huìhuà, dēngdēng.
4. ...yě bāngzhù nèi xiē jiātíng shēnghuó yǒu kùnnán, dàn xuéxí fēicháng hǎo de xuéshēng de.

b) Answer the questions in Chinese:

1. Zhòngdiǎn xuéxiào hé fēizhòngdiǎn xuéxiào zěnme bù yíyàng?
2. Qǐng jiěshì yíxià ‘wángzǐ chénglóng’ hé ‘wángnǚ chéngfèng’ shì shénme yìyì (‘significance’)?
3. Jùshuō Zhōngguó xuésheng cóng xiǎo shēnghuó hěn xīnkǔ; wèishénme zhèi yàngr shuō?
4. ‘Xīwàng Gōngchéng’ shì shénme?



Qiānmíng shèjì 'Signature design', Canton [JKW 2006]

12.7 Life in Tianjin

Wǒmen lái Měiguó yìqián zhù zài Tiānjīn. Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn de jiā shì yí ge Riběnsì de xiǎo lóufáng, yǒu liǎng céng. Dì-yī céng zhù-zhe yí hù rénjiā, wǒmen zhù èr céng. Nǐmen kěnéng huì wèn, wèishénme nèi ge xiǎo èrlóu shì Riběnsì de ne? Yīnwèi 1900 nián, bāguó-liánjūn rùqìn Zhōngguó yǐhòu, nèi ge dìfāng shì Riběn rén de zūjièdì, yǒu hěn duō Riběn rén zài nàr zhù, suǒyǐ nèi yí dài yǒu hěn duō fángzi dōu shì Riběn rén gài de, dāngrán yě jiùshì Riběnsì de le. 1976 nián Tángshān dà dìzhèn de shíhou, fángzi huài le. Wèile bǎochí yuánlai de yàngzi, zhèngfǔ yòu ànzhào yuánlai de shìyàng chóngxīn fāngài le. Dànshì zhǐ shì wàimiàn gēn yìqián chàbuduō yíyàng, dìbǎn, mén hé chuānghu dōu hé yìqián bù yíyàng le.

Wǒmen zhù de nèi ge xiǎo èrlóu zài Tiānjīnshì zhōngxīn, yě jiùshì Tiānjīn zuì rēnao de dìfāng. Fùjìn yǒu hěn duō dà shāngchǎng, dà fàndiàn, yīyuàn, diànyǐngyuàn, dēngdēng, suǒyǐ huāqián hěn fāngbiàn. Wǒmen zhù de xiǎo èrlóu duìmiàn shì Tiānjīnshì Diànbào Dàlóu, hòumiàn shì Tiānjīn Ribàoshè, zuǒmiàn shì Tiānjīn Jiàoyù Xuéyuàn, yòumiàn shì Tiānjīn Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn. Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn jiùshì chǎogǔ de dìfāng. Suīrán wǒmen zhù de dìfāng lí Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn hěn jìn, chǎogǔ hěn fāngbiàn, dànshì wǒmen méiyǒu qián qù chǎogǔ. Lóu xià shì Tiānjīn hěn yǒumíng de, yě shì hěn zhòngyào de yí tiáo mǎlù jiào Nánjīng Lù. Lóu xià bù yuǎnchù jiùshì dìtiězhàn, qìchēzhàn. Cóng wǒmen zhù de dìfāng zǒu shíwǔ fēn zhōng jiùshì Tiānjīn ‘Gǒu bù lǐ Bāozipù’, nèi shì yí gè zài Zhōngguó hěn yǒumíng de bāozipù. Měitiān dōu yǒu hěn duō rén qù nàr chī bāozi, dāngrán yě yǒu hěn duō wàiguó rén qù nàr chī. Zǒu èrshí duō fēn zhōng jiùshì Hǎi Hé. Hǎi Hé shì chuānguo Tiānjīnshì zhōngxīn de yí tiáo hé, shì Zhōngguó hěn yǒumíng de héliú zhīyī. Xiàtiān de shíhou, wǒmen sān kǒu chángcháng chī-le wǎnfàn yǐhòu, dào hé biānr qù wǎnr, qu chéngliáng.

Yīnwèi shì Riběnsì de xiǎo lóufáng, suǒyǐ wǒmen de fángzi bú tài dà. Wǒmen yǒu liǎng ge fángjiān, yí ge xiǎo wèishēngjiān, hé yí ge xiǎo chúfáng. Suīrán hé Měiguó rén de fángzi bǐ, wǒmen de xiǎo-le yìdiǎn, dànshì sānkǒu-zhījiā zhù-zhe hěn shūfu. Fángjiān suīrán bú tài dà, dànshì bèi wǒ tàitai shōushi+de zhěngqí, hěn gānjìng. Fángjiān lǐ yǒu yí ge hěn dà de diànshì, yí ge dà bīngxiāng, dōu shì wǒ 1993 nián cóng Měiguó

huíqu de shíhou mǎi de, dōu shì ‘Sōngxià’ páir de. Wèishénme mǎi Sōngxià páir de?
Dàjiā dōu shuō Sōngxià páir de diànqì bǐjiào hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ jiu mǎi le.

Cóng wàimiàn de wūzi wàng wài kàn jiùshì Diànbào Dàlóu de dàzhōng. Zhèi ge dàzhōng měi yí ge xiǎoshí xiǎng yí cì, shì jǐ diǎn tā jiu xiǎng jǐ xià, suǒyǐ wǒmen nèi ge shíhou bù xūyào biǎo, yào zhīdao shíjiān, wàng wài kànkan huò tīng yǐxià jiu zhīdao shì jǐ diǎn le. Suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou, wǒmen péngyou de biǎo bù zhǔn huòzhě tíng le, tāmen jiu huì gěi wǒmen dǎ ge diànhuà, wèn wǒmen Diànbào Dàlóu de zhōng jǐ diǎn le, yīnwèi rén-mén xiǎng nèi ge dàzhōng yīnggāi shì zuì zhǔn de.

Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn zhù de dìfang suīrán gàn shénme dōu hěn fāngbiàn, dànshì hěn chǎo. Měitiān cóngzǎo-dàowǎn, láilái-wǎngwǎng de rén hé qìchē bú duàn, yìdiǎnr yě bù ānjìng. Shuōhuà shēng, qìchē shēng, dàzhōng shēng, chǎo+de nǐ hěn fán. Měitiān yě jiu yǒu sì-wǔ ge xiǎoshí ānjìng yìdiǎnr, nà jiùshì yè lǐ yì diǎn dào qīngchén sì diǎn. Nǐ rúguǒ yǒu shīmián de wèntí, nǐ bù néng zhù zài nàr, děi kǎolù bānjiā. Nǐmen rúguǒ yǒu jīhuì hé wǒmen yìqǐ qù Tiānjīn, wǒmen yíding dài nǐmen qù cānguan cānguan wǒmen yuánlai zhù de dìfang.

Chén Tōng

Shēngcí

-shì	‘type’; cf. <u>Yīngguóshì de Yīngwén</u> ‘British English’.
lóufáng	‘a building of more than 1 story’
rénjiā<r>	‘family’
hù	‘M for households’; <u>sānshí hù rénjiā</u> ‘30 families’; cf. <u>kǒu</u> .
bāguó-liánjūn	‘8-country united-army’; a foreign expeditionary army sent to China in 1900 to defeat the Boxer Uprising. In China, this army is remembered for its violent reprisals.
rùqìn	V ‘invade (enter-invade)’
zūjièdì	‘concession, settlement (rent-borrow-place)’
yí dài	‘belt; band; zone’
gài	‘to cover; to build [houses]’
Tángshān	a city in Héběi, northeastern China, not so far from Tianjin. In July 1976 it suffered the most devastating earthquake of modern times, with an estimated 250,000 people killed.
dìzhèn	‘earthquake’
bǎochí	‘preserve (hold-support)’
yuánlái	‘original; former’
chóngxīn	ADV ‘again; anew (again-new)’
fāngài	[ie fān-gài] V ‘renovate [a house] (overturn-build)’

dìbǎn	‘floor’
shāngchǎng	‘bazaar; market (business-space)’
huāqián	VO ‘spend money’
ribàoshè	‘newspaper agency’
xuéyuàn	‘college’
gǔpiào	‘stocks (share-ticket)’
jiāoyì	N/V ‘trade; transaction’
chǎo gǔ<piào>	VO ‘speculate on stocks; play the stockmarket (fry-stocks)’
mǎlù	‘main road (horse-road)’
yuǎnchù	‘distant place (far-place)’; cf. <u>dàochù</u> ~ <u>chùchù</u> ‘everywhere’.
gǒubuli	a type of dumpling made famous by a restaurant in Tianjin, but now also found on menus outside Tianjin. The name means, literally ‘dog not obey’ – presumably because doggie is so smitten with the dumplings.
pù	‘shop’; <u>pùzi</u> .
héliú	‘river (river-flow)’
chéngliáng	VO ‘enjoy the breeze (ride-coolness)’
shōushi	V ‘tidy up; put in order; pack’; shōushi xíngli.
zhěngqí	SV ‘neat; tidy (entire-even)’; zhěngtiān de zhěng.
diànqì	‘appliance (electric-tool)’
dàzhōng	‘large bell’
xiǎng	V ‘to ring out’
zhǔn	SV ‘accurate’
láiwǎng	‘come and go; comings and goings’
fán	SV ‘irritating; obnoxious’; cf. <u>máfan</u> .
qīngchén	‘early morning’
shīmián	VO ‘have problems sleeping (lose-sleep)’
kǎolǜ	V ‘consider; think about’; contrast <u>shāngliang</u> ‘talk over’.
dài	V ‘lead; take; accompany’
cānguān	V ‘visit; tour’

Exercise 7

a) Translate the following excerpts:

1. Zhèi ge dàzhōng měi yí ge xiǎoshí xiǎng yí cì, shì jǐ diǎn tā jiù xiǎng jǐ xià, suǒyǐ wǒmen nèi ge shíhou bù xūyào biǎo, yào zhīdao shíjiān, wàng wài kànkan huò tīng yǐxià jiù zhīdao shì jǐ diǎn le.
2. Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn zhù de dìfang suīrán gàn shénme dōu hěn fāngbiàn, dànshi hěn chǎo. Měitiān cóngzǎo-dàowǎn, láilái-wǎngwǎng de rén hé qìchē bú duàn, yìdiǎnr yě bù ānjìng.

b) Answer the questions in Chinese:

1. Wèishénme zài Tiānjīn yǒude fángzi shì Riběnsì de fángzi?
2. Shuō yíxià Tángshān dàdìzhèn de shìr.
3. Wèishénme shuō tā zhù de fángzi hěn fāngbiàn?
4. Shuō yíxià nèi suǒ fángzi de yàngzi.

12.8 Adverbials of manner

In sentence structure, adverbials modify verb-phrases and are positioned directly before them. Words that are specialized to act in this position are adverbs. Common ones are often one syllable: dōu, yě, hái; others may be disyllabic: mǎshang, zǎojiù ('long ago'), yìzhí ('all along; straight'):

Wǒ xiān zǒu.	I'll go first [then].
Yòu lái le!	Here [she] is again!
Zhēn tāoyàn!	How annoying!
Gāng chīwán le.	[We] just finished [eating].
Wǒ dào bù juéde rè!	I don't feel hot!
Míngtiān zài shuō ba.	Let's talk tomorrow then.
Wǒ fēicháng mǎnyì.	I'm quite satisfied.
Mǎshang jiù lái.	I'll be right back.
Xiāngdāng fùzá.	[It]'s rather complicated.
Wǒmen gǎnkuài zǒu ba!	We'd better be off right away.
Nǐ tā mā cái fēng le ne.	[It]'s you who's so damned crazy!

Disyllabic adverbs are sometimes followed by *-de*, the adverbial marker, which comes into play more when other parts of speech function as adverbials (see next section):

Jīntiān fēicháng<-de> rè!	It's extremely hot today.
Wǒmen zhíjiē<-de> qù!	We're going directly there.

12.8.1 Reduplication and the adverbial marker –de

Words and phrases other than adverbs, per se, can occupy the adverbial position; most of these convey something about the *manner* of the verbal event – the 'how':

Tā <u>dī-zhe tóu</u> zǒulái-zǒuqù.	He walked back and forth with his head down.
<u>Dǎ ge dí</u> qù ba.	Why don't [you] take a taxi there?
Tā shì <u>chēhuò</u> sǐ de.	He died in a car accident.
Tā <u>wǎn</u> dào shí fēn zhōng.	She got there ten minutes late.

Adjectives (SVs) are particularly common in the adverbial position. A few, like wǎn above, can appear in common expressions without modification or other marking:

SV		ADV
Huǒchē gèng kuài.	>	Kuài zǒu ba, bù zǎo le.
<i>Trains are even faster.</i>		<i>Hurry, it's late.</i>
Zìxíngchē hěn màn.	>	Màn zǒu!
<i>Bikes are slow.</i>		<i>Take it easy.</i>

And some SVs have gained a specialized adverbial meaning so that they can be categorized as SV or ADV. Lǎo for example, as an SV means ‘be old’, but as an ADV means ‘always; persistently’:

Tāmen lǎo le.	>	Tāmen lǎo bǎochí yíding de jùli.
<i>They're getting old.</i>		<i>They always keep a set distance [between them].</i>

But otherwise SVs that are only a single syllable have to be marked as adverbials either by reduplication, or by modification (eg by hěn) and the addition of the adverbial marker *-de*. (This *-de* is usually written with the *di* of dìfang: (地), a practice that derives from the fact that in certain regions, it is pronounced ‘di’ rather than ‘de’.) The two processes, reduplication and marking with *-de*, are illustrated below:

i.) SV > ADV through reduplication; the example is from the beginning of *Chars 5*:

Zǎozāo shuì, wǎnwǎn qǐ,	Early to bed, late to rise,
yòu shěng dēngyóu, yòu shěng mǐ.	saves you lamp oil, saves you rice.

Notice the tonal and other modifications that accompany the reduplication in this context. In northern Mandarin speech, the reduplicated syllable is often pronounced with the r-suffix, and if so, the tone shifts to level (if it's not already level): hǎo > hǎohāor; màn > màn mānr; duō > duōduōr. Not all speakers produce these changes; non-northern speakers say màn mǎn zǒu, hǎo hǎo xiūxi, with neither the r-flavoring nor the tone change.

ii.) SV > ADV through modification (kuài > hěn kuài) + *-de* (the example taken from the journey to Zhenjiang):

Wǒ hěn kuài-de pá dào shāndǐng, wàng xià kàn Zhènjiāng...

Disyllabic and larger SVs are more versatile and can appear as adverbials without reduplication, and either with or without *-de*:

Tā hěn nǚli<-de> gōngzuò.	She works very hard.
Tā hěn nàixīn<-de> děng-le tā hěn duō nián le.	He's been waiting patiently for her for many years.
Tā hái yúkuài-de huíyì-le qùnián 12 yuè duì Zhōngguó de yǒuhǎo fǎngwèn.	She still recalled fondly her friendly visit to China last December. <i>[From the CCL at BKU website cited above.]</i>

Notes

- a) nàixīn SV ‘be patient’
- b) huíyì V ‘recall’
- c) yǒuhǎo SV ‘friendly’; péngyou de yǒu + hǎo.
- d) fǎngwèn V ‘to visit; interview’; N ‘a visit’

Many, but not all, disyllabic SVs can also be reduplicated. If so, they follow the pattern AB > AABB: shūfu > shūshū-fúfú; qīngchu > qīngqīng-chǔchǔ. And as the examples show, under reduplication, neutral tones – if any -- get restored to full tones. Such reduplicated adverbials are also usually marked with adverbial –de:

Suīrán yì zhěngtiān wǒ dōu cōngcōng-mángmáng-de pǎolái-paoqù...

The four syllable adverbial is a preferred type, and appears not just as a result of reduplication, but also through other processes of elaboration:

Tā bùzhī-bùjué-de jiu kūqilai le. He couldn't help but burst into tears.

Tāmen liǎng ge liǎng ge-de They went in two by two.
zǒujìnqu le.

Wǒ méiyóu mùbiāo-de shàng-le yí ge gōnggòngqìchē. ('without aim; randomly')

Onomatopoeic expressions are also frequently found in the adverbial position. One common construction subordinates them to a noun, yì shēng 'the sound of', often with a regular *de* (的), not with an adverbial *-de*:

Qíang huālā yì shēng dǎo le. The wall collapsed with a crashing sound.

Píngzi pā de (的) yì shēng zhà le. The bottle exploded with a pow [sound].

However, four syllable onomatopoeic expressions may be directly attached to the verb, in which case, they are usually marked by adverbial *-de*: This following example (also from the CCL at BKU website) is cited in its entirety because it contains fine examples of the xyy adjectival pattern as well (cf. Unit 10.8).

Guònián de biānpào pīla-pālā-de (地) The New Year's firecrackers exploded
xiǎng le; tuányuán de zhuō shàng bim-bim-bam-bam; and the delegates' table
bǎimǎn-le rètēngtēng, was brimming with the piping hot, savory
xiāngpēnpēn-de (的) niánfàn. New Year's feast.

Notes

- a) tuányuán 'delegates (group-member)'; cf. fúwùyuán.
- b) bǎimǎn VV 'lay out-full'; cf. jǐmǎn, kè mǎn
- c) niánfàn 'New Year's meal'

And though not onomatopoeic, expressions in the form xyy are also common in the adverbial position:

Tā xiàomīmī-de diǎn-le diǎn tóu. He nodded his head with a smile.

12.8.2 Manner adverbials vs predicate complements

A source of confusion for speakers of English is the fact that some words that are clearly adverbs in English do not show up as adverbials in Chinese:

He speaks Chinese properly. Tā zhōngwén shuō+de hěn biāozhǔn.
 He doesn't write badly either. Tā yě xiě+de bú cuò.

In both these cases, the English adverbs show up in the so-called 'predicate complement' position – the construction with +*de*. In some cases, both options are possible:

Tā qīngqīng-chūchū-de bǎ zhèi ge wèntí jiěshì-le yíxià.

Tā bǎ zhèi ge wèntí jiěshì+de hěn qīngchū.

The difference is subtle. In the first – with the adverbial – the focus is on the *process*: 'his method of presentation is very systematic and clear'. In the second, the focus is on the *result*: 'people understood his presentation very clearly'. If you keep the distinction between process and result in mind, then it is not surprising that instructions tend to employ manner adverbials, while evaluations use predicate complements:

Instructions: Qǐng hǎohāor bǎ nǐ de míngzì xiě zài hēibǎn shàng.

Evaluation: Nǐ xiě+de hěn hǎo.

Instructions: Qǐng duōduō zhǐjiào. [A polite formula used when asking for comments on your work.] More suggestions please.



Two hours by bus from Guilin. [JKW 2006]

12.8.3 The three ‘de’s:

Though earlier written Mandarin followed the spoken language in writing the three functions of *de* (that in this text we distinguish as *de*, *+de or no space*, and *-de*) all with 的, since the post-World War II period, educators have insisted on writing them differently, as 的, 得, and 地, respectively. Here are examples of each:

Zhèi ge cái shì nǐ de.	的
Wǒmen shì zài Xiānggǎng rènshi de.	的
Tā shuō+de hěn biāozhǔn.	得
Nǐ tīngdedǒng ma?	得
Tā jìngjìng-de tǎng zài shāfa shàng. <i>She lay quietly on the sofa.</i>	地

12.8.4 A vivid event

<p> Jiǎ: Jīntiān zǎoshàng, nèi ge rén zhēn dòu!</p>	That guy was really funny this morning!
<p> Yī: Shéi a?</p>	Who?
<p> Jiǎ: Bú rènshi! Tā jíjí-mángmáng-de pǎojìn jiàoshì, bǎ yīfu guà zài mén hòu biānr, bǎ shū fàng zài zhuōzi shàng.</p>	Don't know him. He hurries into the classroom, hangs his coat behind the door, and puts his books on the table.
<p> Yī: Tā shàngkè lái le!</p>	He was coming to class.
<p> Jiǎ: Shì a! Kěshi tā yòu huānghuāng-zhāngzhāng-de ná-le dōngxī pǎochūqu le.</p>	Yes. But then he frantically grabs his things again and runs out.
<p> Yī: Zěnmé yòu pǎo le; bú shì lái shàngkè de ma?</p>	How come he ran out again; wasn't he coming to class?
<p> Jiǎ: Tā hūrán fāxiàn zǒucuò jiàoshì le!</p>	He suddenly realized he'd walked into the wrong room!

Shēngcí

dòu V ‘weird; funny’
jíjí-mángmáng, or jíjí ADV ‘be in a hurry; anxious; urgent (urgent-busy)’
huānghuāng-zhāngzhāng derived by reduplication from SV huāngzhāng ‘flustered’.

Note the several appearances of yòu (又) ‘once again’.
hūrán ADV ‘suddenly’

12.9 Confrontation (2)

While you are still coming to grips with basic conversational material, it is appropriate to try to speak a standard form of the language, and adopt a fairly formal level of usage. However, if you live in a Chinese setting, you will quickly realize that the Mandarin that you hear on the street (rather than in an institutional setting) is likely to be quite regional in its usage, and informal – larded with colorful language, slang, obscenities and obscure references. The conversation below, though still rather idealized compared to real life, provides a glimpse of what to observe. But first, a digression to introduce some language of mild abuse.

12.9.1 Expletives and swear words

Expletives are phrases along the lines of ‘you idiot’ or ‘you fool’ (or worse), used to express intense emotions, particularly disgust, anger or contempt, but also surprise or wonder. Chinese has as many varieties as English. Here is a sample of some less obscene words that fall under the general headings of ‘nonsense’ and ‘idiot/bastard’:

1. Nonsense.

gǒupì	‘bullshit; nonsense (dog-fart)’
húshuō	‘nonsense’
fèihuà	‘rubbish (waste-words)’

2. Stupidity

shǎguā	‘idiot (stupid melon)’
shǎguādàn	‘idiot (stupid-melon-egg); <i>see next item.</i>
wángbādàn	‘son-of-a-bitch; bastard’; <u>wángbā</u> means ‘turtle; tortoise’, with an extended meaning of ‘cuckold’; <u>dàn</u> is ‘egg’, so ‘child of a cuckold’, or ‘bastard’.
báichī shǎzi	‘idiot (white-silly idiot)’
shénjīngbīng	‘crazy; nuts (mental-illness)’
zázhǒng	‘bastard (mixed-race)’
gǒu’nyáng yǎng de	‘son of a bitch (dog-girl raised)’
chòugǒushǐ	‘piece of shit (smelly-dog-shit)’
gǒuzǎizi	‘bastard (dog-whelp)’
nǎozǐ-yǒubìng	‘moron (brain have-disease)’
liúmáng	‘bum; hooligan’
wúlài	‘rascal; good-for-nothing (not-rely on)’
èrbǎiwǔ	‘dope; idiot’; how ‘250’ came to have this meaning is a subject of much speculation.

3. Tā mā <de> ‘damn’

Another expression that should be mentioned in this context is tā mā <de>, literally ‘his/her mother’s’. In its crudest form, the object is provided and the English translation would have to make use of the f-word. But as is, it corresponds to ‘damn; damned; bloody’, a signal of emotional intensity. It tends to be used adverbially. In the first of the two examples below, it reinforces an emotion of wonder or delight; in the second, of anger or contempt.

Nǐ tā mā de zhēn xíng a, jǐ tiān zài gǔshì shàng zhuàn-le shíwàn yuán!
 You bloody really okay, few days at stockmarket on earn-LE 100,000/-.
 You’re really something! A few days playing the stockmarket and you’ve earned 100,000/-.

[To someone who has just accidentally spit on him.]

Nǐ tā mā de háishi rén ma? Dàjiēshàng dào chù luàn lā!
 You damn still person Q street everywhere random-pull [shit].
 What sort of a person are you? Shitting all over the street!

12.9.2 Dialogue

This conversation takes place under conditions similar to those in the Unit 11.9 conversation, that takes place between two women involved in a bicycling accident. In this case, the protagonists are men, and their language is concomitantly, cruder (though still toned down for this family textbook).

Jiǎ and Yǐ, riding bikes on a busy street in Beijing, collide with each other:

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| Jiǎ | Ài, xiā le, wàng nǎr qí? | Hey, [you]’re blind, where are you going? |
| Yǐ | Nǐ tāma cái xiā le ne! | It’s you who’s so motherf’ing blind! |
| Jiǎ | Ài, nǐ zěnme chūménr zǒng
bǎ nǐ mā dài zhe? | Hey, how come you’re bringing your
mother every time you leave the house? |
| Yǐ | Cào nǐ mā de! | Up your mother’s! |
| Jiǎ | Nǐ zuǐ gānjìng diǎnr, chòu zuǐ.
Zǎochén méi shùkǒu jiu chūlai le? | Hey, clean your mouth out, you filthy
gob! You come out without gargling this
morning? |
| Yǐ | Shǎo fèihuà, wǒ zìxíngchē huài le,
gěi wǒ xiūchē qu? | Cut the nonsense! My bike’s damaged;
you gonna have it fixed for me? |
| Jiǎ | Gěi nǐ xiū chē? Zuòmèng qǔ xífur
-- xiǎng+de měi. Wǒ hái méi jiào
nǐ gěi wǒ xiūchē ne? | Fix it for you? You’re dreaming – dream on!
Haven’t I told you to fix my bike yet? |
| Yǐ | Wǒ gěi nǐ xiū ge pì! | I’ll fix your fart! |

- Jiǎ Nǐ tāma zhǎo zòu a! You looking for a goddam thrashing?
- Yǐ *Zěnmezhe, xiǎng bǐhua bǐhua?* *How's that, you wanna make gestures?*
Nǐ hái bú shì gèr. Wǒ kàn nǐ hái shì *You're not up to it yet. Look, you come and*
xiān liàn jǐ nián zài lài zhǎo wǒ. *and find me after you practice for a couple*
of years.
- Bǐng Suàn le, suàn le, chē méi huài, [Passer-by] Forget it! [Your] bikes are**
rén yě méi shāng, dōu hébì zhème fine and no one's hurt, why you all so
dà huǒr ne? het up?
- Jiǎ Bú shì wǒ huǒr dà; tā zhuàng-le I'm not het up; he's cursing me after
 wǒ hái mà rén. colliding with me!
- Yǐ *Nǐ yào bù xiān mà rén ne?* *And if you hadn't cursed first?*
- Bǐng Déle, déle, dàzǎochén qīlái Okay, enough, it's not good for the body**
shēngqì shāng shēnzi. to be angry in the morning.
- Jiǎ Tā yào tàidu hǎo yìdiǎnr, He needs to improve his attitude and
 dào ge qiàn, jiu suàn le. Nǐ kàn apologize, then [I]'d forget it. Look at
 tā nèi yàngr, jiu gēn chī-le him there, like he's ingested gunpowder!
 qiāngyào sì de!
- Bǐng Sàn le, sànr le, yàoburán shàngbān Break it up, break it up, else you'll be**
dōu wǎn le. late for work.
- Jiǎ Yàobushi kàn zài dàhuǒr de If [I] wasn't thinking of your face, mate,
 miàn shàng, wǒ jīntiān fēi ràng I'd sure make you nice and comfortable
 nǐ shūfu shūfu bù kě! today!
- Yǐ *Bié zuǐ yìng le! Xíng le, gāi Don't talk tough! Go ahead, do what you*
gànmá gànmá qù ba! *need to do.*
- Bǐng Sàn le, sànr le. Break it up now, break it up!**

[With help from friends who wish to remain anonymous.]

Shēngcí

- xiā V 'be blind'
 cào... a word for which there is no standard character; informally, it is
 sometimes written 'X'.
- shùkǒur 'gargle (wash-mouth)'
 zuòmèng VO 'have a dream; dream'
 qǔ xífù VO 'find a wife; marry (marry-wife)'

pì	‘fart’; cf. <u>pìgu</u> ‘bottom; butt’ and <u>fàngpì</u> VO ‘fart’.
zòu	V ‘beat; hit; strike’
bǐhua	‘gestures’
gèr	‘stature; height’; cf. <u>tā gèr hěn gāo</u> .
shāng	V ‘harm’; <u>shāng shēnzi</u> ‘harm the body’.
hébi	= wèishénme
dàhuǒr	‘temper (big-fire)’
mà	‘curse’
déle	‘enough; stop (get-LE)’
tàidu	‘attitude’
dàoqiàn	VO ‘apologize (express-apology)’
gēn...sì de	‘similar to; like (with...like DE)’
sàn	‘disperse; scatter’
yàoburán	‘otherwise; or else (if-not-thus)’; also <u>bùrán</u> or <u>yàobu</u> .
miàn	‘face’, literal and figurative.
fēi...bù kě	‘have to; must (not...be okay)’
zuǐ yìng	‘talk tough (mouth hard)’; <u>yìngwò de yìng</u> .



‘Fèn pái (Fun brand)’ store, Xiàmén [JKW 2006]

12.10 The Northwind and the Sun

The following is unlike the material that has been placed at the end of the previous 11 units in that it is not a rhyme, but a tale. A fable, in fact, one of Aesop’s fables. Aesop was a Greek, of course, and though it is said that some of the fables in his collection derived from north Indian sources, and so, at some later date, could have been transmitted to China along with Buddhism, the Chinese version of this fable, The North Wind and the Sun, has a more mundane and recent source. Translations of the fable in different

languages were used to demonstrate the International Phonetic Alphabet in various publications; and linguists have collected versions of the story for comparative purposes.

In that tradition, Chao Yuen Ren (赵元任 Zhào Yuánrèn), a linguist who was as well known out of China as he was within, composed the following version of the tale in the style of a storyteller. It is published in the first volume of his *Readings in Sayable Chinese* (Asian Language Publications, Inc., San Francisco, 1968, p. 3), however, according to a note following the text there, his version was first published in *Le Maître Phonétique* in 1928. Chao, incidentally, was born in Tianjin in 1892, was educated at both Cornell and Harvard, taught at U.C Berkeley for many years, and died in Berkeley in 1982 at the age of 90.

You would do well to memorize the fable so as to be able to retell it with gesture and emotion. The short tale also provides some fine examples of the more important grammatical patterns that you have encountered in this course.

Běifēng gēn tàiyang

Yǒu yì huí Běifēng gēn Tàiyang zhèng dāi nàr zhēnglùn shéi de běnshì dà.
 Shuō-zhe shuō-zhe, lái-le yí ge zǒudào de shēn shàng chuān-zhe yí jiàn hòu
 páozi. Tāmen liǎ jiu shānglianghǎo-le shuō, shéi néng xiān jiào nèi ge
 zǒudào de bǎ tā de páozi tuō-le xiàlai a, jiu suàn shéi de běnshì dà. Hǎo,
 Běifēng jiu shǐqǐ dàjìn lai jìnguā-jìnguā, kěshi tā guā+de yuè lihai, nèi rén bǎ
 páozi guō+de yuè jǐn; dào mòliǎor Běifēng méi-le fǎzi, zhǐhǎo jiu suàn le.
 Yìhuǐr Tàiyang jiu chūlái rèrē-de yí shài, nèi zǒudào de mǎshang jiu bǎ
 páozi tuō-le xiàlai. Suǒyǐ Běifēng bù néng bù chéngrèn dàodǐ háishi tàiyang
 bǐ tā běnshì dà.

Word-for-word

Have 1 time Northwind and Sun just stay there dispute whose talent bigger. Talking on and on,
 [when] come-LE a walker body on wear-ing 1 M thick cloak. They 2 then
 consider-ready-le say, whoever can first make that M walker BA his cloak remove-le off,
 then reckon that-one's talent bigger. Okay, Northwind then apply-begin big strength come exhaust-blow,
 but he blow + more strong, that person BA cloak wrap + more tight; arrive at end Northwind not have way,
 can only then give-up LE. In a bit Sun then out-come hot-ly shine, that walker immediately then
 BA cloak remove-LE off. So Northwind not able not admit in -the-end still Sun than him talent bigger.

Notes

yǒu yì huí	‘Once upon a time...’; recall <u>huí</u> ‘occasion; time’; cf. <u>yí cì</u> .
běnsì	běnlái de běn, shìqing de shì.
zǒudào-de	‘walk-road-one’
tāmen liǎ	= tāmen liǎng ge rén
shāngliang	‘consult; talk over’
shǐ	V ‘make; cause; apply’; <u>shǐqǐlai</u> , with <u>dàjìn</u> ‘effort’ as object inserted between <u>shǐqǐ</u> and <u>lai</u> .
dàjìn	‘big effort’; zhēn yǒu jìn de jìn.
jìnguā jìnguā	jìn SV ‘to the utmost; with the greatest of effort’ + <u>guā</u> V ‘blow [of wind]’; cf. <u>guāfēng</u> .
guǒ	V ‘wrap up’; cf. <u>bāoguǒ</u> ‘package’.
mòliǎo	<u>zuihòu</u> ; zhōumò de mò; le ~ liǎo de liǎo.
méi le fāzi	= méi fāzi.
shài	V ‘to dry in the sun; to sunbathe; to shine’
chéngrèn	V ‘admit; recognize that’; rènshi de rèn.



Oyo! Oyo advertisement, Shanghai. [JKW 2006]

完

The Chinese Menu (Zhōngguó càidān)

Julian K. Wheatley, with Tong Chen

Part I: Preliminaries

1. Types of Chinese food

Zhōngguó cài chángcháng fēnchéng jǐ ge zhǒnglèi, xiàng tānglèi, ròulèi. Càidān cháng yǒu xiàmiàn de zhèi jǐ lèi:

[Notes: càidān ‘menu’, cf. dān ‘unit; odd’; fēn ‘divide’, cf. fēn ‘minute; cent’; chéng ‘become; into’; zhǒng ‘kind’; lèi ‘class; category’, hence zhǒnglèi ‘kinds; varieties’. Below: lìrú ‘for instance; such as’, cf. bìrú ‘for example’]

Liángcàilèi, also lěng hūnlèi ‘cold meats’; lìrú: làbáicài ‘hot pickled cabbage’
(‘cold-dish-type’)

shūcàilèi, or sùcàilèi ‘vegetables’; lìrú: sùshíjǐn ‘(simple-assortment)’
(‘vegetable-type; basic-food-type’)

tānglèi ‘soups’; lìrú: suānlàtāng ‘(sour-hot-soup)’

hǎixiānlèi ‘seafood’; lìrú: míngxiā ‘prawns’; hǎishēn ‘sea cucumber’
(‘sea-fresh-type’)

dòufulèi: lìrú: mápódòufu ‘beancurd cooked in hot sauce’

bào chǎolèi ‘quick or stir fried’; lìrú: bào jī qiú ‘(quickfry-chicken-balls)’
(‘quickfry-stirfry-type’)

yóuzhǎlèi ‘oil-fry-kind’
(‘oil-fry-kind’) lìrú: zhá zǐ jī ‘(fried-young-chicken)’

ròulèi lìrú: huíguōròu ‘double-cooked pork (return-wok-pork)’; sometimes divided into zhūròulèi ‘pork dishes’, niúròulèi etc. Plain ròu implies ‘pork’.

jīyālèi ‘chicken-duck-type’
(‘chicken-duck-type’) lìrú: cùipí-shāojī ‘crisp skin-cooked chicken’

shāguōlèi food cooked in earthenware pots
(‘sand-pot-type’)

huǒguōlèi ‘hotpot’; lìrú: shíjīn-huǒguō ‘assorted hotpot’
(‘fire-pot-type’)

diǎnxīnlèi ‘light food; *dimsum*’; lìrú: shuǐjiǎo ‘steamed dumplings (water-dumplings)’
(‘spot to-the heart-type’)

miànlèi:	<u>Miàn</u> generally means noodles or pasta made from wheat flour, but it may also include, eg: <u>mǐfěn</u> ‘rice-flour noodles’, also called <u>héfěn</u> and, in Southeast Asia, <u>guōtiáo</u> [‘Kwey Teow’ in Hokkien]. Cf. <u>tāngmiàn</u> ‘noodle soup’ distinguished from <u>lāomiàn</u> ‘(ladled+out-noodles)’ ie <i>lomein</i> , served without the soup. <u>Lìrú</u> : <u>niúròumiàn</u> ‘beef noodles’.
zhǔshílèi, sometimes fàn�èi (‘main-food-type’)	dishes served on or with rice, <u>lìrú</u> : <u>chāshāo-chǎofàn</u> ‘roast pork-fried-rice’
tānglèi	‘soups’; <u>lìrú</u> : <u>dànhuātāng</u> ‘egg-flower-soup; egg-drop soup’
tiándiǎnlèi	‘desserts’, traditionally not a major category. <u>Lìrú</u> : <u>bābǎofàn</u> ‘8-valuable-rice’ a pudding with rice, fruit and nuts.

2. The names of dishes

a) Descriptive names, in which the parts give some clue to the dish

chǎojīdīng	‘stirfried-chicken-cubes’
zhácài-ròusī-tāng	‘picked cabbage-meat shreds-soup’
hǎishēn-běigū-pádàyā	‘sea cucumber-northern mushrooms-braised big duck’

b) Dishes incorporating proper names:

Yángzhōu-chǎofàn	‘Yangzhou friend rice’ [Yángzhōu on the Yángzijiāng, or Cháng Jiāng east of Nánjīng]
Dōngpōròu	‘Dongpo’s pork’, a fatty pork dish associated with – and possibly created by – the Song dynasty poet Sū Shì, generally known as Sū Dōngpō ‘Su of the east bank’ [of the Yangtze, the site of his house.]
Xīhú-cùyú	‘(West Lake-vinegar fish)’ [West Lake, in Hángzhōu]

c) Dishes with numbers: èrdōng, sānxiān, bābǎo, sānzhēn

shāo'èrdōng,	‘cooked-2-winters’; the two are usually dōnggū ‘winter-mushrooms’ and dōngsǔn winter-bamboo-shoots’
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sānxiān-hǎishēn,	‘3 freshes-seaslug’, ie sea cucumber (actually an animal), plus, eg shredded pork, bamboo shoots, and chicken
gānbèi-sìsī	‘scallops-4 shreds, ie ‘scallops + 4 meats/vegetables’.

d) Poetically or allusively named dishes

máiyǐ-shàngshù	‘ants-climb-tree’; spicy ground beef sauce poured over deep fried ‘bean threads’ (fěnsī). The dish is named for the black specks that appear on the noodles.
shīzitóu	‘lion-head’; large meatballs stewed with cabbage leaves, reminiscent of a lion’s head.
Zuǒgōngjī	‘Zuǒ-duke-chicken’, often called ‘General Zuo’s chicken’; a dish said to have been created in America by a cook from the Cantonese region.
Luóhàn-pádàyā	Luóhàn < Skt. arahant; ‘Buddhist saint-braised-big-duck’
Fótiàoqiáng	‘Buddha-jumps-wall’; a stew of meats and dried ingredients served in a big wine jar. A Fujianese dish.

e) Chinese dishes are almost all associated with a region or a regional cuisine, but some have special associations with particular places, and are promoted as such – as dìfāng fēngwèi cài.

guòqiáo-míxiàn:	‘cross bridge-rice strands’; associated with Kūnmíng, Yúnnán.
Máojiācài:	‘Mao-home-dishes’; Hunan countryside dishes, supposedly the sort of things that Mao Zedong enjoyed growing up, eg hóngshāoròu ‘braised beef’.
gǒubulǐ bāozi:	‘dog-not-obey dumplings’; from Tianjin.
ěrduo-yā-zhágāo:	‘ear-duck-fried cakes’; sweet and deep fried ‘cake’, another specialty of Tianjin.
yáng ròu-pàomò:	‘lamb meat-broth’; a specialty of Xi’an.
yānròu	‘salted pressed pork’; associated with Zhènjiāng in Jiāngsū.

3. Some specialized menu terms

shíjǐn	什錦	‘assortment of; mix of’; sometimes represented on menus as <i>subgum</i> , a spelling based on the Cantonese pronunciation.
hóng	紅	‘red’, usually meaning ‘cooked in soysauce’; cf. <u>hóngshāo</u> ‘red-cooked’, ie simmered in soysauce.
yúxiāng	魚香	‘fish-scented = tasty’; a garlic sauce.
chǐzhī	豉汁	a black bean sauce
chǐjiāo	豉椒	‘black bean-peppers’
gālí	咖喱	‘curry’
háoyóu	蠔油	‘oyster sauce’
gōngbǎo	宮保	‘palace-keep’; cooked with chilies and peanuts.
jiàngbào	醬爆	‘sauce-quickfried’; usually means cooked with a bean-paste sauce.
sānsī	三絲	‘three-shredded’
èrdōng	二冬	‘two-winter [vegetables]’; also <u>shuāngdōng</u> ‘pair of winter’.
shícài	時菜	‘seasonal vegetables (time-vegetables)’
málà	麻辣	‘numb-spicy hot’; cooked with <u>huājiāo</u> ‘Sichuan pepper’, chili, and sesame oil.
zhēn	珍	‘treasure’; usually means ‘giblets’.
jiācháng	家常	‘home-frequent’, ie home-style.

4. The 8 Chinese cuisines (*bā ge cài*)

Zhōngguó bù tóng dìfang yǒu bù tóng de wèidào, bù tóng de zuòfǎ, bù tóng de chīfǎ.
 Bǐfāng shuō, Guǎngdōng fùjìn yǒu Guǎngdōng cài, Shànghǎi fùjìn yǒu Shànghǎi cài.
 Zhōngguó rén píngcháng shuō Zhōngguó cài yǒu bā ge cài.

[-fǎ ‘way of ...’; cài xì ‘food-systems’; bié chēng ‘other name’; bāo kuò ‘include’; huáng dì ‘emperor’]

Shāndōng cài: yě jiào Lǚ cài; Lǚ shì Shāndōng de bié chēng. Shāndōng cài yě bāo kuò Běijīng cài.

Guǎngdōng cài: yě jiào Yuè cài. (Yuè shì Guǎngdōng de bié chēng.)

Sìchuān cài: yě jiào Chuān cài. (Chuān shì hé de yìsì; Sìchuān yǒu sì tiáo hé; Chuān jiùshì Sìchuān de bié chēng.)

- Jiāngsū cài: yě jiào Huáiyáng cài. (Huái shì Huái Hé; Yáng shì Yángzhōu – dōu zài Jiāngsū.)
- Zhèjiāng cài yě jiào Zhè cài.
~ Shànghái cài
- Ānhuì cài: yě jiào Wǎn cài. (Wǎn shì Ānhuì de biéchēng.)
- Húnán cài: yě jiào Xiāngcài. (Xiāng shì Húnán de biéchēng.)
- Fújiàn cài: yě jiào Mǐn cài. (Mǐn shì Fújiàn de biéchēng; Táiwān cài shì Mǐn cài de yì zhǒng.)

Zhèi bā ge càixì, zuì yǒumíng de zuì pǔbiān de yěxǔ shì Lǚ cài, Yuè cài, Chuān cài, hé Xiāng cài. Chūle nèi bā ge càixì yǐwài, yě yǒu jǐ ge tèbié de, xiàng:

- gōngtíng cài: ‘palace food’; shì huángdì chī de, hěn tèbié, hěn guì.
- kǒngfū cài: ‘Confucius-residence food’; Yīnwéi Kǒngfūzǐ de lǎojiā shì Shāndōng, suǒyǐ kǒngfū cài hěn xiàng Shāndōng cài, huòzhě shì Shāndōng cài de yì zhǒng.
- qīngzhēn cài: ‘Moslem food (qīngzhēn ‘clear-truth = Islam’); cf. qīngzhēnsì ‘a mosque’.

Zhōngguó rén cháng shuō Zhōngguó dōng-nán-xī-běi de cài gè yǒu gè de wèidào. Tāmen shuō: nán tián, běi xián, dōng là, xī suān. Nà bú shì shuō nánbiān měi gè cài dōu shì tián de huòzhě běibiān měi gè cài shì xián de, shì yìbān lái shuō dōu shì zhèi yàngr.

[Notes: gè yǒu gè de [] ‘each has its own []’; měi ge cài ‘each dish’; yìbān ‘general; ordinary; common’; yìbān lái shuō ‘generally speaking’]

5. Methods of cooking (pēngtiáo fāngfǎ)

Zhōngguó rén yě shuō Zhōngguó cài yǒu xiē zhǔyào de zuòfǎ – yě jiùshì shuō pēngtiáo fāngfǎ:

[Notes: zhǔyào ‘main; chief; major’; pēngtiáo fāngfǎ ‘methods of cooking’]

- jiān ‘shallow-fry [in a little oil]’; jiānyú ‘fried fish’
chǎo ‘stirfry [in a little oil]’; chǎofàn; chǎomiàn
zhá ‘deepfry [in deep, hot oil]’; zhájī ‘fried chicken’
bào ‘quickfry’; bàoyāohuār ‘(quickfry- kidney-flower)’

pēng	‘sautee [in very hot oil]’; pēng dàxiā ‘sauteed prawns’
shāo	‘fry in light vegetable oil, stirring’; shāosānsī ‘cook-3-shredded’
dùn	‘boil in water, low heat; stew’; dùnniúròu ‘stewed beef’
zhēng	(or qīngzhēng) ‘steam over water’; qīngzhēngyú ‘steamed fish’
huì	‘boil in water and (thicken with) soy sauce’; huìxiārén ‘braised shrimp’
bá ~ pá	‘boil or steam, then thicken with starch’; páhǎishēn ‘braised sea-cuke’
zhǔ	‘boil; cook [general term]’; shuǐzhǔ-niúròu ‘boiled beef’ [Sichuān cài]
kǎo	‘bake; roast; toast’; kǎomiànbāo ‘toast’; kǎoyā ‘roast duck’
tángcù	‘(sugar-vinegar) deep fry, then add sweet and sour sauce’; tángcùyú
hóngshāo	‘(red-cook) boil in soysauce; braise’; hóngshāo-qiézi ‘braised eggplant’
bàn	‘mix’, especially of various cold appetizers; bànhǎizhé ‘mixed jellyfish’
xūn	‘to smoke [food] after boiling’; xūnyú ‘smoked fish’
kòu	‘steam in a mold’; kòuròu ‘potted meat’
jiàng	‘boil in a little soysauce’; jiàngbào-jīdīng ‘fried chicken cubes’
cuān	‘boil in soup for a short time’; cuānwánzi ‘boiled-meat-balls’

6. Spices and seasonings (zuóliào)

Zhōngguó cài bǐjiào cháng yòng de zuóliào:

cōng	‘onions’	jiāng	‘ginger’
suàn	‘garlic’	jiàngyóu	‘soy sauce’
liàojiǔ	‘cooking wine’	yán	‘salt’
táng	‘sugar’	cù	‘vinegar’
yóu	‘oil’	xiāngyóu; máyóu	‘sesame oil’
diànfěn	‘starch’	huājiāo	‘Sichuan pepper’
làjiāo	‘chillies’		

7. Ways of cutting (qiēfǎ)

dīng	‘cubes’;	jiàngbào-jīdīng	‘fried chicken cubes’
piàn	‘slices’;	yúpiàn	‘sliced fish’
sī	‘shredded’;	ròusī-chǎomiàn	‘fried noodles with shredded pork’
qiú	‘ball; curl’;	chǎoxiānqiú	‘fried shrimp balls [‘curls of shrimp’]

8. Tools (gōngjù), with example sentences

Vocabulary

shícài	‘seasonal food (timely-food)’
náshǒu cài	‘special; expert; signature [dishes] (take-hand)’
gěi wǒ tuījiàn [...]	‘recommend [...] for me’
diǎn (cài)	‘order [food]; also jiào [cài]
zài lái []	‘bring another []’
féi	‘fatty; rich; sleek’
sùcài	‘vegetarian food (simple-food)’

càidān

Qǐng gěi wǒ càidān kànkàn.

menu (dish-list):

May I look at a menu please.

*kuàizi*Qǐng gěi wǒ lái yí fù kuàizi.
Shǎo le yí fù kuàizi.*chopsticks*May I have a set of chopsticks, please.
[We]’re short a pair of chopsticks.*dāochā; dāozi; chǎzi*Zài lái yí bǎ dāozi, zhèi bǎ bù
gānjìng*knives and forks*

Bring another knife, this one’s dirty.

sháo; sháozi; tángsháo; yí ge sháo

Méiyǒu sháo, bù néng hē tāng!

‘spoon’

Without a spoon, [you] can drink soup.

*bēizi*Máfan nǐ zài lái yí ge bēizi, zhèi ge
shì pòliè de!*‘cup; glass’*May I trouble you for another glass – this
one’s cracked!*guō**wǎn**pán; pánzi**cānjīn**yí wǎn; yí ge wǎn**yí pán; yí ge pánzi**‘pot; pan; frying pan’**‘bowl of; bowl’**‘plate of; plate, tray, dish’**‘napkin (food-towel)’***9. Usage (shuōfǎ)**

Nǐmen zhèr yǒu shénme shícài?

What seasonal vegetables do you have
[here]?

Nǐmen zhèr yǒu shénme nánshǒu cài?

What specialties do you do here?

Wǒ yí ge rén; néng bu néng gěi wǒ
tuījiàn nǐmen yí ge bǐjiào nánshǒu de cài.I’m alone; could you recommend one of
your better dishes?

Mǎidān ba; zhàngdān ba.

The bill/check please. In recent years, the
Cantonese mǎidān ‘buy-list’ seems to have
gained ground over zhàngdān ‘account-list’.

Gòu bu gòu sì ge rén chī?

Enough for 4?

Bú gòu wǒmen zài diǎn, hǎo ma?

[If it]’s not enough, we’ll order more, okay?

Sān ge cài yí ge tāng yīnggāi gòu ~
zúgòu.3 dishes and a soup should be enough ~
sufficient.

Zài lái yí wǎn bái fàn.

Bring another bowl of rice.

Xiànzài, shénme yú zuì féi?

What kind of fish is best ['plump'] these days?

Qǐng bú yào tài là.

Not too hot please.

Yǒu méiyǒu sùcài, wǒ bù chī ròu.

Do you have any 'vegetable dishes' – I don't eat meat.

Zhēn qiàdào hǎochù!

That really hits the spot! ('appropriate-reach good-place')



Part II: Dialogue in a Restaurant
A slightly exaggerated and idealized conversation.
(Characters here, a pinyin version below.)

1. 在饭馆儿

王=主人；史密斯=客人；小姐=服务员
 Wáng = zhǔrén; Shǐmìsī = kèrén; xiǎojiě = fúwùyuán

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 王 | 老史，今天想吃(一)点儿什么？ | Lǎo Shǐ... |
| 史 | 随便，随便。 | Suíbiàn, suíbiàn. |
| 王 | 哎，别随便啊，今天给你 <u>接风</u> ！
我请客，你就别客气了。放心地
点菜，喜欢吃什么就点什么。 | Ai,gěi nǐ jiē fēng! |
| 史 | 别，别，别太 <u>破费</u> 了，随便吃
一点儿得了。 | Bié tài pòfèi le,...
...déle! |
| 王 | 那怎么行啊？你是 <u>远方</u> 来的客人，
不能 <u>怠慢</u> 了！ | ...nǐ shì yuǎnfāng lái de
kèrén, bù néng dàimàn le! |
| 史 | 我不会点菜，还是你来吧。
我一到饭馆儿就 <u>傻</u> ！我客随
<u>主便</u> 。 | yī...jiù shǎ! Wǒ kèsuí-
zhǔbiàn. |
| 王 | 好吧，你喜欢吃 <u>海鲜</u> 呢？还是喜欢
吃 <u>肉类</u> 的菜？ | ...hǎixiān
...ròulèi de cài? |
| 史 | <u>平时</u> 吃的 <u>挺随便</u> ， <u>主要是蔬菜</u> 。 | Píngshí chī de tǐng suíbiàn,
zhǔyào shì shūcài. |
| 王 | 那，咱先来几个 <u>素菜</u> 。小姐！ | Nà, zá xiān lái jǐ ge sùcài. |

- 小 先生，点菜吗？
- 王 你们这儿的素菜哪个最拿手？ zui nánshǒu?
- 小 干煸四季豆，蚝油芥兰，荷兰豆，香菇菜心，家常豆腐，素什锦。 Gānbīān-sìjì-dòu, háoyóu-jièlán, hélándòu, xiānggū-càixīn, jiācháng-dòufu, sùshíjīn.
- 王 那，就来个家常豆腐，素什锦，荷兰豆。哎，小姐，你们这儿有面筋吗？ ... miànjīn
- 小 有，有冬瓜面筋，独面筋，也有面筋白菜粉条。 yǒu dōngguā-miànjīn, dúmiànjīn, miànjīn-báicài-fěntiáo.
- 王 来个独面筋吧。 ... dúmiànjīn
- 小 先生还要点什么？
- 王 四个素菜了。再来两个荤菜。老史，你们在美国总吃牛肉，对吗？那，来个龙须牛肉，再来个蚝油牛肉。 sì ge sùcài le. Zài lái liǎng ge hūncài. ... lóngxū-niúròu, ... háoyóu-niúròu.
- 史 行了，行了，太多了，两个人吃不了！
- 王 没问题，吃得了。这点儿菜都吃不了，那还叫男子汉吗？再来两个海味儿的，一个红烧目鱼，一个龙虾两吃。 ... chīdeliǎo. ... nà hái jiào nánzǐhàn ma? ... hǎiwèir de, hóngshāo-mùyú, ... lóngxiā-liǎngchī.
- 小 先生，水酒要不要？

- 史 不要，不要，我一喝酒就上头
上脸儿，来点儿凉水就行了。 shàng liǎnr, ... liángshuǐ
- 王 什么上头，上脸儿的？吃饭
哪儿有不喝酒的？在中国，
吃饭没有光喝凉水的！啤酒 ... guāng hē liángshuǐ de!
也没什么劲儿。今天让我们 ... yě méi shénme jìn. Jīntiān ràng
老史尝尝中国白酒。小姐， wǒmen lǎo Shǐ chángcháng....
你们这儿有什么名酒？
- 小 我们什么名酒都有，有茅台， yǒu Máotái,
有五粮液，蒙古王。 yǒu Wǔliángyè, Měnggǔwáng.
- 王 有小瓶儿的吗？ ... xiǎo píngr ... ?
- 小 有二两装的和半斤装的。 Yǒu èr liǎng zhuāng hé bàn jīn
zhuāng de.
- 王 半斤装的茅台和五粮液，
一样来一瓶儿。 yíyàng lái yì píngr!
- 小 还要一点儿什么呢？
- 史 不要了，不要了，千万别再要了。 ... qiānwàn bié zài yào le.
我看我今天非把肚子吃爆了不可！ ... fēi bǎ dùzi chībào le bù kě!
- 王 哎，多年不见的朋友，我们今天
应该好好喝喝。
- 史 好，好，借这个机会好好聊聊。 ..., jiè zhèi ge jīhuì hǎohǎo
liáliáo.

(After Chen Tong, with minor modifications by JKW.)

Shēngcǐbiǎo

zhǔrén gěi nǐ jiē fēng! jiē fēng	host; <u>kèrén de xiāngfǎn</u> have a reception/party for you welcome s/o after a journey (meet-wind)
Bié tài pòfèi le! Déle! yuǎnfāng	Don't incur expense/waste too much money! (break-expenses) That's plenty/enough! (get-le) distant place; afar
kèrén, bù néng dàimàn le! Dàimàn le!	guests shouldn't be neglected! I'm neglecting you -- not doing my duty.
yī...jiù shǎ kèsuí-zhǔbiàn	as soon as...then helpless (idiotic) go along with (guest follow-host's will); the expression is based on <u>suíbiàn</u> and the opposites <u>zhǔ</u> 'host' and <u>kè</u> 'guest'.
hǎixiān ròulèi Píngshí chī de tǐng suíbiàn, zhǔyào shì shūcài. zhǔyào	seafood (sea-fresh) meat (meat-category) I'm usually pretty simple in my eating, as long as [it]'s vegetarian dishes. SV 'main; chief; major (host-need)'
Nà, zám xiān lái jí ge sùcài. diǎn cài zuì nánshǒu?	Okay, let's have a few veg. dishes first. order food (indicate dishes) dishes you do best (most take-hand)
gānbiān-sìjì-dòu	[Sichuan] 'dry stirfry-4 seasons-beans'; dry cooked string beans, with seasonings, stir fried until liquid evaporates.
háoyóu-jièlán hélándòu xiānggū-càixīn	broccoli in oyster sauce pea pods (Holland beans) mushrooms and flowering cabbage (fragrant mushroom-vegetable heart)
jiācháng-dòufu sùshíjīn.	home-cooked tofu (house-common tofu) vegetarian platter
miànjīn dōngguā-miànjīn dúmiànjīn miànjīn-báicài-fěntiáo	'gluten', <i>see note below</i> winter melon gluten 'solitary' gluten gluten-bokchoy-bean noodles
hūncài lóngxū-niúròu háoyóu-niúròu	meat dishes asparagus beef (dragon beard-beef) beef with oyster sauce

nánzǐhàn	‘a he-man’
hǎiwèir	seafood
hóngshāo-mùyú	red-braised cod
lóngxiā-liǎngchī	lobster two-eats
shàng liǎnr	for the face to flush
liángshuǐ	cold water
guāng hē liángshuǐ de!	[people] who only drink cold water
Píjiǔ yě méiyǒu shénme jīn.	And beer doesn’t have any kick.
chángchang	taste; try
Máotái	Maotai liquor
Wǔliángyè	a grain liquor (5 grain liquid)
Měnggǔwáng	‘Mongolian King’ [liquor]
èr liǎng zhuāng	two ounces capacity
Qiānwàn bié zài yào le.	Pleeease don’t order any more!
qiānwàn bié	absolutely don’t (1000-10,000 don’t)
fēi bǎ dùzi chībào le bù kě!	have to fill one’s stomach to bursting; cf. chībǎo ‘eat to fill’ but here, chībào ‘eat to bursting’.
fēibù kě!	must; inevitably; no choice but to ([a double negative] not to....not okay)

Note on 面筋 miànjīn ‘gluten’:

Barbara Tropp, in her book *The Modern Art of Chinese Cooking: Techniques and Recipes*, calls miànjīn as a kind of ‘mock meat’, a category that covers ‘a variety of products made variously from wheat gluten and soybeans that are flavored and fashioned to resemble meat’ (p.553).



2. In a restaurant (pinyin version)

Wáng [W] = the host; Shǐmìsī ‘Smith’ [Sm] = a guest; xiǎojiě [x] = the waitress

- W: Lǎo Shǐ, jīntiān xiǎng chī yidiǎnr shénme? Smith, my man, what would you like to have?
- Sm: Suíbiàn, suíbiàn. Oh, whatever.
- W: Āi, bié suíbiàn a, jīntiān gěi nǐ jiēfēng! Wǒ qǐngkè, nǐ jiu bié kèqi le. Fàngxīn-de diǎn cài, xǐhuan chī shénme jiu diǎn shénme. Hey, no ‘whatever-ing’, today we’re welcoming you! I’m inviting, so relax. Don’t worry about ordering, order whatever you like.
- Sm: Bié, bié, bié tài pòfèi le, suíbiàn chī yidiǎnr déle! Don’t spend too much, [let’s] just have a little something and that’ll do!
- W: Nà zěnmē xíng a? Nǐ shì yuǎnfāng lái de kèrén, bù néng dàimàn le! What do you mean? You’re a guest, from a long way off, we can’t neglect our duty.
- Sm: Wǒ bú huì diǎn cài, háishi nǐ lái ba. Wǒ yí dào fānguǎnr jiu shā! Wǒ kèsuí-zhūbiàn. I can’t order, better you do it. I’m helpless whenever I get to a restaurant. I’ll just go along with you.
- W: Hǎo ba, nǐ xǐhuan chī hǎixiān ne? Háishi xǐhuan chī ròulèi de cài? Okay, do you like seafood? Or meat?
- Sm: Píngshí chī de tǐng suíbiàn, zhǔyào shì shūcài. Generally, I’m not at all fussy, I’m basically into vegetables.
- W: Nà, zánmen xiān lái jǐ ge sùcài. Xiǎojiě! Okay, let’s have some vegetarian food first. Waitress!
- x: Xiānshēng, diǎncài ma? You’re ordering, sir?
- W: Nǐmen zhèr de sùcài, nǐ ge zuì nàshǒu? What’s your best vegetarian dish here?
- x: Gānbīan-sìjì-dòu, háoyóu-jièlán, hélán-dòu, xiānggū-càixīn, jiācháng-dòufu, sùshíjǐn. Stirfried string beans, broccoli in oyster sauce, pea pods, mushrooms and flowering cabbage, home-cooked tofu, veg. platter.
- W: Nà, jiu lái jǐ ge jiācháng-dòufu, sùshíjǐn, hélándòu. Āi, xiǎojiě, nǐmen zhèr yǒu miànjīn ma? So, bring a home-cooked tofu, a veg. platter, and pea pods. Say, hon’, do you have gluten here?

- x: Yǒu, yǒu dōngguā-miànjīn, dúmiànjīn, Yǒu, wǒmen yǒu dōngguā-miànjīn, pǎnmiànmiàn, yě yǒu miànjīn-báicài-fěntiáo. Yes, we have winter-melon gluten, plain gluten, and gluten-bokchoy-bean noodles.
- W: Lái ge dúmiànjīn ba. Bring a plain gluten, okay?
- x: Xiānshēng hái yǒu yìdiǎnr shénme? What else will you have, sir?
- W: Sì ge sùcài le. Zài lái liǎng ge hūncài. [That]’s 4 vegetable dishes. Bring two Lǎo Shǐ, nǐmen zài Měiguó zǒng chī meat dishes as well. Smith, in America you niúròu, duì me? Nà, lái ge lóngxū- always eat beef, right? So bring an niúròu, zài lái ge háoyóu-niúròu. asparagus beef, and a beef with oyster sauce as well.
- Sm: Xíng le, xíng le, tài duō le, liǎng ge [That]’ll do, [that]’s too much, two rén chībuliǎo! people can’t eat that much.
- W: Méi wèntí, chīdeliǎo. Zhè diǎnr cài No problem, [we] can eat [it]. [Can] we dōu chīdeliǎo, nà hái jiào nánzìhàn ma? still call [ourselves] men eating this little Zài lái liǎng ge hǎiwèi de, yí ge bit of food? Bring two seafood dishes, a hóngshāo-mùyú, yí ge lóngxiā- braised cod and a couple of lobster meals. liǎngchī.
- x: Xiānshēng, shuǐjiǔ yào bu yào? Do you want water and wine, sir?
- Sm: Bú yào, bú yào, wǒ yì hē jiǔ jiù whenever I drink it goes to my shàngtōu shàngliǎnr, lái ge liǎng couple of cold waters – that’ll be fine. liángshuǐ jiù xíng le.
- W: Shénme shàngtōu, shàngliǎnr de? What do you mean ‘goes to your head and Chīfàn nǎr yǒu bù hē jiǔ de? Zài your face’? How can you have a meal Zhōngguó, chīfàn méiyǒu guāng without wine? In China, we don’t just drink hē liángshuǐ de! Píjiǔ yě méiyǒu cold water. And beer’s not strong enough. shénme jìnr. Jīntiān ràng wǒmen Today, let’s have Mr. Smith try some lǎo Shǐ chángchāng Zhōngguó Chinese white-liquor. Miss, what sort of báijiǔ. Xiǎojiě, nǐmen zhèr yǒu well known wines do you have here? shénme míngjiǔ?
- x: Wǒmen shénme míngjiǔ dōu yǒu, We have all the well-known wines, Maotai, yǒu Máotái, yǒu Wǔliángyè, 5-Grain, Mongol King. Měnggǔwáng.
- W: Yǒu xiǎopíng de ma? Do you have small bottles?
- x: Yǒu èr liǎng zhuāng de hé bàn jīn We have 2 ounce bottles and half-jin bottles. zhuāng de.

- W: Bàn jīn zhuāng de Máotái hé
Wǔliángyè, yí yàng lái yì píngr.
A half-jin bottle of Mao Tai and 5-Grain,
one of each.
- x: Hái yào yìdiǎnr shénme ne?
And what else?
- Sm: *Bú yào le, bú yào le, qiānwàn bié zài
yào le! Wǒ kàn wǒ jīntiān fēi bǎ dùzi
chībào le bù kě!* *Nothing else, please, nothing else! Looks
like my stomach's going to explode for sure
today!*
- W: Āi, duōnián bú jiàn de péngyou,
wǒmen jīntiān hǎohǎo hēhe.
Hey, [it]'s been years since we friends saw
[each other], we should have a proper drink.
- Sm: *Hǎo, hǎo, jiè zhèi ge jīhuì hǎohǎo
liáoliao.* *Okay, [let]'s take this opportunity to have a
good chat!*



[JKW 2005]

Part III. Sample menu items

菜单 / 菜單

1. Lěnghūnlèi = lěngcàilèi ‘(cold) appetizers’	冷荤类 / 冷葷類
pīnpánr ‘(put+together-dish) appetizers; hors d’oeuvres’	拼盘儿 / 拼盤兒
málà yāzhǎng ‘(numb-hot-duck-feet)’	麻辣鸭掌 / 麻辣鴨掌
málà’ěrsī ‘(numb-hot-ear-shreds)’	麻辣耳丝 / 麻辣耳絲
sōnghuā = pídàn ‘preserved egg’, aka 1000 year old eggs	松花-皮蛋 / 松花-皮蛋
shāndōngshāojī ‘(Shandong-cooked-chicken)’	山东烧鸡 / 山東燒雞
xūnyú ‘(smoked-fish)’	熏鱼 / 燻魚
bànyāzhǎng ‘(mixed-duck-feet)’	拌鸭掌 / 拌鴨掌
bànsānxiān ‘(mixed-three-freshes)’	拌三鲜 / 拌三鮮
bànhǎizhé ‘(mixed-jellyfish)’	拌海蜇 / 拌海蜇
wǔxiāngniúròu ‘(5-spice-beef)’	五香牛肉 / 五香牛肉
làhuángguā ‘(spicy-yellow-gourd)’; cucumber with chillies	辣黄瓜 / 辣黃瓜
bàngàngjī ‘shredded boiled chicken, spicy sauce’, served cold	棒棒鸡 / 棒棒雞
báiqiējī ‘(white-cut-chicken)’	白切鸡 / 白切雞
Sìchuānpàocài ‘(Sichuan+pickles)’	四川泡菜 / 四川泡菜
dōngjī ‘(jellied-chicken)’	冻鸡 / 凍雞
2. Hǎixiānlèi ‘fresh seafood’	
fènghuángyúchì ‘(phoenix-fish-fins) shark fin with shredded chicken’	凤凰鱼翅 / 鳳凰魚翅
sānsīyúchì ‘(3-shreds-fish-fins) shark fin with shredded chicken’	三丝鱼翅 / 三絲魚翅
sānxiānhǎishēn ‘(3-fresh-seaslug) sea cucumber + shredded pork, bamboo shoots, chicken’	三鲜海参 / 三鮮海參
gānzhámíngxiā ‘(dry-fried-prawns) dry-fried prawns’	干炸明虾 / 乾炸明蝦
guōbāxiārén (~ xiārénrguōbā) ‘(pan-crust-shrimp-meat)’	锅巴虾仁 / 鍋巴蝦仁
shrimp over scorched rice – ‘bombs over Moscow’	
Dòngtíngxiāpiàn ‘Dongting [Lake]-shrimp-slices’	洞庭虾片 / 洞庭蝦片
xuědòuxiārén ‘(snow-peas-shrimp)’	雪斗虾仁 / 雪豆蝦仁
cùipíxiāqiú ‘(crisp-skin-shrimp-ball) crispy shrimpballs’	脆皮虾球 / 脆皮蝦球
qīngzhēnghémán ‘(steamed-river-eel)’	清蒸河鳗 / 清蒸河鰻
tángcùyú ‘(sugar-vinegar-fish) sweet and sour fish’	糖醋鱼 / 糖醋魚

Xīhúcùyú ‘(West-Lake-vinegar-fish) West Lake [Hang Zhōu] fish’	西湖醋鱼 / 西湖醋魚
wǔliǔyú ‘(5-willow-fish) sweet and sour fish pieces’	五柳鱼 / 五柳魚
huóyú sānchī ‘(live-fish-3-eat)’; a fish cooked 3 ways – as soup, with sweet sauce, and with brown sauce.	活鱼三吃 / 活魚三吃
chǎoyúpiàn ‘(stirfried-fish-slices)’	炒鱼片 / 炒魚片
tángcùyúpiàn ‘(sugar-vinegar-fish-slices) sweet and sour fish’ [Cant.]	糖醋鱼片 / 糖醋魚片
tángcùquányú ‘(sugar-vinegar-whole-fish) sweet and sour whole fish’ [Cant.]	糖醋全鱼 / 糖醋全魚
hóngshāojiǎyú ‘(braised –carapace-fish) [Nánjīng region] braised soft-shelled turtle’	红烧甲鱼 / 紅燒甲魚
qīngdùn níqiū ‘clear-stew-loach’ [loach or ‘smelt’, a fish] stewed in clear broth’.	清炖泥鳅 / 清燉泥鳅



3. Bào chǎo lèi ‘quick-stirfried’

chǎoyāohuā ‘(stirfried-kidney-flowers) fried pork kidney’	炒腰花 / 炒腰花
chǎozhūgān ‘(stirfried-pork-liver)’	炒猪肝 / 炒豬肝
bào sānzhēn ‘(quickfried-3-treasures) fried chicken giblets and pork stomach’	爆三珍 / 爆三珍
chǎojīdīng ‘(stirfried-chicken-cubes) fried diced chicken’	炒鸡丁 / 炒雞丁
làzitiánjī ‘(chili-young-field-chicken) frog-legs in hot sauce’	辣子田鸡 / 辣子田雞
jiàngbào tiánjī ‘(sauce-fastfried-field-chicken) frog-legs sautéed in duck sauce’	酱爆田鸡 / 醬爆田雞
bào sānyàng ‘(quickfry-3-kinds) fried pork kidney, liver, plus other fried meat’	爆三样 / 爆三樣

4. Ròulèi ‘meat [pork]’

jīngjiàng ròusī ‘(Běijīng-sauce-meat-shreds)’

京酱肉丝 / 京醬肉絲

dōngsūn chǎoròusī ‘(winter-bambooshoots-stirfried-meats shreds)’

冬笋炒肉丝 / 冬筍炒肉絲

cōngbào niúròu ‘(onions-quickfried-beef) beef with green onions’

葱爆牛肉 / 蔥爆牛肉

hóngshāo dùkuài ‘(red-braised-stomach-pieces) braised pork stomach’

红烧肚块 / 紅燒肚塊

huíguō ròu ‘(return-wok-meat) double-cooked pork’

回锅肉 / 回鍋肉

jiàngbào ròu ‘(sauce-fastfried-meat) pork sautéed in duck sauce’

酱爆肉 / 醬爆肉

nánjiān wánzi ‘(south-lightfry-balls) fried meat balls, [southern style]’

南煎丸子 / 南煎丸子

quánjiā fú ‘(complete-home-fortune)’, like chopsyuey.

全家福 / 全家福

gānbèi sī ‘(scallop-4-shreds) scallop + 4 meats or vegetables’

干贝四丝 / 乾貝四絲

gú lǎo ròu ‘sweet and sour pork’ [Cantonese]

咕老肉 / 咕老肉

mù xū ròu ‘(wood-whiskers-meat) shredded pork with vegetables, egg, stirfried’; mooshou

木须肉 / 木須肉

tángcù páigǔ ‘(sugar-vinegar-spareribs)’

糖醋排骨 / 糖醋排骨

méicài kòu ròu ‘(preserved-vegetable-stewed pork) [Hakka dish]

梅菜扣肉 / 梅菜扣肉

5. Yóuzhálèi ‘oil-fried’

zhá zǐ jī ‘(deepfried-young-chicken)

炸子鸡 / 炸子雞

zhá bā kuài ‘(deepfried-8-pieces)’

炸八块 / 炸八塊

qīngzhá féicháng ‘(clear-deepfried-fat intestines)’

清炸肥肠 / 清炸肥腸

zhá zhēngān ‘(deepfried-treasure-liver) deepfried chicken giblets’

炸珍肝 / 炸珍肝

zhá páigǔ ‘(deepfried-spareribs)’

炸排骨 / 炸排骨

6. Jīyālèi ‘chicken and duck’

hóngshāo jī ‘(red-cooked-chicken)’

红烧鸡 / 紅燒雞

tiánsuān jī kuài ‘(sweet-sour-chicken-pieces)’

甜酸鸡块 / 甜酸雞塊

gōngbǎo jī dīng ‘(gongbao-chicken-cubes)’; chicken cubes, chili and peanuts, stirfried.

宫保鸡丁 / 宮保雞丁

jiàngbàoqǐdīng '(sauce-quickfry-chicken-cubes)'	醬爆雞丁 / 醬爆雞丁
yóulínzǐjī '(oil-baste-young-chicken)'	油淋子雞 / 油淋子雞
máogūjīpiàn '(mushrooms+chicken-slices) moogoogaipan	毛菇雞片 / 毛菇雞片
yāoguǒjīdīng '(cashews-chicken-cubes)'	腰果雞丁 / 腰果雞丁
shícàijīqiú '(seasonal-vegetables-chicken-balls)'	時菜雞球 / 時菜雞球
zhábākuaì '(deepfried-8-pieces)' - Peking style	炸八塊 / 炸八塊
Zuǒgōngjī '(Zuo-duke-chicken) General Zuo's	佐公雞 / 佐公雞
chicken', aka zuǒzōngtángjī; chicken pieces	(佐宗棠雞)
with chili, ginger, garlic.	
fúróngjīpiàn '(fooyong-chicken-slices)'	芙蓉雞片 / 芙蓉雞片
xiāngsūyā '(aromatic-crisp-duck)'	香酥鴨 / 香酥鴨
Běijīngkāoyā '(Peking-roast-duck) Peking duck'	北京烤鴨 / 北京烤鴨
chǎoyāzhǎng '(stirfried-duck-feet)'	炒鴨掌 / 炒鴨掌

7. Shūcàilèi / sùcàilèi 'vegetable dishes; vegetarian dishes'

háoyóujièlán '(oyster-sauce-Chinese-broccoli)'	蚝油芥蘭 / 蠔油芥蘭
yúxiāngqiézi '(fish-aroma-eggplant)'	魚香茄子 / 魚香茄子
chǎo'èrdōng (~ shāo'èrdōng) '(stir-fried-2-winter [veg])	炒二冬 / 炒二冬
bamboo shoots and dried mushrooms	(燒二冬)
chǎosāndōng '(stirfried-3-winters)', bamboo shoots,	炒三冬 / 炒三冬
mushrooms, preserved cabbage	(燒三冬)
bá ~ páshuāngcài '(boiled-pair-vegetables) cabbage and	扒雙菜 / 扒雙菜
mustard greens'	
jīyóubáicài '(chicken-fat-cabbage)'	雞油白菜 / 雞油白菜
sùshíjīn '(vegetable-assortment)'	素什錦 / 素什錦
fānqiéchǎojīdàn '(tomato-fried-eggs)'; fānqié 'foreign+	番茄炒雞蛋 / 番茄炒雞蛋
eggplant'	
jiāchángdòufu '(home-frequent-doufu) home style	家常豆腐 / 家常豆腐
beancurd'	
hóngshāodòufu '(red-braised-doufu) braised	紅燒豆腐 / 紅燒豆腐
beancurd'	
mápódòufu '(numb-old+woman-doufu) 'Mother Po's	麻婆豆腐 / 麻婆豆腐
toufu', ie beancurd cubes, minced pork, spicy	
sauce with Sichuan pepper	
dōnggūdòufu '(mushroom+beancurd)'	冬菇豆腐 / 冬菇豆腐

8. Shāguō ‘earthenware pot’

shāguōyútóu ‘(+fish-head)’

沙锅鱼头 / 沙鍋魚頭

shāguōshízitóu ‘(+lion-head) large meatballs stewed
with cabbage leaves’

沙锅狮子头 / 沙鍋獅子頭

shāguōshíjīn ‘(+ [veg] assortment)’

沙锅什锦 / 沙鍋什錦

shāguōdòufu

沙锅豆腐 / 沙鍋豆腐

shāguōsānxiān

沙锅三鲜 / 沙鍋三鮮

9. Huǒguō ‘(fire-pot) hotpot; fondue’

shíjīnhuǒguō ‘(assortment+hotpot)’

什锦火锅 / 什錦火鍋

sānxiānhuǒguō

三鲜火锅 / 三鮮火鍋

10. Tānglèi ‘soups’

bàoyútāng ‘(abalone)’

鲍鱼汤 / 鮑魚湯

cuānyāzhǎng ‘(drop-in-boiling-water-duck-feet)
duck feet soup’

余鸭掌 / 余鴨掌

sānxiāntāng ‘(3-fresh-soup)’ with shrimp, pork,
and chicken’

三鲜汤 / 三鮮湯

suānlàtāng ‘(sour-hot-soup)’

酸辣汤 / 酸辣湯

dànhuātāng ‘(egg-flower-soup) egg-drop soup’; more
often known as jīdàntāng in China.蛋花汤 / 蛋花湯
(鸡蛋汤)

cuānwánzi ‘(drop+in+boiling+water-meatballs)’

余丸子 / 余丸子

zhūgāntāng ‘(pork-liver-soup)’

猪肝汤 / 豬肝湯

húntuntāng ‘wontan soup’

馄吞汤 / 餛吞湯

jiāchángdòufutāng ‘(home-often-dòufu-soup)’

家常豆腐汤 / 家常豆腐湯

zhàcàiròusītāng ‘(picked-cabbage-pork-shreds-soup)’

榨菜肉丝汤 / 榨菜肉絲湯

báicàidòufutāng ‘(white-cabbage-beancurd-soup)’

白菜豆腐汤 / 白菜豆腐湯

huǒtuǐdōnggūtāng ‘(ham-mushroom-soup)’

火腿冬菇汤 / 火腿冬菇湯

11. Miànlèi, often divided into tāngmiàn ‘noodle soup’ and lāomiàn ‘(ladle out-noodles) without soup’

ròusīchǎomiàn ‘(meat-shreds-stirfried-noodles)’

肉丝炒面 / 肉絲炒麵

zhájiàngmiàn ‘(fried-sauce-noodles)’ noodles with bean
paste and pork

炸酱面 / 炸醬麵

shíjīnchǎomiàn ‘(assorted-stirfried-noodles)’

什锦炒面 / 什錦炒麵

dàlǔmiàn ‘(big-stewed-noodles)’	大卤面 / 大鹵麵
páigǔmian ‘(ribs-noodles)’	排骨面 / 排骨麵
sānxiānmiàn ‘(3-freshes)’	三鲜面 / 三鮮麵
dàndànmiàn ‘noodles with spicy sesame sauce’ – [Sichuan]	担担面 / 擔擔麵
ròusīliángmiàn ‘(meat-shred-cold-noodle)’	肉丝凉面 / 肉絲涼麵
ròusītāngmiàn ‘(meat-shreds-soup-noodle)’	肉丝汤面 / 肉絲湯麵
chāshāotāngmiàn ‘(red+braised-noodle-soup)’	叉烧汤面 / 叉燒湯麵
yúpiàntāngmiàn ‘(fish-slice-..)’	鱼片汤面 / 魚片湯麵
xiāqiútāngmiàn ‘shrimp-ball-...’	虾球汤面 / 蝦球湯麵
gèshilāomiàn ‘(any-style-lomein) lomein with either pork, beef, chicken, shrimp, veg. etc.	各式捞面 / 各式撈麵
běnlóulāomiàn ‘(local-restaurant-lomein) house lomein’	本楼捞面 / 本樓撈麵
gānchǎoniúhé ‘(dry-stirfried-beef-hefen) dry noodles	干炒牛河 / 乾炒牛河
chǐjiāoniúhé ‘(blackbean-chillies-beef-hefen)’ dry noodles, and beef with black bean sauce.	豉椒牛河 / 豉椒牛河

12. Zhǔshílèi ‘main-food-type = rice dishes’, not usually eaten alone in China.

chāshāochǎofàn ‘(roast-pork-fried-rice)’	叉烧炒饭 / 叉燒炒飯
yúpiànchǎofàn ‘(fish-slices-friedrice)’	鱼片炒饭 / 魚片炒飯
yángzhōuchǎofàn ‘Yangzhou style fried rice’	扬州炒饭 / 揚州炒飯
xiārénrchǎofàn ‘shrimp meat fried rice’	虾仁炒饭 / 蝦仁兒炒飯
sānxiānchǎofàn ‘fried rice with three fresh’	三鲜炒饭 / 三鮮炒飯

13. Diǎnxīnlèi, ie Cantonese ‘dimsum’, as well as light fare from other regions.

jiǎozi ‘dumplings’	饺子 / 餃子
shuǐjiǎo ‘(water) boiled dumplings’	水饺 / 水餃
zhēngjiǎo ‘(steamed) steamed dumplings’	蒸饺 / 蒸餃
bāozi ‘steamed buns’	包子 / 包子
xiǎolóngbāo ‘(little-cage-bao) small steamed buns’	小笼包 / 小籠包
guōtiē ‘(pot-stick) potstickers’	锅贴儿 / 鍋貼兒
shāomài ‘(cook-sell)’; steamed open ravioli or dumplings.	烧卖 / 燒賣
chūnjuǎnr ‘(spring-rolls)’	春卷儿 / 春卷兒
jiānbǐng ‘(fried-chapatti) + fried chapatti’ [zǎofàn]	煎饼 / 煎餅
xiànrǐng ‘(stuffing-chapatti) meat filled chapatti’	馅儿饼 / 餡兒餅
báobǐng = jiǎchángbǐng ‘thin chapatti’	薄饼 / 薄餅
shāobǐng ‘(cooked+chapatti)’ [zǎofàn]	烧饼 / 燒餅

mántou ‘steamed white buns; steamed bread’
huājuǎnr ‘flower twists’, a type of bread or bun
yóutiáo ‘(oil-lengths)’, sometimes called Chinese
doughnuts’; eaten with zhōu, shāobǐng etc.
zòngzi ‘rice and savories in a banana leaf packet’
zhōu ‘porridge; gruel’; jīzhōu ‘chicken porridge’
[zǎofàn]

馒头 / 饅頭
花卷儿 / 花卷兒
油条 / 油條

粽子 / 粽子
粥 / 粥

14. Tiándiǎnlèi ‘desserts; sweets’

bābǎofàn ‘(8-jewel-rice)’
hǔpòliánzǐ ‘(amber-lotus-seeds) lotus seeds
steamed in sweet sauce’
básīxiāngjiāo ‘(pull-silk-bananas)’ candied bananas

xìngréndòufu ‘almond beancurd’

八宝饭 / 八寶飯
琥珀莲子 / 琥珀蓮子

拔丝香蕉 / 拔絲香蕉

杏仁儿豆腐 / 杏仁兒豆腐



Cāntīng: Zǎodiǎn, shuǐjiǎo, jiāchángcài, jīngdōngròubǐng. [Beijing 2005]

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