STANDARD CHINESE
A Modular Approach

OPTIONAL MODULE:
Personal Welfare

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PREFACE


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

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

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

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

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.
All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chi Chen, Hsiu-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hau Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

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

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

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

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

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

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board
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Why some modules are optional

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

Format of optional modules

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

When to use an optional module

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

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

How to work through an optional module tape

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Describe the weather in all four seasons for your present locale, a Chinese city, and your hometown.

2. Describe the location, geographical setting, population, and air quality of the three areas in No. 1.

3. Give the names of five or more items of clothing.

4. Get your hair cut or styled.

5. Describe several items you ordinarily carry with you when traveling.

6. Give the names of and describe the different rooms in a house.

7. Give simple directions to a babysitter.

8. Ask and answer questions about the common cold and its symptoms. Offer advice on what to do for a simple ailment. Understand the use of Kǎishuǐ, "boiled water."

9. Describe what takes place during a visit to the doctor. Know how to give normal body temperature in Celsius and in Fahrenheit. Tell "where it hurts" (using a list of the parts of the body, if necessary.)

10. Describe accidents where injuries occur, and tell someone to call an ambulance.

11. Report the loss of a passport to the appropriate officials. Find out where to go to report the loss and be able to determine whether adequate translation facilities will be available.

12. Use the words for "danger" and "caution" in grammatical, situationally appropriate sentences. Describe how someone entered a restricted area and how and for what reasons he was escorted out.
REFERENCE LIST

1. Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo. The weather is very nice today.
2. NY lǎojiāde qǐhòu zěnmeyàng? How is the climate in your hometown?
3. Dōngtiān hěn lěng. It's cold in the winter.
5. Xiàtiān hěn rè. In the summer it's hot.
6. Jīntiān tiān qǐng le. It cleared up today.
7. Wǒ juède Táizhōngde qǐhòu hěn hǎo. I feel that Taichung's climate is very nice.
9. Jīntiān zhèrè tiānqì hěn liángkuài. The weather here is very cool today.
10. Chǎng often (alternate word for Chǎngcháng.)

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

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

Qūnǐn wǒ hái bù huì xiě zì. Last year I still couldn't write
characters.

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

qǐhòu: "climate" Also pronounced qǐhou (with hou in the neutral tone).

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

Tā chángcháng qù Xiānggǎng. She often goes to Hong Kong.
Tā cháng kàn bàozhǐ. He often reads the newspaper.

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

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

Oh, it's snowing.

Is it snowing? No.

Is it going to snow today?

It's not snowing anymore.

Oh my heavens!

Heaven only knows!

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

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

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

*English is no more logical when it comes to weather expressions: it uses the meaningless subject "it," as in "It snows."
Jiùtiān zhèrde tiānqì hěn liángkuài: "Today the weather here is very cool." Again, it is not necessary to translate hěn as "very" in this sentence; the meaning depends on the speaker's intonation and emphasis.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

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

M: Jiùtiān tiānqì hěn hǎo, shì bu shì? The weather is very good today, isn't it?
F: Shì a! Jiùtiān tiān qǐng le. It is! Today it has cleared up.
M: Nǐ làojiā de qíhou zěnmeyàng? What's the climate like where you're from?
F: Wǒ làojiā zài Jìùjīnshān. Nàrde qíhou hěn hǎo. Dōngtiān bù lěng, xiàtiān yě bù tài rè. My hometown is San Francisco. The climate there is very good. It isn't cold in the winter, and it isn't too hot in the summer, either.
M: Nǐ juéde Bēijīng zěnmeyàng? How do you like Bēijīng? [Literally, "How do you feel Bēijīng is?"]
F: Zhēi jītiān Bēijīng tiāntiān xià xū, tài lěng le. It's been snowing these last few days in Bēijīng and it's been too cold.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

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

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

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

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

Nǐ juéde Bēijīng zěnmeyàng?: "How do you like Bēijīng?" or "What do you think of Bēijīng?" More literally, "You feel Bēijīng is how?"
WLF, Unit 1

tài lěng le: "it's been too cold" The marker le is the marker for new situations. It is often used to reinforce the idea of "excessive." Another example is Tài guì le! "It's too expensive!"

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

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

M: Nǐ lǎojiā zài nǎlǐ? Where's your hometown?


M: Niǔ Yuē de qìhòu zěnmeyàng? What is New York's climate like?

Dòngtiān lěng, xiàtiān rè. It's cold in the winter and hot in the summer. Where's your hometown.

M: Zài Shànghǎi. Shànghǎi de dōngtiān hěn shāo xià xuě, kěshí yě hěn lěng. It's Shanghai. It seldom snows in Shanghai in the winter, but it's cold there, too.

F: Xiàtiān zěnmeyàng? What's it like in the summer?

M: Òu, xiàtiān hěn rè. Oh, it's hot in the summer.

F: Jīntiān zhèrde tīnqí hěn liàngkuài. Wǒmen chūqu zōuzōu hǎo bu hǎo? The weather today is cool. Let's go out and walk around, okay?


NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

"zōuzōu: "to walk around"
PART II

11. Dōngtiān chángcháng guā fēng. It's often windy in the winter.
12. Sānyuè jiǔ kāishǐ nuǎnhuō le. By March it is already starting to get warm.
13. Chūntiān hěn duǎn. Spring is very short.
14. Xiàtiān yōude shíhou xià yǔ. It sometimes rains in the summer.
15. Qiūtiān zuì hǎo. Fall is the best (season).
16. Nǐ shì shénme shíhou lǐkāi Běijīngde? when did you leave Běijīng?
17. Wǒ zhēn xiǎng Jiāzhōu. I really miss California.
18. Xiàtiān bù shì hěn cháoshí. It's not very humid in the summer.
19. Tīngshuō Táiwān chángcháng guā tài fēng. I hear that Taiwan often has typhoons.
20. cháng to be long

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

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

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

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

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

xià yǔ: "to rain" Literally, "(there) falls rain." Now you have seen three weather expressions where the subject normally follows the verb: xià xuě, guā fēng and xià yǔ.
Wǒ zhēn xiǎng Jiāzhōu: "I really miss California." The verb xiǎng, translated here as "to miss," is the same verb as "to think" ("I really think of California [with nostalgia])."

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

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

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FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

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

F: Nǐ líkāi Běijīng duōshǎo nián le? How many years has it been since you left Běijīng?

M: Yǐjīng yǒu èrshìbānián le. It's already been twenty-eight years.

F: Nǐ líkāi zhème jiǔ, xiǎng bu xiǎng Běijīng? It's been so long since you left, do you miss Běijīng?

M: Yǒu shíhòu xiǎng. Sometimes I miss it.

F: Tīngshuō Běijīng qiūtiānde tiānqì zuì hǎo, shì bu shì? I hear that the autumn weather in Běijīng is the best, isn't it?

M: Duì le, qiūtiānde tiānqì zuì hǎo, bù lèng yě bù rè. Right, the autumn weather is the best; it's neither cold nor hot.

F: Dōngtiān xià xuě ma? Does it snow in the winter?

M: Dōngtiān yǒu shíhòu xià xuě, yě chángcháng guā fēng. It sometimes snows in the winter, and it's often windy, too.

F: Shénmé shíhòu kāishǐ nuǎnhuo? When does it start to get warm?

M: Sānyuè jiǔ kāishǐ nuǎnhuo le. Kēshí chūntiān hěn duǎn, Wǔyuè jiù rè le. It starts to get warm by March, But the spring is very short, In May it starts to get hot.

F: Xiàtiān cháoshí ma? Is it humid in the summer?

M: Xiàtiān yǒude shíhòu xià yǔ, kēshí bù shì hěn cháoshí. It sometimes rains in the summer, but it's not very humid.
WLF, Unit 1

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

Nǐ lǐkāi zhēme jīū: "It's been so long since you left" You have seen jīū, which means "to be long in time," in the phrase duō jīū, "how long (a time)"

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

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

M: Nǐ juéde Táiběi chūntiānde tiānqì hǎo bu hǎo? Do you feel that the spring weather in Taipei is good?

F: Wǒ juéde zhèlǐde chūntiān hěn hǎo, Sānyuè jīù nuǎnhuo le. Kěshì wǒ tīngshuō xiàtiān hěn rè, duī bu duī? I feel the spring here is very good. It gets warm in March. But I hear the summer is hot, right?

M: Duì le. Zhèlǐde xiàtiān hěn rè, chángcháng xià yǔ, hěn cháoshì. Right. The summer here is very hot, and it often rains; it's very humid.

F: Tīngshuō yě chángcháng guǎ tàiwēng. I've also heard that there are often typhoons.

M: Duì le. Yes.

F: Táiběi de qiūtiān ne? How about the fall in Taipei?

M: Óu, jīū-Shíyuè hǎi hěn rè, Shíyuè jīù liángkuài le. Oh, in September and October it's still hot. By November it gets cool.
PART III

21. 你老家在城里吗？
Is your home in the city or in the country?

22. 内有山，有森林，
There are mountains and forests there,
hai you hu.
and lakes, too.

23. 景色好，空气新鲜。
The scenery is very nice and the air is fresh.

24. 你老家在福建的环境
What's the country like where you're from?
怎么样？

25. 你老家有几个地方
What's the population of your hometown?
you duoshao renkou?

26. 你有万里人住。
There are about five thousand people.

27. 没有空气污染。
There's no air pollution there.

28. 海边近景。
The seashore is very quiet.

29. 这里有河么？
Are there any rivers in this area?

30. 城
city

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART III

cengli: "in the city," literally "inside the city wall."
xiangxia: "country" Also pronounced xiangxia (with neutral tone xia).
fulin: "vicinity" Also pronounced fulin.

huangjing: "environment, surroundings," In No. 24 the phrase 你老家的环境 is literally "the environment of the vicinity of your original home."

ny laojia neige difang: "your hometown" Laojia by itself only means "original home." To get the meaning "hometown," you must refer to the place (neige difang) where your "original home" (laojia) is. Notice the different phrasing in the following sentences:

ny laojia neige difang you duoshao renkou?
What's the population of your hometown?

ny laojia ner you meiyou shan?
Are there mountains where your original home is?

ny laojia zai xiangxia ma?
Is your original home in the country?
shān, hú, hè: "mountain, lake, river" These three words are used with the four points of the compass to make several province names.

Shāndōng east of the (Táihuáng) mountains
Shānxī west of the (Táihuáng) mountains
Hēbī north of the (Yellow) river
Hénán south of the (Yellow) river
Húbī north of the (Dōngtīng) lake
Hūnán south of the (Dōngtīng) lake

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

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

M: Wǒ lǎojiā fùjìn de huánjīng zhènme yàng?
F: Wǒ lǎojiā de fùjīn yǒu hěn duō shān.
M: Nàige xiǎo chéng de fēngjǐng hěn hǎo ba!
M: Nàrde kōngqì hěn xīnxian ba.
F: Shì a! Nàr méiyǒu kōngqì wūrǎn.
M: Nàige xiǎo chéng yǒu duōshǎo rénkǒu?
F: Yǒu sìqiān rén zuòyǒu.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

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

Wǒ shuōde shì nèige Huáshèngdùn? Which Washington are you talking about? The state or the city?
SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

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

M: Nǐ lǎojiā zài chénglǐ háishi zài xiāngxià?
   Is your home in the city or in the country?

   Féngjǐng hěn hǎo. Wǒ lǐkāi nàlǐ yǐjǐng yǒu wǔnián le.
   Wǒ hěn xiǎng wǒde lǎojiā.
   It's in the country. There are mountains there, and forests, and
   lakes, too. The scenery is very good. I've already been five
   years since I left there. I miss my original home very much.

M: Nǐ lǎojiā nèige dìfāng yǒu dūoshǎo rénkǒu?
   What's the population of your hometown?

F: Sānqiān rén zuòyǒu.
   About three thousand.

M: Nà hěn qīngqīng ba?
   Then it must be very quiet, I suppose?

F: Duì le, hěn qīngqīng. Kōngqì yě xīnxìan. Nǐde jiā zài
   Zhānghuà shěnmé dīfāng?
   Right, it's very quiet. The air is
   fresh, too. What part of Chang-
   huà is your home in?

M: Zài Tiānzhōng fūjīn. Nàlǐ fēngjǐng yě hěn hǎo, méiyǒu
   kōngqì wūrǎn.
   Near T'ienchung. The scenery there
   is also very nice, and there's no
   air pollution.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

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

Zhānghuà, "Changhua," is the name of a city and a county on the west
coast of central Taiwan. T'ienchung (Tiānzhōng) is a village in southeastern
Changhua county.
Unit 1, Vocabulary

chāng
chāngchāng
cháoshī
chēng
chéngli
chūntiān (chūntiān)
dōngtiān (dōngtiān)
duān
fēng
fēngjīng
fūjīn (fūjīn)
guā
hǎibiān(r)
hé
hú
huánjīng
juéde
kāishǐ
kōngqì (kōngqì)
kōngqì wūrǎn
lěng
liángkuài
lǐkǎi
nuǎnhuo
qǐhòu (qǐhou)
qǐng
qīngjīng
qiūtiān (qiūtiān)
rè
rènǒu
sēnlín
shān
shǎo
tái fēng
tiān
tiānqì (tiānqì)
tīngshuō
wūrǎn
often
often
to be humid
city, town
in the city
spring
winter
to be short
wind
scenery
area, neighborhood
to blow (of wind, typhoons, etc.)
seashore
river
lake
environment
to feel
to begin, to start
air
air pollution
to be cold
to be cool
to leave
to be warm
climate
to be clear
to be quiet
fall, autumn
to be hot
population
forest
mountain
to be few; seldom
typhoon
sky, heaven
weather
to hear that, to hear it said
pollution
xiăng
xiāngxià (xiāngxia)
xì àtiān (xì àtian)
xì à xuě
xì à yǔ
xìnxìān (xīnxìān)
yǒu (de) shíhōu
zuì
zuǒyǒu
to miss, to think of
in the country, the countryside
summer
to snow
to rain
to be fresh
sometimes
most, -est
approximately, about
REFERENCE LIST

1. 她今天穿的 衣服 很 好看。
The clothes she is wearing today are really pretty.

2. 我 想要 一件 新 的 衣服。
I need some new clothes.

3. 我 的 大 衣 已经 旧 了， 我 想要 买 一件 新 的。
My coat is too worn, I want to get a new one.

4. 北京 的 冬天 很 冷， 你需要 买 一件 更 重 的 衣服。
Winter in Beijing is very cold; you need to buy a heavier one.

5. 你 怎么 去 衣服 店？
When are you going to the clothing store?

6. 请 给 我 买 一双 拖鞋， 衣物 没 有 好。
Buy me a pair of slippers, would you?

7. 台北 的 天 很 常 下雨， 你需要 买 一件 雨衣 和 雨鞋。
It often rains in Taipei; you need a raincoat and rainshoes.

8. 我 的 伞 已经 破 了。
My umbrella has broken.

9. 我 也 需要 买 一条 裤子。
I also need a pair of pants.

10. 春天 来 了， 我 想要 买 一件 更 轻 的 裙子。
Spring is coming; I'd like to buy a lighter skirt.

11. 我 想要 买 一件 西装。
I'd like to buy a suit.

12. 今早 我 去 买 一件 裤子 和 一些 衣服。
This morning I went and bought a pair of pants and a few shirts.

13. 新

REFERENCES NOTES ON PART I

穿： "to put on, to don" (clothes, shoes) Notice that Chinese uses an action verb, "to put on," where English uses a state verb, "to wear." You have to adjust your thinking a bit in order to use this verb correctly. When you want to say "She's NOT WEARING her coat," you actually say "She DIDN'T PUT ON her coat."
Here are some example sentences using 被 “to put on.”

我穿了红色的鞋子。 (I'm wearing a pair of red shoes.)

我未穿鞋子。 (I didn’t put on shoes.)

你穿白色鞋子吗？ (HABIT) OR Will you wear white shoes? (INTENTION)

我不会穿白色鞋子。 (HABIT) OR I won't wear white shoes. (INTENTION)

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

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

我需要钱。 (I need money.)

我需要时间。 (I need time.)

我需要她。 (I need her.)

我需要换钱。 (I need to change money.)

他需要知道。 (He needs to know.)

- 常 used as the counter for articles of clothing, as well as for things (东西, 东西), and suitcases.

- 大: "overcoat" literally "big clothes"

- 要: "to be old, to be worn" This is the word to use when describing things, whether concrete or abstract, but never people. (For people, use 老: 老了. "She's gotten old.")

那是我的旧地址。 (That's my old address.)

她还是穿旧衣服。 (She's still wearing old clothes.)

pái (yi) 常: The number yi- before a counter may be omitted when it directly follows a verb.
yào: "to need" In sentence No. 4, you see a new usage of yào (nǐ yào mǎi yīdiǎnrde "you need to buy a heavier one"). In addition to meaning "to want", yào has many uses as an auxiliary verb. The meaning "to need" is one of the more common ones.

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

Zhěiběn shū hěn hòu. This book is very thick.
Yèlì xiàde xuě hěn hòu. The snow that fell last night is very deep.

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

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

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

As a state verb:
Zuòtiān tiānqì zhēn huái, jīntiān hǎo le. Yesterday the weather was really bad, but today it's gotten better.
Hē! Tāde Zhōngguó huà zhēn bù huái, ā? Well! His Chinese is really not bad, huh?

As a process verb:
Wǒ zhěizhī bǐ huái le. This pen of mine is broken.
Zhěixiē jūzǐ huái le, bù yào le. These tangerines have gone bad; we don't want them (throw them out).

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

The couple in this dialogue have recently moved to Taipei from Kaohsiung (Kăohsiúng) in southern Taiwan. Here they are taking a walk in downtown Taipei. (Xiăo Huá is their daughter.)
SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

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

F: Jǐntiān xiàwǔ wǒmen qù mǎi dōngxi zěnmeyàng?

M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yījiān yīfu, tiānqì nuǎnhuo le, xūyāo mǎi bāode chēnshān hé qúnzi. I'd like to get a few clothes; the weather is warmer now, and I need to buy a lighter weight blouse and skirt.

M: Wǒ yě xūyāo mǎi yījiān chēnshān, wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yītào gānbúfù. I also need to buy a shirt, and I'd like to buy a cadre suit, too.

F: Jǐntiān xiàwǔ wǒmen qù mǎi dōngxi zěnmeyàng?

M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yījiān yīfu, tiānqì nuǎnhuo le, xūyāo mǎi bāode chēnshān hé qúnzi. I'd like to get a few clothes; the weather is warmer now, and I need to buy a lighter weight blouse and skirt.

M: Wǒ yě xūyāo mǎi yījiān chēnshān, wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yītào gānbúfù. I also need to buy a shirt, and I'd like to buy a cadre suit, too.

F: Ōu, hái yào mǎi jīshuāng tuōxié. Oh, we should buy a few pairs of slippers, too.

M: Hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài jiù qù. Okay, let's go right now.
F: Nǐ yào mǎi ɡànbufú? Nà, wǒmen yǐqǐ qù ɡuǎnɡchuānɡdiàn. Óu, duì le, Běijīnɡ Qī–Bāyuè chánɡ xià yǔ, nǐ yǒu mèiyou yǔxíé, yǔsān?

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

M: Wǒde yǔxíé tài jiù le, yǔsān yě huài le, dōu děi mài xīn de le.

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

F: Hǎo.

All right.

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

14. Qīnɡwèn, nǎlǐ yǒu mǎi nǐyī nèikùde?

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

15. Zhèjiàn jiākè shì nǐlónɡde, shì ba?

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

16. Jīntiān hěn lěnɡ, nǐ bù dài màozi ma?

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

17. Wǒ nēidiǎnɡ pò màozi tài nánkān le, wǒ bù xiǎnɡ dài bāi.

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


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

19. A: Nǐ yào mǎi jiākè hāishi wàitào?

Do you want to buy a jacket or a coat?

B: Wǒ ɡěi wǒ xiānshēnɡ mǎi jiākè, ɡěi wǒ zǐjī mǎi wàitào.

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

20. Wǒ mǎi le yǐshuānɡ hēi yánshè de pǐxié hé yītào shuǐyī.

I bought a pair of black shoes and a pair of pajamas.
21. A: Zhēlī yǒu ge shūbāo, shī shèide?  
B: A, shī wǒde, wǒ wàng le.  
22. A: Wǒde máoyí pò le.  
B: Nà nǐ děi qù mǎi xīnle de.  
There's a tote bag here; whose is it?  
Oh, it's mine, I forgot it.  
My sweater is worn through/torn/damaged. 
Then you have to go buy a new one.

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

nēiyī, nēikù: Nèi means "inner." Nēikù means "underpants" (kù as in kùi). Néiyī means "underclothes" in general, but when contrasted with nēikù takes on the specific meaning "undershirt." The yī means "clothing, garment," as in yīfu.

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

nlóng: "nylon," another borrowing from English.

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

Tā bù dāi màozi.  
Tā méi dāi màozi.  
She doesn't wear hats.  
She didn't put on a hat. 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you have enough socks? → Are your socks enough? Nǐde wàizi gòu bu gòu?

I don't have enough shirts → My shirts aren't enough. Wǒde chēnsān bù gòu.

There aren't enough rice bowls. → The rice bowls aren't enough. Fānwǎn bù gòu.

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

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

Mǎi yīfu, zuǐ hǎo mǎi zǐjǐ xīhuande něizhòng. When buying clothes, it is best to buy the kind one likes oneself.

Nà shì wǒ zǐjǐde shì. That's my own business.

Zhēi shì tā zǐjǐ zuòde, bù shì mǎide. She made this herself, it isn't (store-)bought.

pīxié: Western-style "leather shoes," a word commonly used where we would just say "shoes," since traditional Chinese shoes (būxié) are made of cloth.
shulüf: "pajamas," literally, "sleep-garment." This word can use two different counters, depending on the type of pajamas referred to. 1) For two-piece pajamas, that is, a shirt and pants, the counter is -tâo, "set." (Although we say "a pair of pajamas" in English, you cannot use the counter -shuâng in Chinese. -Shuâng is only for things that match, like shoes.) 2) Old-style one-piece pajamas take the counter -jiàn.

shûbâo: "tote bag, carryall," literally, "book-sack." Although still used with the original meaning of a student's "bookbag," shûbâo has now come to have a more general meaning, since bookbags are often used to carry things other than books. [There are other words for "tote bag," but shûbâo is so useful that you should learn it first.]

wàng: "to forget; to forget to; to forget that"

Nǐ wàng le ba? You've forgotten, haven't you?
Wǒ méi wàng. No, I haven't forgotten.
Wǒ wàng(le) qù le. I forgot to go.
Wǒ wàng(le) dài màozi le. I forgot to put on my hat.
Wǒ wàngle tā jīdiânh zhōng lái. I forgot what time he is coming.
Wǒ wàngle tā jiào shénme míngzi. I forgot what his name is.
Wǒ wàngle wǒ jīnâiân méï kē. I forgot that I don't have any classes today.

mâoyî: "sweater," literally, "woolen-garment."

Nà, "in that case, then," is always used at the very beginning of a sentence, for example,

Nà, wǒmen shénme shìhou qù? Then, when shall we go?
Nà nǐ dâi qù māi xìndê le: The le here is optional. It stresses that having to go buy a new sweater is a new situation.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

Tîânjîn. In the home of two senior cadres, a husband (M) and wife (F) discuss shopping plans. (They live together with the wife's older sister.)

F: Nǐ zuòtiān bù shì shuō xiâng qù māi nǐyî, nǎikû ma? Didn't you say yesterday that you wanted to go buy undershirts and underpants?
M: Shì a! Wǒ hái xiâng māi jiàn wâitào. Yes! I also want to buy an overcoat.
WLF, Unit 2

F: Mãi wàitào a?! Nǐ nèijiàn xǐn jiākè bù hǎo ma?

Buy an overcoat?! Isn't that new jacket of yours good?

M: Hěn hǎo, kěshì tiānqì yījīng kāishǐ liàng le, nèijiàn jiākè tài bāo, wǒ xiǎng mái jiàn xǐn wàitào.

It's very good, but the weather has already started to get cold, and that jacket is too light, so I'd like to get a new overcoat.

F: Nà wǒmen shénmé shíhou qù?

Then when shall we go?

M: Òu, nǐ yě xiǎng qù a?

Oh, you want to go too?

F: Wǒ xiǎng qù mǎi yītào shuǐyǐ, mǎi liàngshuāng niúng wāzī.

I'd like to go buy a pair of pajamas and a couple of pairs nylon socks.

M: Òu, hǎo, nà wǒmen xiānzái jiù qù, hǎo bù hǎo?

Oh, all right, then let's go right now, okay?

F: Hǎo, nǐ chuān nèijiàn jiākè gòu bu gòu? Tiānqì hěn lěng a!

Okay. Will it be enough for you to wear that jacket? The weather is very cold!

M: Gòu le, wǒ hái chuānle máoyī ne.

It's enough. I have a sweater on too.

F: Òg, wǒde shūbāo ne?

Huh, where's my tote bag?

M: Nēige shūbāo shì bu shì?

Is that tote bag it?

F: Bú shì, nà shì wǒ jiējiède. À! Zài zhèr!

No, that's my older sister's. Ah! Here it is!

M: Hǎo le ba?

All set?

F: Hǎo le, zǒu ba!

All set. Let's go!

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

wǒde shūbāo ne?: Questions with ne frequently ask for the whereabouts of something or someone; thus the sentence may be translated, "Where is my tote bag?"
SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

Taipei. Conversation between a husband and wife. (Xiǎo Míng is their son.)

F: Yingmíng, xǐhuan wǒ jǐntiān gěi nǐ mǎide zhèdīng màozi ma? Yingmíng, do you like the new hat I bought for you today?

M: Duōshao qián mǎide? How much did you pay for it?

F: Bú guì a! Nǐ bù xǐhuan? It wasn't expensive! You don't like it?

M: Ču, hěn hǎo kàn. Nǐ shàngwǔ qù mǎi dōngxī la? Oh, it's nice. You went shopping this morning?

F: Duì le. Right.

M: Mǐ hái mǎile shénme le? What else did you buy?

F: Wǒ gěi nǐ mǎile liǎngjiān chēnshān. Wǒ kàn nǐ nàjiān lán yánsède mǎoyī pōle, hái gěi nǐ mǎile liǎngjiān mǎoyī. Yǐjiān shí huāngde, yǐjiān shí lǜde. Nǐ kàn. Xǐhuan ma? I bought you two shirts. And since I saw that that blue sweater of yours is worn through, I also bought two sweaters for you. One is yellow and one is green. Look. Do you like them?

M: Ćě, hěn hǎo kàn. Xièxiè nǐ. They're very nice. Thank you.

F: Wǒ hái gěi Xiǎo Míng mǎile nèiài, nèiku, hé jǐshuāng wázi. I also bought a few undershirts and underpants and a few pairs of socks for Xiǎo Míng.

M: Nǐ gěi zǐjī mǎi shénme le? What did you buy for yourself?

F: Wǒ zǐjī mǎi le yǐjiān jiākè, yǐjiān wàitào, hái mǎile yǐshuāng xié, yǐshuāng hóng yánsède píxié. I bought myself a jacket and an overcoat, and I also bought a pair of shoes, a pair of red leather shoes.

M: Hài yǒu méiyòu? Anything else?

F: Mm . . . méiyòu le. Um . . . no.

M: Nà nǐ wàngle gěi wǒ mǎi shuǐyǐ le ba? Then you forgot to buy pajamas for me, didn't you?

F: Ou! Wǒ wàng le! Wǒ míngtiān qù mǎi, hǎo bu hào? Oh! I forgot! I'll go buy them tomorrow, all right?

M: Hǎo. All right.
PART III

REFERENCE LIST

22. Wǒ yào zuò shénme yīfu?  What kind of clothing do you want made?

23. A:  Wǒ yào zuò yījiān qípáó.  I want to have a cheongsam made.

B: Nǐ yào zuò shénme liàozi de?  What material do you want it made from?

A: Nǐ shuō yòng shénme liàozi hǎo?  What material do you think would be best to use?

B: Wǒmen zhělǐ yǒu hěn duō zhōng liàozi, nǐ xīhuàn nǎiyīzhǒng?  We have many different kinds of material here; which kind do you prefer?


B: Wǒ xīhuàn wǒ shāngbǎo chuān de zhèjiàn.  I like the one I have on.

B: Nǐ kě kuí yí zhègè yángzǐ zuò?  Could you make it in this style?

25. Wǒ gěi nǐ liàng chūcān, hǎo bu hǎo?  I'll take your measurements, all right?

26. Nǐ kàn kàn zhèjiàn miàn'āo hēshì bu hēshì.  See if this cotton-padded jacket fits you.

27. Xīzhuāng  Western-style clothes; Western-style suit

REFERENCE NOTES

zuò: "to make," but in the Reference List sentence it is used for "to have made." Zuò yīfu has two possible meanings: "to make clothes" or "to have clothes made." The context will usually make clear which is meant.

Zài Táiwān zuò yīfu bù piányi le.  Having clothes made isn't cheap in Taiwan any more.
shénmeyàng: "what kind, like what"

Nyde dītǎn shénmeyàngrd? What is your carpet like?
Láide rén shénmeyàngrd? What did the person who came look like?
Ny yàode dítǎn shí shénmeyàngdē? What kind of carpet is it that you want?
Nyde péngyou shí shénmeyàngdē rén? What kind of person is your friend?

gípáó: A close-fitting woman's dress with high Chinese collar and slit side, now called in English a "cheongsam," from the Guǎngdōng dialect name. Of refers to the Manchurian nationality; pào means a Chinese-style long gown. Thus the name gípáó comes from the fact that the ancestor of the modern cheongsam was originally worn by Manchurian women.

liàozi: "cloth, fabric, material"

Ny shuō...: Literally, "You say..." but often used as in this question to mean, "In your opinion" or "Do you think..."

-zhōng: "kind, sort"

Nyde lǔxing zhípáó shí nǐ yìzhōngdē? What kind are your traveler's checks?
Ny qu nèizhōng dīfāng zuò shénme? What did you go to that kind of place to do?
Zhèizhōng júzì hěn guì. This kind of tangerine is very expensive.

yǎngzì: (1) "appearance," (2) "shape, form," (3) "style, design."

Tāde yǎngzì hěn hǎo kān. Her appearance is very attractive.
Kàn tā nèi yǎngzì! Look at his appearance! (i.e., "Get a load of him.")
Ny shuōde nèige dōngxi shì shénme yǎngzídē? What does the thing you are talking about look like?
Tāde qípáóde yǎngzì hěn bù cuō. The style of her cheongsam is quite nice.
Nyde xīn yīfu shí shénme yǎngzídē? What's the style of your new dress?
shēnshàng: "on one's body, on one's person"

Tā shēnshàng yǒu yíjiàn lán dàyī. He has a blue overcoat on.

Wǒ shēnshàng méiyǒu qián. I don't have any money on me.

Wǒde qián xiànzài dōu zài tā shēnshàng. He has all my money with him right now.

kě shì bu kěyì: another way to say kěyì bu kěyì.

zhǎo: "according to"

Jiù zhǎo zhēng ér nián. Just read it the way it is here (according to this).

Jiù zhǎo zhēng ér páijīè huànbā! Just exchange it according to this exchange rate.

Wǒ jiù zhǎo nǐde yìsì xiě, hǎo bu hǎo? I'll just write it the way you want it written, all right?

liàng: "to measure"

Wǒ gěi wo liángguǎng zhēikuài liǎozǐ gōu bu gōu. Measure this piece of cloth for me to see if there's enough.

chīcūn: "measurements," literally, "feet-inches." Also pronounced chīcūn (with cūn in the neutral tone).

mián'āo: "Chinese-style cotton-padded jacket"

hēshì: "to fit; to be suitable, to be appropriate"

Zhēijīànyīfú hěn hēshì, bù dà yě bù xiǎo. This garment fits well, it's neither too large nor too small.

Wǒ chuān zhēgè yánse bù tài hēshì, huànbà (yì)jiàn bǐde ba. That color doesn't look right on you, try a different one.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

Běijīng. A man (A) goes to a tailor shop to have some clothes made. (B) is the tailor.

A: Wǒ yào zuò yījiàn yīfú. I'd like to have some clothes made.
B: Xíng a. Nǐn yào zuò shénme-yàngrède yīfu?

A: Èng, wǒ yào zuò liǎngtào xīzuhuāng, yītào chūntian chuānde, yītào dōngtian chuānde.


A: 0, hěn hǎo kàn. Jiù zuò yītào zhēizhōng liàozi ba.


A: Liàozi hěn hǎo, kěshì wǒ bù tài xīhuan zhēizhōng yánsè. Nǐn yǒu lán yánsède ma?

B: Yǒu lán yánsède. Zhēige zēnmeyàng?


Okay, what kind of clothes do you want to have made?

I'd like to have two Western-style suits made, one to wear in the spring and one to wear in the winter.

All right. We have many kinds of cloth here. What kind of cloth do you like to wear? This kind of cloth would look very good as a spring suit. Take a look and see if you like it.

Oh, it's very attractive. Make one suit of this cloth.

What do you think of this cloth for the winter suit? Nice, isn't it? It's very warm.

The cloth is very good, but I don't like this color very much. Do you have this in blue?

Yes, I do. How is this?

Good. I like this very much. Thank you.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

Taipei. A woman goes to a tailor shop to have some clothes made.

A: Qǐngwén, nǐmen zhèli zuò bu zuo qípáo hé mián'āo?

B: Wǒmen zuò, zuò.

A: Wǒ xiǎng yòng zhè liǎngkuài liàozi zuò yījiān qípáo hàn' yījiān mián'āo.

Do you make cheongsams and cotton-padded coats here?

Yes, we do, we do.

I'd like to use these two pieces of material to make a cheongsam and a cotton-padded coat.

hàn: A common pronunciation in Taiwan for the character hé, "and" or "with."

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B: Qipao yao zuo changde haiishi duande?
A: Yao zuo changde.
A: Na jiyou yong neikuai zuo mian'ao, yong zheikuai zuo qipao. Keyi ba?
B: Keyi, keyi. Nekuai liaozi zuo mian'ao hen heshi. Qipao yao zuo shenme yangzide?
A: Wo xiuxuan wo shenshang chuande zhejiang. Ni ke bu keyi zhai zhejiangde yangzi zuo?
M: Keyi. Xiantai wo gedi ni liang chicun, hao bu hao?

Do you want the cheongsam long or short?
Long.
Let me have a look at how much material you have. With this piece you can make a long one. With that piece you can only make a short one.
Then use that piece to make the cotton-padded coat and use that piece to make the cheongsam. Will that be all right?
Sure. That piece of material is very suitable for making a cotton-padded coat. What style do you want the cheongsam?
I like the one I have on. Can you make it according to the style of this one?
Yes. Now I'll take your measurements, okay?
bào

to be thin; to be light (of clothing)

căng

to be long

cành

shirt, blouse

cịnh

measurement; size

cưu

to put on, to wear

dài

to put on, to wear (glasses, gloves,
a hat, a watch, jewelry, etc.)
dàyī

overcoat
dīng

(counter for hats)

rúzhuāngdiàn

clothing store
gànbufū

cadre suit
gōu

to be enough

hàn

and (Taiwan pronunciation)
hé

to fit; to be suitable
héshǐ

to be thick; to be heavy (of
clothing)
huái

to be bad; to go bad, to break

jiākē(r) OR jiākè(r)

jacket

jiān

(counter for clothing)
kùzǐ (yītiáo)
pants

liáng

to measure
liāozǐ

material, fabric

máoyī

sweater
màozi (yìdīng)
hat
mián'āo

cotton-padded jacket

nà
then, in that case
nèikù

underpants
nèiyī

underwear (undershirts, undershorts,
b Briefs, slips, bras, etc.); just
under shirt (when used in contrast
to nèikù, underpants)
nílóng

nylon

píxié

leather shoes
pò

to be worn out; to break, to tear
qīpáo  close-fitting woman's dress with high neck and slit skirt; cheongsam
qù  to go
qúnzi  skirt
shénmeyāng  like what, what kind
shēnshuāng  on one's body
-shuāng  pair
shūbāo  book bag, tote bag, carryall
shuǐyī (yītào)  pajamas; nightgown
-tào  (counter for suits, sets of things)
tuōxié  (counter for long, winding things; counter for pants, translated "pair")
-wàitào(r)  slippers
wàng  coat, jacket (that extends below the waist)
wǎzi  to forget
xié  socks
xīzhuāng  shoe
xūyào  Western-style clothes; Western-style suit
to need, to require
yàngzi  appearance; shape, form; style, design; pattern
yào  should; must; it is necessary, to need to
yīfu  clothes
to use
yīng  rainshoes; rubbers, galoshes
yōyī  raincoat
zhāo  according to
zhòng  kind, sort
-zi  self, oneself (myself, yourself, etc.)
zūo  to make; to have made
PART I

REFERENCE LIST

1. Jīngtiān wǒ yǒu shì, qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn jiǎn. I have things to do today, please cut [my hair] faster.
2. A: Jiǎn duān yìdiǎn ma? Do you want it cut short?
   B: Bù yào jiǎn tài duān, liū cháng yìdiǎn. Don't cut it too short, leave it a little long.
3. Liǎngbiān jiǎn duān yìdiǎn. Cut the sides a little shorter.
5. Wǒ yào xǐ tóu. I want a shampoo.
6. Wǒ bù yào yǒu. I don't want any (hair) oil.
7. Hái yǒu tóu fa, bù shūfu, qǐng nǐ nóng gǎnjǐng yìdiǎn. There's still some hair [e.g., on my neck] and it's uncomfortable; please clean it up a little.
8. Qǐng gěi wǒ guā yíxià húzi. Give me a shave, please. (Literally, "Please shave the beard for me.")
9. Nǐ yào chūfā bēi ma? Do you want your back pounded?
10. Nǐ yào ānmó ma? Do you want a massage?
11. Nǐmen zhēlǐ yǒu cā píxiède ma? Can I get a shoeshine here?
12. liū húzi to grow a beard
13. lǐ fā to have a haircut
14. lǐfà diàn/lǐfà guān barbershop

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

yǒu shì: "to be occupied, to have something to do," literally, "to have business."

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Nǐ xiànzài yǒu shì ma? Are you busy now?
Méi shì. No, I'm not busy.

jiǎn: "to cut (with a scissors), to clip, to trim" Chinese has several different words for English "to cut" depending on the method of cutting. jiǎn only refers to cutting with a scissors or clipper.

bú yào: "don't" In Transportation Module, Unit 3, you learned bié for "don't" in negative commands. Bú yào means the same thing.

liǎngbiān: "two sides, both sides" In English it is enough to say just "the sides" and to add "two" or "both" seems superfluous, but liǎng is necessary in Chinese. Perhaps this is because Chinese has no way of indicating plural, as does the s in English, "the sides."

gòu duǎn le: "It's short enough now" There are two things to notice in this short sentence: (1) In English we say "short enough," but in Chinese you say literally "enough short"; in other words, gòu is used as an adverb to modify the adjectival verb duǎn. (2) le here indicates a new state of affairs: before, the hair wasn't short enough, but now it is. Thus le can be rendered into English by the word "now."

xǐ tōu: "to wash the hair" Tōu is literally "head," but in many cases actually refers to the hair. In most Chinese barbershops a shampoo after the haircut is standard procedure, and you would not have to specify that you want one. (Xǐ tōu is translated as "to shampoo." Liquid shampoo is called xǐfà, "wash-hair-essence.")

Notice that Wǒ yào xǐ tōu has been translated idiomatically as "I want a shampoo," although literally xǐ tōu is a verb-object "to wash the head." Many Chinese phrases made up of a verb plus object are ambiguous as to who performs the action. You might have been tempted to translate Wǒ yào xǐ tōu as "I want to wash the hair," but in this context the sentence actually means "I want to have (my) hair washed," that is, by someone else (the barber). The context should tell you which meaning is intended. Another example:

I am going to wash clothes.
CR
I am going to have clothes washed.

Usually you won't have any trouble deciding which the speaker means; the situational or other things the speaker says will make it clear.

yóu: Literally, "oil," this word may be used in a looser sense to refer to all sorts of liquid preparations applied to the hair by hand (e.g., Vitalis). The specific word for "hair oil" is fāyóu or tōuyóu.

Hái yǒu tóufa...: This is the sentence to say when the barber leaves bits of hair on your neck. The average person would gesture to his neck and say this sentence.
shūfu: "to be comfortable; to feel good"

Zhèige yǐzǐ zhēn shūfu. This chair is really comfortable.
Zhèige xiǎo fēng hǎo shūfu a! This breeze ("little wind") feels so good!

Bu shūfu can either mean "to be uncomfortable" or "not to be well," that is, to feel ill.

A: Wáng Xiǎojie wèishénme jīntiān méi lái? Why didn't Miss Wáng come today?
B: Tā jīntiān bù shūfu. She doesn't feel well today.

nòng: An extremely versatile verb because it has such a general meaning: "to do/manage/handle/make." Nòng often substitutes for a more specific verb. Also pronounced lǒng or nèng.

Wǒ qù nòng fàn. I'll go get the meal ready.
Wǒ qù nòng nèige. I'll go take care of that.
Wǒ zìjǐ nòng ba. Let me do it myself.
Bíe nòng nèixie shìqíng. Don't mess around with that sort of thing.
Tā nòngle hěn duō qián. He came up with a lot of money.

But in the Reference List sentence, nòng is used in an even more common way, meaning "to make (someone/something a certain way)" or "to get (someone/something into a certain condition)." Other examples:

nònggānjìng: "to make/get something clean"
 nósghuāi: "to break, to put out of order, to ruin"
nòngpò: "to tear, to break"

Guā húzi: "to shave", literally, "to scrape the beard." The verb-object phrase guā húzi, like xǐ tōu in Reference List Sentence No. 5, may be translated in either of two ways depending on the context: either "to shave (someone)" or "to have someone shave oneself."

Gěi wǒ guā húzi: "shave me" Gěi is the prepositional verb meaning "for." When you have a verb-object phrase like guā húzi you indicate the person upon whom the action is performed by using a gěi phrase.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ xǐ tōu. Please wash my hair for me (i.e., give me a shampoo).
chuí bèi: "to pound (someone's) back" as in massage. Barbers in China often provide this service after the haircut. Here once again, chuí bèi is a verb-object phrase with the same ambiguity as xiāo tóu and guā húzi: it may mean "to pound someone's back" or "to have one's back pounded." Again, the context determines the interpretation. When the barber asks you Nǐ yào chuí bèi ma?, you can safely assume that he is offering to pound your back rather than asking you to pound his.

ănmó: This is the noun "massage." In recent years, an increasing number of barbershops in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and a few in the PRC have added massage to their list of services. Chinese medical clinics and hospitals also give therapeutic massage.

cā páxié: "to shine shoes/to have one's shoes shined" (cā is literally, "to wipe, to rub.") Once again, there is potential ambiguity as to who is the performer of the action. Also note that Chinese must use the verb-object; there is no noun corresponding to English "a shoeshine." The translation of the Reference List sentence using "a shoeshine" is idiomatic. Literally the sentence means, "Is there someone who shines shoes here?" Cā páxié de is a noun phrase meaning "someone who shines shoes, a shoeshiner."

liú húzi: "to grow a beard," literally liú, "to leave, to let be," and húzi "beard, mustache."

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

Taipei. A Chinese man (A) walks into a barbershop and sits down in a barber's chair. The barber is B and the shoeshine boy is C.

B: Jiānduān yīdiǎn ma? Do you want it a little shorter?
A: Bù, wǒ yào liú cháng yīdiǎn. I want to leave it a little long.
B: Hǎo. All right.
A: Nǐmen zhěli yǒu méiyǒu cā páxié? Do you have someone who shines shoes here?
B: Yě, yǒu. È, zhèwèi xiǎnshēng yào cā páxié, kuài lái! Yes, we do. (to the shoeshine boy) Hey, this gentleman wants to have his shoes shined, come quickly!
C: Hǎo! Okay!
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(Ten minutes later)

B: Xiānshēng, nǐ kànkan hòubian zěnmeyăng, hái yào bú yào zài jiǎn yídíǎn?  Sir, take a look at how the back is, do you want more off?

A: Bú yào le, hòubian hěn hǎo. Liǎngbiān me...  No, the back is fine. As for the sides...

B: Liǎngbiān chángle yídíǎn?  The sides are a little long?

A: Liǎngbiān yě hěn hǎo. Jiù zhěyāngzi ba!  The sides are okay, too. Just leave it this way.

B: Hǎo.

(A few minutes later)

B: Gěi nǐ chuī yíxià bēi zěnmeyăng?  Pound your back for you?

A: Bú bí le.  That's not necessary.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

Liǎngbiān me...: me indicates hesitation, indecision or consideration. It is translated here by the words "as for."

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

A barbershop in Běijīng. An American goes into a medium-sized barbershop. After sitting for a while in the waiting area, his number is called, he pays his fee to the cashier, and then sits down in a barber's chair. Since the American has been here three times before, the barber and he are already acquainted.

B: Hēi! Mǐn zhè tóu* gōu chángré le!  Hey, this hair of yours is getting awfully long!

A: Zhèliǎngge yuè tài máng, méi shǐjiān na! Duǎn yídíǎnr ba!  I've been too busy the past couple of months, I haven't had any time! Cut it short for me, okay?

B: Xǐng a!  Sure!

*tóu, literally "head," is used here for "head of hair."
B: Zhèi hōubíanr gòu duǎn le, liǎngbiàn zěnmeyàng? Duō liù yidiǎnr hǎo bu hǎo?
A: Bú yào liǔ le, nín jiù jiǎn ba. It's short enough in back. How about the sides? How about leaving them a little long?

B: Xiànzài zěnmeyàng?
A: Bú cuò!
B: Mā, dào nèibíanr zuò, wǒ gěi nín xǐ tōu. How is it now?
A: Hǎo. Pretty good!

B: Yào diǎnr yǒu ma?
A: Bú yào, bú yào.
B: Guāguā húzi ba?
A: Bú yāng le, duō xiè nín, húzi wǒ zǐjī guǎ ba! Mín gěi wo bǎ tóu fa nònggănjingle jiu xīng le. Want some oil?
A: No, I don't.
B: How about a shave?
A: That's not necessary, thank you. I'll shave myself! Just clean up the hairs for me and that will be all right.

B: Hǎo. Xiànzài shūfu le ba?
A: Shūfu duō le. Xièxiè nín! Okay, does that feel better?
B: Bú kēqi.
A: Much better. Thank you!
B: You're welcome.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE
méi shíjiān na: Na is a contraction of ne and a.
bú cuò: "not bad, pretty good" (MTG 2)
dào nèibíanr zuò: The qù is omitted from this phrase.
REFERENCE LIST

15. A: Mingtiān wǒ yào zuò tóufa, wǒ xūyào yùyuē ma?
B: Bù xūyào, wǎnshàng bādiǎn zhōng yìqián lái jiù méi wèntí.
I want to have my hair done tomorrow; do I need to make an appointment?
No. If you come before eight in the evening there won't be any problem.

16. A: Nǐ yào jiǎn duōshǎo?
B: Wǒ yào jiǎn wǔfēn.
How much do you want cut off?
I want five fēn cut off.

17. Háishi yǒu diǎn chánɡ.
It's still a little long.

Do you want to try leaving it a little longer? I'm sure it will look good.

I'd like to get a permanent.

20. A: Nǐ yào juǎn tóufa ma?
B: Bù yào, chuīgān jiù kěyí le.
Do you want to have your hair curled?
No, just blow-dry it and that will be fine.

21. shū tóu
to comb/brush one's hair

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

zuò tóufa: "to do hair" or "to have one's hair done" (See the Reference Notes for Part I on xǐ tóu, guā húzi, chuí bèi, cā pǐxiē.)

yùyuē: "to make an appointment" literally "beforehand make-an-appointment." This is relatively new PRC usage; this word used to have only the meanings "a preliminary agreement" or "to pre-order a book which has not yet been published." In Taiwan (or the PRC for that matter), you may use instead the phrase xiān yuē yīge shìjiàn, "to arrange a time beforehand." Appointments are not generally required or accepted in barbershops and beauty parlors in the PRC or Taiwan.

wèntí: "problem" or "question." Méi(you) wèntí is just like the English "no problem." In addition to its literal meaning of "There is no
problem," méi wèntí can also be used to assure someone that you are extending a favor gladly.

Could you please ask about this matter for me?
No problem.

fēn: A Chinese unit of length equal to 1/3 of a centimeter, or slightly more than 1/8 of an inch. Fēn originally meant "one tenth." You have also seen it meaning "one cent" (1/10 of a dime, māo). As a unit of length, fēn is one tenth of a Chinese inch (cùn). We have drawn a ruler marking off cùn ("inches") and fēn so that you can contrast it with our American (British) inch.

vǒu diǎn: Used before a state verb, vǒu (yī)diǎn means "a little, slightly," as in:

vǒu yǐdiǎn rè a little hot
vǒu yǐdiǎn nán a little difficult

The use of vǒu yǐdiǎn deserves your special attention, since English speakers learning Chinese tend to make the mistake of saying yǐdiǎn nán (which is incorrect) for "a little difficult" instead of the correct form vǒu yǐdiǎn nán. Remember to put in that vǒu!

shìyíshì: "to try, to give it a try." Shì is "to try" in the sense of "to experiment." It does not mean "try" in the sense of "to make an effort" to do something.

yídīng: "certainly, surely, for sure, definite(ly)" Literally, sentence 18 means "I think it will surely be good-looking," which can be translated more smoothly as "I'm sure it will look good." The phrase "I'm sure . . ." will often translate into Chinese as Wǒ xiǎng . . . yídīng . . ., for example:

Wǒ xiǎng nǐ yídīng xǐhuàn. I'm sure you'll like it.
Wǒ xiǎng tā yídīng lái. I'm sure he'll come.
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tàng tóufa: "to get a permanent" The use of the verb tàng for "to get a permanent" has an interesting background and shows how Chinese adapts words already meant in the language rather than borrow from other languages. Tàng originally meant (and still does) "to scald" or "to apply heat to" something. For example, tàng yǐfù means "to iron clothes." The earliest methods for giving a permanent wave used heated curlers; in fact, today in Běijīng (as in other parts of the world) electrically heated curlers are still used in one type of permanent called diàn tàng, "electric permanent." After the introduction of chemical permanents, the verb tàng continued to be used, even though no heat is applied in the new process. Chemical permanents are called lǐng tàng, "cold permanent."

juǎn: "to curl, to roll up" You will find this verb used in many contexts, not just in the area of hair styling. It is the all-purpose word for rolling or curling ribbons, paper, pastry, and building materials. [Curly hair is juǎnfà, straight hair is zhīfà.]

chuīgān: "to blow-dry" Chuī is "to blow, to puff" and gān is the adjectival verb "to be dry." These two verbs used together to form a compound which indicates both the action and the result: "to blow until dry" or "to blow with the result that (something) becomes dry."

Chuīgān and the English word "blow-dry," look as if they are exactly parallel, but they are not. In English you can leave off the word "blow" and just say "to dry someone's hair," whereas in Chinese you cannot use gān to mean the action of drying something, only the state of being dry. You always need to use another verb with gān in order to tell the action which caused the drying. For example, cāgān means "to wipe (something) dry."

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

A Canadian woman (C) walks into the Běijīng Hotel hairdresser's. First she talks with the cashier in front (A). Later the hairdresser (B) calls her.

C: Jīntiān rén zhèmé duō, wǒ míngtiān zǎi lái ba. Qǐng wèn, wǒ kě bu kěyí yǔyuē?

A: Bú bǐ yǔyuē, nǐ dōng shìfēn zhōng jiǔ yǒu dīfang le. No need to, there will be a seat if you just wait ten minutes.

B: Qǐng zú. Nǐn xiāng zěnme zú? Yào bu yáo jiǎn duǎn yídiǎnr? Have a seat, please. How would you like it done? Do you want it cut a little shorter?
C: Wǒ xiǎng wǒde tóufa yǒu yídīnr  
cháng le, zui nǐ jiānìyǐjīn.  

I think my hair is a little long,  
I'd better have it cut a little.

B: Jiǎn duōshao? Wūfēnr gǒu bu gou?  

How much? Is five fen enough?

C: Wūfēnr? "Wūfēnr" shì shénme yīsī?  

Five fen? What does "five fen" mean?

B: 0, wūfēnr jiù shì zhème yīdìānr.  

Oh, five fen is this much. (Holds her  
thumb and index finger five fen  
apart.)

C: Ou, jiǎn wūfēnr hǎo.  

Oh, (it would be good to) cut off  
five fen.

B: Hǎo, wǒmen xiān gěi nǐ xǐ tóu,  
jiānđuǎn, ránhòu zài zuò.  

All right, first we'll give you a  
shampoo and cut, and then set it.

C: Hǎode.  

Fine.

B: Mín yào táng hǎishi yào juǎn?  

Do you want to have a permanent or  
do you want to have it curled?

B: Wǒ bù xǐhuan táng, jiù juǎn-  
yījiān hǎo le.  

I don't like permanents. Just curl  
it a little.

B: Hǎo, jiù juǎnyǐjuǎn, chuīgān.  

Okay, I'll just curl it and blow-dry.  
Sometimes a permanent looks very  
good, too. Next time you can try  
one.

B: Hǎo, xiàcǐ wǒ shíyǐshi.  

Okay, next time I'll give it a try.

(Afterwards, the woman gets up and the barber takes her to the cashier at  
the front of the shop.)

B: Xǐ tóu yǐkuāi qiān, jiǎn tóu  
yǐkuāi wǔ, juǎn fā wǔ kuǎi wǔ,  
chuīgān yǐkuāi wǔ, o, yīgōng  
shì jiǔkuāi wǔmǎo qiān.  

A dollar for a shampoo, a dollar and  
a half for a cut, five fifty for  
the set, a dollar and a half for  
blow drying, um, altogether that's  
nine fifty.

C: Zhèr shì shíkuāi, bú yǒng zhǎo le.  

Here's ten dollars, keep the change.

B: Bù, zhǎo nǐn wǔmǎo qiān.  

No, here's fifty cents change.

C: Zàijiān.  

Good-bye.

B: Zàijiān.  

Good-bye.
NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

Tipping is not permitted in the PRC. This is why the barber insists on giving the woman her change.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

Taipei. A woman student about to have her hair done is talking with the hairdresser.

A: Xiǎojiě, nǐ yào zuò shénme yāng- zide tóu?

B: Wǒ méiyǒu zuòguo tóufa, měi yī
dōu shì xǐyǐxǐ, jiānyìjiān,
chuīgān jiù hǎo le.

A: Zhēncí yào bu yào shìyìshí ne?

B: Wǒ xiǎng wǒ juǎn tóufa dāgāi bù
hǎo kàn.

(A shows B a photograph.)

A: Xiǎojiě, nǐ kàn, zhēge yāngzi hěn
hǎo kàn de, zhǐ juàn yìdiǎndiān,
nǐ yào bu yào shì yǐxǐ?

B: Hǎo, wǒ shì yǐxǐ.

A: Wǒ xiǎng nǐ yìdìng xǐhuān. . .
Kè wǒ jiù bù jiān le, tóufa
cháng yìdiǎn zuòde hǎo kàn.

B: Hǎo, xièxié ni.

A: Bú kěqí.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

hěn hǎo kàn de: The -de here means "that's how it is." This usage is typical of southern dialects.

yìdiǎndiǎn: "a very little bit", less than yǐdiǎn.
Unit 3, Vocabulary

àn mó

massage

dù yào

don't

cā

to rub, to wipe
chuī bēi
to pound (someone's) back
chuīgān
to blow-dry (with a dryer)

fēn

one tenth of a Chinese inch (cùn)
gān jīng
to be clean
guā
to scrape
guā hú zǐ
to shave (the beard)
hú zǐ

beard OR mustache

jiǎn
to cut (with scissors)
juǎn
to curl, to roll up

língbìān

both sides, two sides
líú
to remain, to stay; to keep, to save;
to grow, to let grow; to leave
líú hú zǐ
to grow a beard or mustache

méi wèntí
can't be a problem

nòng
to do, to handle, to manage, to make
nòng gānjīng
to clean up

shǐ

to try
shǐ(yī)shǐ
to give it a try
shūfù
to be comfortable
shū tóu
to brush or comb hair
tāng

to get a permanent hair (on the head)
tóufa

wèntí

question, problem

xǐ

to wash
xǐ tóu
to shampoo, to get a shampoo

yǐdīng
certainly, surely, for sure
yóu
to be occupied, to be busy,
yǒu shì
to have things to do
yǒu (yì)dīān
a little bit, somewhat
yù yuē

to make an appointment (PRC)
zuò tóufa
to do one's hair, to have one's hair done
WLF, Unit 4

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 4
In the Home

PART I

REFERENCE LIST

1. Yănjing gên zhīpiāobên dōu dài le.
   I have both my glasses and checkbook with me (on me).
2. Xiăobênzi zài wǒ xīzhhuăng kǒuănilí.
   My notebook is in my suit pocket.
   My camera is in the suitcase.
4. Wǒ dàile yīge lùyīnjī, duì bu duì?
   You have a tape recorder with you, don't you?
5. Wǒ méi dài shōushí lai.
   I didn't bring any jewelry with me.
6. Wǒ bā nǐ dàide dōngxi dōu xiē zài shēnbàodànsăng le ma?
   Did you write everything you have with you on your declaration?
7. Wǒ dàile ěrsījuān lùyīndài.
   I have twenty reels of recording tape with me.
8. Wǒ zhīdào hěn dōu Zhōngguó fùnǚ bù dài shōushí, suǒyì wǒ yě méi dài shōushí lái.
   I knew that a lot of Chinese women don't wear jewelry, so I didn't bring any either.
9. Qǐng nǐ bā xiăngzi dăikái gěi wo kănkan.
   Please open your suitcase and let me take a look.
10. Méi shì le.
    Everything is all right OR There's no further business.
11. Wǒ yào dàide dōngxi dōu yùbei-băo le ma?
    Have you got all the things you want to take with you ready?
12. zhīpiāo
    check (as in personal check)

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

yănjing: "eyeglasses" Don't mix this up with yănjing, "eye." In Pējīng speech these words are pronounced yănjing ("eyeglasses") and yănjing ("eye"), keeping them even more distinct from each other.
zhīpiàoběn: "checkbook" Zhīpiào is a "check," literally "pay-ticket." Běn(r) is a booklet.

dài: "to bring" This word sounds exactly like another you learned in Unit 2, dài, "to wear, to put on (glasses, gloves, a hat, a wristwatch, jewelry, etc.)." They are different words, however, written with different characters (带 for "to bring" and 戴 for "to wear"). The translation of the first Reference List sentence is idiomatic; we would say "I have . . . with me" or "I have . . . on me" when Chinese says literally, "I have brought . . . ."

xiǎoběnzi: "notebook," literally "small book." In Reference List sentence No. 2, xiǎoběnzi is translated specifically as "address book." Actually, the word is more neutral in meaning ("notebook, booklet"), but picks up the specific translation from the context.

xiāngzi: "box, trunk, case" Xiāngzi corresponds to the English "suitcase," while xiāngli is the equivalent of "luggage."

shēnbàodān: "declaration form" Shēnbāo is the verb "to report to a higher body, to declare something at customs." Dān is the noun meaning "bill, list, note."

xiě zài shēnbàodānshāng: "write it on the declaration form" Notice that the place phrase (zài . . . shāng) is placed after the verb here, rather than in its usual place before the verb. When the location tells where the result of the activity is supposed to end up, that location phrase may appear after the verb (a position where other "results" also show up). Compare these two sentences:

Zài zhūōzishāng xiě zì. Write (with paper) on the desk.

Bú yào xiě zài zhūōzishāng! Don't write on the desk! (Said to a child making marks on the table.)

fùnǚ: "women, womankind" This the term for "women" in the general sense. The term nürén is less polite and more biological: "female." (In Taiwan, fùnǚ refers only to married women. Nüde may be used for "women, woman.")

Wǒ zhídào hěn duō Zhōngguó fùnǚ bù dài shǒushí, suǒyì wǒ yě méi dài shǒushí lái: The first verb dài means "to wear," and the second verb dài is "to bring with one."

Dā xiāngzǐ dǎkāi gěi wo kànkan: "open the suitcase for me to take a look" or "open the suitcase and let me take a look." You have learned gěi as a main verb "to give" and as a prepositional verb meaning "for" (Qīng nǐ gěi wo huánhuán, "Please change it for me"). In Reference List sentence No. 9 you see gěi used in a longer type of sentence. Compare the following
examples:

bā xiāngzǐ dǎkāi gěi wǒ kànkan  
open the suitcase for me to take a look

niān gěi wǒmen tīngtīng  
read it aloud for us to listen

mǎi nèīng màozi gěi tā dàì  
buy that hat to give to her to wear

zuò nèīng diănxiū gěi háizi chī  
make that pastry for the child to eat

When gěi comes after the verb, it can mean either "to give" or "for, let." For example, bā nèīng shū náchulái gěi wǒ kànkan could mean either "Take out the book and (actually) give it to me to look at," or "Take out the book for me to see (show it to me, not necessarily hand it to me)." The context will help you decide which is meant; often, only one will make sense.

CAUTION: Although gěi is sometimes idiomatically translated as "to let," you should not take this to mean that English "to let" may always be translated into Chinese with gěi. There is a very limited correspondence between "let" and gěi. Usually you will translate "to let" as ràng, which is introduced in Unit 6, Part III, of this module.

Méi shì le: "Everything is all right now" or "There's no further business." Here, this means "Now that I've looked over your suitcase I find that there isn't anything further we need to take up."

yùběihǎo le: "prepared" You have already learned the word zhǔnbèi, "to prepare, to get ready" or "to plan to." Yübei is a close synonym. Yùběihǎo or zhǔnbèihǎo both mean "to get all ready." The ending -hǎo on certain verbs indicates bringing something to a satisfactory conclusion.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

An American woman is going through customs in Guǎngzhōu (Canton).

M: Nǐ bǎ nǐ dàide dōngxi dòu xiě zài shēnbàodānháng le ma? Did you write everything you have with you on your declaration?

F: Dòu xiě le. Yes, I wrote everything.

M: Nǐ dàile yíge zhàoxiàngjī, yíge lùyīnji, yíge shōuyīnji, dōu bu dūi? You have a camera, a tape recorder and a radio with you, don't you?

F: Dū le. Right.

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SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART 1

A Chinese couple in Taipei are talking just before the husband is to leave on a trip.

F:  NYào dàide dōngxi dōu yûbeihăo le meiyou? Have you got all the things you want to take with you ready?

M: Wŏ xiăng wŏ dōu yûbeihăo le. I think I have them all ready. I have my glasses and my checkbook with me. My address book is in my suit pocket.

F:  NY shuŏ ni yào zhào xiănggī le meiyou? You said you wanted to take pictures.


NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

"zhào xiăng: "to take photographs" (WLF 6)
PART II

REFERENCE LIST

14. Nǐ zhù fángzǐ hǎishi gōngyù?  Do you live in a house or an apartment building?
15. Zhēige fángzǐ yǒng yǒu yīge fángjiān?  How many rooms does this house/apartment have?
16. Zhēige fángzǐ nǐ sānjiāo wǒshì.  This house/apartment has three bedrooms.
17. Wǒ dài nǐ kānkan.  I'll take you and show you.
18. Wǒmen bā fángzǐ zūchūgu le.  We rented out the house/apartment.
19. Wǒmen xiān dào kètīng zuò yǐxià, hé diǎn chá.  Let's first go and sit in the living room and drink some tea.
20. Zhēige fángzǐ hǎoxiàng hěn dà.  This house/apartment seems very large.
21. Zěnmé dàde fángzǐ, gǎo wèishēng hén mǎifān ba?  It must be a bother to do the cleaning with such a large house.
22. Píngcháng Xiǎo Lán gēn wò yīqǐ shōushì wūzi.  Usually Xiǎo Lán straightens up the place (rooms) with me.
23. Wǒmen dào fàntīng chī fàn qu ba.  Let's go to the dining room and eat.
24. Wǒ shì zìjǐ zuò fàn.  I do my own cooking.
25. chūfáng  kitchen
26. xīzāofáng  bathroom
27. shūfáng  study, library (of a house)
28. wōfáng  bedroom (alternate word for wǒshì)

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART II

gōngyù: "apartment building," literally "public residence." In the PRC, the word gōngyù is seldom used (only in the names of some buildings, and in technical contexts), but in Taiwan it is widely used. "Apartment building" may be translated as either gōngyu or gōngyùlōu. Gōngyu is sometimes used for an "apartment."
Nǐmende gōngyuàn yǒu yījiān fángjiān? How many rooms does your apartment have?

But you would use dānyuān, "unit," not gōngyuàn, for "apartment" in

Zhèige gōngyuānlóu yǒu duō—shào dānyuān? How many apartments are there in this apartment building?

Although an apartment-dweller will usually refer in English to his "apartment," in everyday conversation, Chinese usually just speak of their fángzi. In other words, any type of residence—house or apartment—can be called a fángzi. Use the word gōngyuàn when you need to distinguish clearly between "apartment" and "house."

-jiān: This is the counter for rooms. Don't confuse it with the falling tone -jiān, the counter for articles of clothing, which you learned in WLF 2.

dāi: This is the verb you learned meaning "to bring (along), to take (along)." Here it is used with the extended meaning of "to take" or "lead" someone to a place.

Wǒ dāi nǐ qù. I'll take you there.

Xiàwǔ qǐng nǐ dài háizǐ dào gōngyuān qu wánr. In the afternoon, please take the children to the park to play.

zūchūqù: "to rent out" The verb zū by itself means "to rent" in the opposite direction, that is, to rent something from the owner. Contrast:

Wǒ bǎ fángzi zūchūqù le. I rented out the house.

Wǒ zūle yīge fángzi. I rented a house (to live in).

kētīng: "living room," literally, "guest-hall."

dào kētīng zuò yǐxià: "go to the living room and sit a while" This is roughly the equivalent of dào kētīng qù zuò yǐxià. The verb qù is sometimes omitted after a dào phrase when the meaning of "go" does not need to be emphasized.

hē chá: "to drink tea" This is not an involved ritual as the Japanese have, but it is not simply the taking of a beverage, either. Hē chá, in a social setting means talking and relaxing while sipping tea. Books have been written on tea in China, its social significance, and the art of serving it. We cannot do justice to the topic in this small note. Let us just leave you with two tips:

1. Except with close friends, don't turn down a cup of tea when offered. It is as much a gesture of friendship and a means of communication as it is a beverage.
2. Don't ask for sugar, lemon or milk. Unless you are in a restaurant ordering it, lemon and milk will most likely be unavailable. It is a double embarrassment to your host, who may not keep lemon and milk on hand, and who hates to see someone defile the good taste of pure tea.

 Haoxiang: "to seem, it seems as if" Use this word as an adverb, placing it before the verb phrase.

 Tā haoxiang bu dong. He seemed not to understand. OR He didn't seem to understand.

 Ni haoxiang bu tai xihuan zheige fangzi. You don't seem to like this house too much.

 Ni haoxiang zai xiang shenme shi. You seem to be thinking about something.

 Tā gege haoxiang changchang sheng bing. His older brother seems to get sick very often.

 Haoxiang is sometimes used merely to express that the speaker thinks a situation is so, but cannot confirm his suspicion. In such sentences, haoxiang is best translated as "It seems to me that . . ." or "I think . . ." or "I seem to remember . . . ." Notice that the word order in Chinese stays the same.

 Wo haoxiang zai nei kanjianguo zheige zi. It seems to me I've seen this character somewhere before.

 Ni haoxiang gaoosuoguo wo zheijian shiqing. I seem to remember your telling me about this before.

 Zai niege shihou, ta haoxiang hai zhu zai Jiashou. At that time, he was still living in California, I think.

 Meiyou haoxiang meiyou zheige, duibu dui? It seems to me you don't have this in America, do you?

 Gao waisheg: "to clean," literally "to do sanitation" This is an expression used in the PRC. The verb gao, "to do," originally a word found in southern dialects of Mandarin Chinese, is now widely used in Standard Chinese, even in Beijing. In Taiwan, gao does not have as wide a usage as in the PRC, where many new expressions have been created since 1949 using this verb.
WLF, Unit 4

máfan: "to be troublesome, to be a nuisance, to be inconvenient" In the *Money* module, you learned the verb máfan for "to bother, to inconvenience (someone)," as in Máfan nǐ le, "Sorry to trouble you." Here you learn máfan as an adjectival verb.

Nà tài máfan le. That's too much trouble
Zhēn máfan. What a bother.

píngcháng: "usually, generally, ordinarily" Like other two-syllable time words, píngcháng may come before or after the subject, but always before the verb.

Píngcháng wǒmen dōu zài kěìng kàn diànsì. We usually watch television in the living room.
Wǒmen píngcháng dōu zài kěìng kàn diànsì.

Wǒ píngcháng jiǔ diǎn zhōng cái xià bān. I don't usually get off work until nine o'clock.

shōushì: "to straighten up, to tidy up (a place)" or "to put away, to put in order, to clear away (things)." Use shōushì when you're talking about neatening up a place, use gǎo wěishèng when you're talking about soap and water cleaning in the PRC (and gǎo qīngliè "to (soap and water) clean" in Taiwan).

Tā hǎoxiàng nǐ bùnǐ nián méi shōushì wūzǐ le. It looks as if he hasn't picked up his place in half a year.
Nǐ kuài yìdiǎnr shōushì xǐngli, wǒmen yào zǒu le. Pack your things quickly, we want to leave.

wūzǐ and fángjiān: Both of these words means "room, chamber." Wūzǐ is seldom used in Taiwan, however. For rooms in public places, like hotels, use fángjiān rather than wūzǐ.

fàntíng: "dining room," literally "meal-hall."

chī fān: "to eat," literally "eat food." Fān is literally, "cooked rice," but in the expression chī fān it refers to food in general or a meal. This is another example of a verb plus general object, like niànshū, "to study" or shuō huà "to speak." (See BIO, Unit 7.) This verb chī may, of course, be followed by a specific object such as píngguǒ, "apples," as in:

Wǒ chīle yīge píngguǒ. I ate an apple.
But if you mean "eat" in the sense of "to eat food" or "to have a meal," then you should use the general object 飯:

Nǐ chī fàn le meiyǒu? Have you eaten? (Have you eaten a meal?)

Tā zuǒ dì chī fàn. He loves to eat most of all.

zuŏ fàn: "to cook," literally "to make food." This is another verb-general object combination. As with chī fàn, the verb alone may be used with more specific objects.

chūfāng: "kitchen," literally "kitchen-room."

xǐzāofāng: "bathroom" This is a room for taking a bath, and not necessarily a room with a toilet. Xǐzǎo, which is introduced in Part III of this unit, means "to take a bath." Remember, if you want to ask where there is a toilet, ask for the cèsuǒ, "toilet," or use the polite Westernized term, xǐshōujìăn, "washroom." In rural areas, you would ask where the cèsuǒ is.

In Taiwan, modern houses and apartments usually have the toilet in the same room as the bathtub. In the PRC, apartment buildings built during the 1950's may have a room with a bathtub in the apartment. Apartment buildings built since then usually only include a toilet and sink in each apartment, and no bathtub.

You should usually lower your voice to ask where the bathroom is. Many people even consider it polite to put one's hand in front of the mouth when asking Cèsuǒ zài nǎlí? Another polite way to ask is Wǒ kěyì yòng yíxià nǐmende cèsuǒ ma? "May I use your toilet?"

shūfāng: "study," literally "book-room."

wòfāng: "bedroom," literally "sleeping-room." Wòfāng and wòshī are both used for "bedroom."

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

A Chinese woman (F1) has been invited to dinner at the home of an American couple in Taipei.

F1: Yōu! Nǐmén jiā běn piàoliang, shouzhìde zhēn gānjìng! Oh, your house is lovely, so neat and clean!

F2: Xièxiè nǐ. Wǒmén xiǎn dào kēshìng zuǒ yíxià hē diǎn chá. Thank you. Let's first go and sit in the living room a while and and drink some tea.
WLF, Unit 4

F1: Hǎo.

F2: Wǒ xiǎnshēng yǒu shì dào Táizhōng qu le. Jǐntiān wǎnshāng jiù shì wǒmen liǎngge rèn chǐ fàn.

F1: Nà wǒmen yījī zuò fàn, hǎo bu hǎo?

F2: Bù yòng le. Chéngfāng hěn xiǎo. Wǒ yǐjīng bā wǎnfàn dōu yǔběihǎo le.

F1: 0, zhèige fǎngzǐ hǎoxiǎng hěn dà. Nǐmen yǒu jǐjiān wǒshī?


F1: Hěn hǎo.

F2: Hǎo, wǒmen dào fǎntīng qu chǐ fān ba.

F1: Hǎojíle.

Fine.
My husband has gone to T'aichung on business. This evening it will be just the two of us eating.
Well then, let's cook together, all right?
There's no need to. The kitchen is small. I've already prepared dinner.
Oh, this house seems to be quite large. How many bedrooms do you have?
This house isn't very large. We have two bedrooms. They are to the right of the living room. To the left of the living room there's a study. We usually watch television in the study. Would you like me to show you?
Sure.
Okay, let's go to the dining room and eat.
Great.

NOTES AFTER THE DIALOGUE

Wǒ xiǎnshēng yǒu shì dào Táizhōng qu le: "My husband has gone to T'aichung on business." More literally, "My husband had some business and went to T'aichung."

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

An American man (M) is talking with a Chinese women (F) in Běijīng.

F: Nǐde jiā zài Měiguó shénme dìfāngr? Where is your home in America?
M: Zài Huáshēngdùn.

F: NY yǒu fángzì ma?

M: Wǒmen yǒu yīge fángzǐ.

F: NY lái Běijīng, fángzǐ zěnme bān?

M: Wǒmen bǎ fángzǐ zūchuqu le.

F: Mímende fángzǐ dà bù dà?

M: Bu hěn dà, yě bù hěn xiǎo.

Lōuxià yǒu kètīng, fāntīng, shūfāng, gèn chūfāng. Lōu-

shàng yǒu sānjiān wǒshī

gèn liǎngjiān xīzǎofāng.

F: Ou, yǒu zhème duō fángjiān.

Gāo wéishēngde shíhòur hěn

máfan ba.

M: Bù tài máfan. Háizìmen dōu
da le. Tāmén yě gāo wéishēng.

F: NY xīhuan bu xīhuan nǐ xiànzài

zhède gōngyù?

M: Mámahūhú. Zhèrde gōngyù hái

kéyì.

In Washington.

Do you have a house?

Yes, we do.

When you came to Běijīng, what
did you do with the house?

We rented it out.

Is your house large?

It’s not very large and it’s not
very small. Downstairs there’s
the living room, the dining room,
the study, and the kitchen.
Upstairs there are three bed-
rooms and two bathrooms.

Oh, there are so many rooms. It
must be troublesome when you do
the cleaning.

It’s not too troublesome. The
children are all grown up. They
do the cleaning, too.

Do you like the apartment building
where you’re living now?

So-so. The apartment buildings
here aren’t too bad.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

hái kéyì: Literally "still okay," this phrase actually means "isn’t too
bad."
WLF, Unit 4

PART III

REFERENCE LIST

29.  hàizi xǐng yǐhòu jiào tāmen xǐ liăn.  After the children wake up, have them wash their faces.

30.  wǎnshàng shuǐ jiào yìqián jiào tāmen shuā yá, xǐzǎo.  Before they go to sleep at night, have them brush their teeth and take a bath.

31.  xīle liăn gěi tāmen hē niúnǎi.  When they've washed their faces, give them some milk to drink.

32.  bā hàizi gěi wo, wǒ bāoyìbāo.  Give the baby to me, I'll hold him.

33.  wāng āyí, háizimen chī fàn yǐhòu děi shuì wǔjiào.  Auntie Wāng, after they've eaten, the children have to take a noon-time nap.

34.  rě shuǐ shāohǎo le měiyǒu?  Have you heated up the hot water?

35.  guō mālùde shíhou yǎo xiǎoxīn.  Be careful when crossing the street.

36.  yágāo  toothpaste

37.  shūshū  uncle

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART III

xǐng: "to wake up" This is a process verb. It describes the change from sleep or unconsciousness to waking or consciousness: "to become awake, to become conscious, to become sober." In completed affirmative sentences, you will see the marker le; in negative sentences you will see méi (not bù--this is not a state verb). Some of the quirks you faced with a verb like bìng ("to get sick," not "to be sick"), you also face here. When you are thinking in English of "He IS NOT awake," you should think "He HAS NOT awakened" in Chinese.

Tā xǐng le méiyou?  Did he wake up? OR Is he awake yet?

Tā hái méi xǐng.  He is not awake yet.

jiào: "to ask, to order, to tell (someone to do something)" This is a prepositional verb, which means that it and its object precede the verb.
WLF, Unit 4

Fùqín jiào háizimen huìlái. The father told the children to come back.

Nǐ jiào ta guōlái. Ask him to come over.

shuì jiào: "to sleep, to go to bed"

Tā bādiān zhōng jiù shuì jiào le. He went to bed at eight o'clock (already).

Nǐ yǐdiǎn zhōng shuǐ jiào? What time do you go to bed?

Tā měitiān shuǐ bāge zhōngtōu. He sleeps eight hours a night.

Nǐ shuǐde hǎo bu hǎo? Did you sleep well?

Nǐ shuǐhǎole ma? Did you sleep well? OR Have you finished sleeping?

shuā yá: "to brush teeth" Besides brushing teeth, you can shuā yǐfu, "brush clothes," and shuā xié, "brush (off) shoes." Do not use shuā for use for brushing hair, however (see shū tòu "to comb or brush one's hair, WLF, Unit 3). (The noun for "brush" is shuāzǐ.)

niǔnǎi: Literally, "cow-milk," and used only to refer to cow's milk. The word nǎi by itself does not specify the kind of milk.

bào: "to embrace, to hug" people, or "to hold in one's arms a child, package, etc.

Lái, bàba gěi nǐ bāobao. Come, papa will hold you. (said to child as he is handed from mother to father)

Ayí: "auntie" This is a term of address used by children for friends of the family, not blood relatives.

shuì wǔjiào: "to take an afternoon nap," literally, "sleep noon-nap." The wǔjiào, a nap after lunch, is very popular in China. Many institutions, factories, and schools give time off every day for this purpose.

shāo: "to heat, to cook" (Another meaning is "to burn.") Since the verb shāo by itself means to put heat to something, a resultative ending is needed when you want to indicate "boiling" or "heated up."

Wǒ qù shāo dìānhr shuǐ. I'll go put some water on (the stove).

Rè shuǐ shāochāo le. The hot water has been heated up.

Shuǐ yǐjīng shāokāi le. The water is already boiling.
měilù: "paved road." This is the word usually used for paved city streets. Měi is literally "horse-road," that is, a road on which horses and people can go. A theory has also been advanced that the měi is a transliteration of the first syllable of "macadam" (a road made with layers of rolled broken stones, with a tar or asphalt base).

xiǎoxīn: "to be careful," literally "small-heart."

É, xiǎoxīn diǎnr! Hey, be a little more careful!

shūshū: "uncle" This is a term of affection used by children for older male friends of the family.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

A Canadian woman (A) is talking to her new maid (C) in Běijīng.

A: Wáng Yí, náizimen chī fàn yǐhōu
dǎi shuā yá, ránhòu zài shuǐ
wūjiāo. Píngcháng tāmen shuǐ
yǐliàngge zhōngtōu. Xīngle
yǐhōu gěi tāmen xǐ liǎn, zāi
dài tāmen chūqu wānrwanr.

C: Hǎo.

A: Xiàwù sìwǔdiǎn zhōng gěi tāmen
hē niúnǎi.

C: Tāmen wānshāng yào chī shénme?

A: Wǒ yǐjīng zǔhǎo le. Dōu zài
zhěr. Wānshāng shuǐ jiào
yǐqíán jiào tāmen shuā yá,
xǐzǎo. Náizimen yǐtiān yào
shuā sāncì yá.

Auntie Wáng, after lunch the children have to brush their teeth and then take their naps. Usually they sleep an hour or two. After they wake up, wash their faces for them, and then take them out to play.

Auntie, after lunch the children have to brush their teeth and then take their naps. Usually they sleep an hour or two. After they wake up, wash their faces for them, and then take them out to play.

C: Okay.

A: At four or five in the afternoon, give them some milk to drink.

A: What will they eat in the evening?

A: I've prepared it already. It's all here. At night before they go to bed, have them brush their teeth and take a bath. The children are supposed to brush their teeth three times a day. C: Hǎo.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

In Taipei on a Sunday afternoon, a young mother (Huǐmǐn) and father (Tǐngsōng) are at home:

M: Huǐmǐn, wǒ xiǎng hē diǎn chá, nǐ yào bu yào?

Huǐmǐn, I want some tea, do you?
WLF, Unit 4

F: 你, 搞的水熱沒有勒. 为什麼少.
M: 你熱, 你熱, 我自己去.
F: 好, 为什麼看看小宝要性 點熱沒有.

(They both leave the room. Later when Huimin (the wife) returns, Tingsong is sitting on the sofa.)

F: 聂, 小宝要行. 你包要性一xiǎ. 为什麼不母奶
M: (To the baby) 来, 讓爸爸

(Huimin comes in with a bottle and hands it to Tingsong.)

F: 聂, 他好吃, 吃了就饱.
M: 你看, 吃不夠 后面, 他
F: 好, 他每次都是这样.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

"Ting" is the wife's affectionate abbreviation of her husband's name, Tingsong.

"è: "to be hungry"
Unit 4, Vocabulary

Ayí
bào
chá
chí fàn
chú fáng
daí
dài
dáikài
fāng jiān
fǎntíng
fùnǚ
gǎo
gǎo wèi shēng
gōng yù
gōng yù lōu
hǎo xiàng
hē
-huá
jiǎo
-juǎn
kè tīng
kǒu dāi
liǎn
lù yīng dāi
lù yīng jī
má fān
mǎ lù
měi shì (le)
niúnǎi
píngcháng

auntie
to hold, to embrace
te
to eat
kitchen
to bring, to take with one
to lead, to take
to open
room
dining room
women
to do, to engage in
to do cleaning
apartment building; apartment
apartment building
to seem (to be), to appear that
to drink
(counter for rooms)
to tell/ask (someone to do something)
reel (of recording tape); to curl,
to roll up
living room
pocket
face (of a person)
recording tape
tape recorder
to be troublesome, to be a bother;
bother, trouble
street, avenue (paved)
everything is all right (now); there
is no (further) business
(cow's) milk
usually, generally, ordinarily
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shāo</td>
<td>to heat; to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāo hǎo le</td>
<td>to have heated up; to have finished cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēn bāo</td>
<td>to declare, to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēn bāo dān</td>
<td>customs declaration (form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū shí</td>
<td>to tidy up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū shí (shōu shí)</td>
<td>jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū</td>
<td>to brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū yà</td>
<td>to brush one's teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū fāng</td>
<td>study (room)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuǐ jiào</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuǐ wǔ jiào</td>
<td>to take a noon time nap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū shū</td>
<td>uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèi fāng</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wǒ shì</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wū zǐ</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiāng zi</td>
<td>suitcase, box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiāo běn zǐ</td>
<td>small notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiǎo xīn</td>
<td>to be careful, to take care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xīng</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐ zǎo</td>
<td>to take a bath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐ zǎo fāng</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yā</td>
<td>tooth, teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yā gāo</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yān jīng (r)</td>
<td>glasses (spectacles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yù bei</td>
<td>to prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yù bei hǎo le</td>
<td>to have prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhàoxiàng jī</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhī piào</td>
<td>check (as in personal check)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhī piào běn</td>
<td>checkbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zū chū qu</td>
<td>to rent out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuò fàn</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART I

REFERENCE LIST

1. A: Nǐ nǎr bù shūfú a?  Where do you feel bad?
   B: Wǒ tóu téng, hélòng yě yǒu diǎnr téng. I have a headache and my throat is a little sore.

2. Wǒ xiǎng nǐ gānmào le. I think you've caught a cold.

3. Wǒ xiǎng wǒ bì fáshāo. I don't think I have a fever.

4. Nǐ zuǐ hǎo chī diǎnr zhèige yào ba. You'd better take some of this medicine.

5. A: Zuòtiān wǒ qù kǎn dàifu le. Yesterday I went to see a doctor.
   B: Nǐ kàn shénme? What did you want treated?
   A: Wǒ kēsou. I have a cough.

6. Nǐ dào nǎige yīyuàn qù kàn bìng? Which hospital are you going to to see a doctor?

7. Liú Dàifu shì nàixī yǐshēng hǎishì wǎikē yǐshēng? Is Dr. Liú a physician or a surgeon?

8. tóng to hurt (another pronunciation for téng)

9. āsǐpílín aspirin

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

téng: "to hurt, to ache" When talking about body aches and pains, you use a topic-comment pattern. For example "I have a headache," in Chinese is literally "As for me, the head hurts":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒ</th>
<th>tóu</th>
<th>téng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As for me,</td>
<td>head</td>
<td>hurts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gǎnmào: "to catch a cold; a cold" This may be used either as a verb or as a noun. [To say "to have a bad cold," use gǎnmào hěn lìhài, lìhài meaning "severe."]

Wǒ gǎnmào le. I've caught a cold.

Nǐ de gǎnmào hǎo yìdiǎn le ma? Is your cold a little better now?

fāshāo: "to have a fever," literally, "develop-fever" This may be used as a state or a process:

STATE

Wǒ fāshāo. I have a fever.
Wǒ bù fāshāo. I don't have a fever.
Wǒ yǒu diǎn fāshāo. I'm a little feverish.

PROCESS

Wǒ fāshāo le. I have a fever (more literally, "I have developed a fever").
Wǒ méi fāshāo. I don't have a fever (more literally, "I haven't developed a fever").
Wǒ fāshāo yǐhòu jīu bù xiǎng chǐ dōngxī le. After the fever came on, I didn't feel like eating anything.

chī diǎn zhèige yào: "take some of this medicine," literally, "eat medicine," is the way to say, "to take medicine." Of course, for liquid medicines you could also say hē, "to drink," but one still usually says chī.

kàn dàifu: "to see a doctor" Also kàn yīshēng.
Wǒ děi qù kàn dàifu. I have to go see a doctor.

Nǐ kàn shénme?: In another context, this could mean "What are you looking at?" Here, however, kàn is used in the sense of "to have (a medical complaint) treated" or "diagnosed" by a doctor.

Nǐ qǔ kàn gǎnmào le ma? Did you go have that cold of yours treated?
Wǒde hóulóng bù tài shūfu, děi qù kānkān. My throat doesn't feel too well; I'll have to go get it treated.
Zhēngé bìng děi dào dà yīyuàn qù kàn. For this illness you have to go to a large hospital to get it treated.

kēsòu: "to cough"
FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

A man from Shānghǎi (A) is visiting his classmate (B) in Běijīng.

A: Nǐ shuō "tóu tōng" háishi "tóu téng"? Do you say tóu tōng ("to have a headache") or tóu téng?

People from Běijīng all say tóu téng. I think tóng is what is said by you people from Shānghǎi. Why? Do you have a headache now?

A: Ng, wǒ yǒu diānr tóu téng. A little.

B: Shì ma? Nǐ hái yǒu nǎr bù shūfu? Do you? Where else do you feel bad?

My throat hurts a little, too. I really feel like having something cold to eat. I must have caught a cold.

B: Fǎ shāo ma? Do you have a fever?

A: Dàgài bù fǎ shāo, wǒ méi juéde rē. Probably not, I don't feel hot (OR haven't felt hot).
SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

In Bēijīng, a parent drops in on a neighbor to talk about his daughter's illness:

A: Nǐ zhāo wǒ yǒu shénme shìr a? Are you looking for me for something in particular?

B: Xiǎo Huá gānmào, kěsoule yīge xīngqī le, jīntiān fāshāo fādē hěn gāo, hōulong yē hěn téng. Xiǎo Huá caught a cold and has been coughing for a week. Today she has a very high temperature and her throat hurts a lot.

A: Nǐ dài ta qù kānguó le ma? Have you taken her to have it treated?

B: Kānguó le. Tā chīle hěn duō yāo, kěshì hǎi méiyǒu hǎo. Yes. She's taken a lot of medicine, but she still hasn't gotten better.

A: Nà wǒ qù zhāo wǒ yīge zài Bēijīng Yīyuàn gōngzuòde pèngyòu, tā shì wàikè yīshēng. Then I'll go look up a friend of mine who works at the Bēijīng Hospital. He's a surgeon.

B: Wàikè yīshēng! Xiǎo Huá kēsou, fāshāo, zěnme qù kàn wàikè? A surgeon! Xiǎo Huá is (just) coughing and has a fever. Why go to see the surgery department?

A: Òu, wǒde yǐsī shì qǐng wǒde nèige pèngyòu gěi Xiǎo Huá zāi nèikē yùyùe yīge shíjiān. Tā yǒu hěn duō nèikēdē pèngyòu. Oh, I mean I'll ask that friend to make Xiǎo Huá an appointment in the department of internal medicine. He has a lot of friends in the department of internal medicine.

B: Hǎo, nà jiū tài máfan nǐn le. All right, then I'll trouble you to do that. (OR I'm putting you to too much trouble.)

A: Zhēi méiyǒu shénme. Jīntiān ràng Xiǎo Huá duō xiūxi xiūxi. Dāigāi míngtiān jiù kěyǐ qǐng dāifu gěi tā kàn le. This is nothing. Today have Xiǎo Huá get a lot of rest. Tomorrow I can probably ask a doctor to treat it for her.
NOTES AFTER THE DIALOGUE

ràng: "to let, to allow, to have (someone do something)" This is a prepositional verb which you will see more of in Unit 6.

...duō xiǔxi xiǔxi: "rest a lot" The adjectival verb "to be many, to be much, to be a lot" is used here as an adv verb modifying the verb "to rest", xiǔxi. As an adv, duō may mean "a lot," "more," or "too much," depending on the context. In duō xiǔxi xiūxí it obviously means "a lot" or "more."

Yīhòu, wǒ yào duō xiāng nǐn xuěxí. From now on, I shall learn from you more.

Duō shuō yě bù hǎo, shǎo shuō yě bù hǎo. It isn't good to say too much, nor is it good to say too little.

Lǐfà yīhòu xiāng chuí yīxià běi shì bù shì yào duō gěi qián? If you want to have your back pounded after a haircut, do you have to pay extra?

Some students get into the bad habit of always translating duō as "more." Remember that the adv duō can also mean either "a lot" or "too much." Thus, if someone invites you to dinner, even before you have started to eat, the host may say to you Duō chī yídīnr! Since you haven't yet touched the food this sentence cannot mean, "Have some more"; it simply means "Eat amply." We might say in English, "Have as much as you like," or "Help yourself." Here are some more examples showing duō does not always mean "more."

Zhēizhǎng píngguǒ zěnme piányí a? Nà wǒmen jiù duō mǎi diānér ba! These apples are this inexpensive? In that case, let's get a whole bunch of them!

Duō lái le yīge rén. One person too many came.

Tā duō gěi le shí kuài qián. He gave ten dollars too much.

Duō nǎi jǐběnr. Buy a few extra volumes.

Contrast Duō lái le yīge rén, "One person too many came," with Yòu lái le yīge rén, "One more person came."
WLF, Unit 5

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

   B: Nǐ xiè dù ma? Do you have diarrhea?

11. Wǒ tōu yūn, xiăng tò. I'm dizzy and nauseous.

12. A: Nǐ tīyēn shì duōshěnghào? What's your temperature?
   B: Sānsìshībādù. Thirty-eight degrees.

13. Wǒ yǒu wèibǐng. I have stomach trouble.

14. Wǒ yǒu diānr dàbiān bù tōng. I'm a little constipated.

15. Qīng nǐ tāng zài zhěr. Please lie down here.

16. Qīng nǐ bǎ shàngyī tuō le. Please undress down to the waist.
    (Please take off your upper clothing.)

17. Xīyōu! Ouch!

18. Qīng nǐ gěi wǒ kāi ge yǎofāng. Please write a prescription for me.

19. Wǒ tài tài shēng bìng shěngdī hên lǐhài. My wife is seriously ill.

20. lā dùzi to have diarrhea

21. xiǎoobiàn to urinate; urination

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART II

dùzi: "belly, lower abdomen" This has often been translated as
"stomach," but actually when someone says Wǒ dùzi tēng or Wǒ dùzi bù
shūfu, they are most often referring to lower abdominal or intestinal pains.
Nevertheless, you may sometimes want to translate it as "stomach," in
the looser sense of "belly," for example:

Néiér rènde dùzi hên dà. That man has a big stomach/belly.

Wǒ dùzi è le. I'm hungry. (Literally, "My
stomach is hungry.")

A colloquial expression for "to be pregnant" is dùzi dà le, literally,
the abdomen has become big," or dà dùzi le.
xiè dù: "to have diarrhea" There are several expressions for "diarrhea" in Chinese; xiè dù is a good choice to use when talking to your doctor, since it is neither too informal nor too technical. (See also là dù, below.)

yŭn: "to be dizzy" Often used after tōu, "head": tōu yŭn. Pronounced with the Falling tone, yŭn, this word is used in the expressions yún chē, "to be carsick/trainsick," yún chuán, "to be seasick," and yún fēiji, "to be airsick."

Wǒ kàn shū kàn de tōu dōu yŭn le! I've been reading so much that I'm dizzy!

(In this sentence, dōu doesn't mean "all," but "even, to such an extent that." This type of dōu is always used with le at the end of the sentence.)

tū: "to vomit" Xiăng tū, literally "to feel like vomiting," means "to feel nauseous.

tīwēn: "body temperature" Only used for the temperature of a body. (The general word for "temperature" is wēn, which is presented in Part 3 of this unit.) [Tīwēnbiào is a medical thermometer.]

-dù: "degree" This noun does not take a counter.

wàibíng: "stomach trouble; gastric disease," literally, "stomach illness."

dǎbiàn bù tōng: "to be constipated" Dǎbiàn (literally "major-convenience") means "to have a bowel movement" or "feces." (Xiǎobíàn, "minor-convenience," means "to urinate" or "urine.") Bù tōng means "doesn't go through, is blocked up."

tāng: "to lie, to recline" Notice that the zài phrase goes after the verb tāng in the sentence Yíng ni tāng zài zhèr. This is because the zài phrase shows the result of the verb tāng: you end up being here (zài zhèr) as a result of the action of lying (tāng). Tāngxià or tāng xiānlai means "to lie down." In some of the following sentences, notice that tāng corresponds to "be in bed."

Tā gānmào le, tāngle yītiān. He got a cold and stayed in bed for a day (or had been in bed all day today).

Tā xīhuān tāngzhē kàn shū. He likes to read lying down.

Yǐ, jīng bādǐǎn zhòngle, nǐ hái tāngzhē ne? It's eight o'clock already, and you're still in bed!

Tāngxiālai xiūxi yìhuír ba. Lie down and rest for a while.

shǎngyī: "upper garments" [Also sometimes means "coat."]
tuō: "to take off" (clothes, shoes)  This is the opposite of chuān, "to put on."

Kuài bǎ dà yī tuōxialai.  Come on and take off your coat.

Tā zhēng tuōzhe yīfu, jīnlai yīge rén.  Right when he was taking off his clothes, someone came in.

Qǐng nǐ tuōle xié zài jīngu.  Please remove your shoes before going in.

*This is said by the host to a guest when he arrives. You might have thought that the use of the word kuài, usually translated as "hurry up and . . ." sounds impatient and impolite. Actually, it is the exact opposite. Here, kuài indicates the host's concern that the guest, although wanting to take his coat off, would be too polite to do so immediately.

**In Taiwan, most households have kept the Japanese custom of removing shoes before entering the living areas. (Guests, though, are not in every case expected to take off their shoes, especially for short visits during dry weather.)

kāi: You have seen kāi meaning "to open." Here it means "to write out" a prescription, list, receipt, check, etc.

shēng bìng: "to get sick"  Shēng means literally, "to develop, to happen."  Tā shēng bìng le means virtually the same thing as Tā bǐng le.

Jīnnián chūntiān shēng bìngde rén hěn duō.  Lots of people are getting sick this spring.

Tā shēng bìng shēngle liǎngge xīngqī le, hǎi méi hǎo.  He has been sick for two weeks now and hasn't recovered yet.

Wǒ hái shēngthe bìng ne, zěnme kěyǐ chūqu?!!  You're still sick; how can you go out??

Tā shēngde shí shěnme bìng?  What illness is it that he has?

lā dùzi: "to have diarrhea," a more colloquial, but not at all improper, word for xiè dù.

Tā lā dùzi láde hěn lìhai.  He has a bad case of diarrhea.

68
FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

A man in Taipei calls a doctor's office to ask what he should do for his wife's illness.

A: Wēi.

B: Wēi, qīngwèn Zhāng Yīshēng zài bu zāi?

A: Zhāng Yīshēng xiānzài zài kān bīng. Qīngwèn nǐ yǒu shì ma?

B: Wǒ tàitái shèng bìng le, bìngde hěn lìhài. Tài công zuòtiān kǎishǐ tōu yūn, fāshāo. Zuòtiān tāngliè yìtiān, jīntiān zāoshàng hài fāshāo, dùzi yě hěn bù shūfu, hài tù.

A: Tā xiè dū ma?

B: Xièle jīcǐ.

A: Tāde tīwēn shì duōshǎo?

B: Nǐ, sānshìbā duō. Wǒ.

A: Nǐ gěi tā chī shěnme yào le ma?

B: Tā bù néng chī yào, měicí chīle dōngxi jiù tù.

A: Nà nǐ mǎshàng bā ta sōng dao zhèli lái.

B: Hǎo. Wǒmen mǎshàng jiù lái.
SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

In Běijīng, a young man (A) visits a clinic.

N: Erbǎiwǔshíhǎo!

A: Shī wǒ.

N: Qǐng jīn.

... ... ...

D: Nǐ zěnmé bù shūfū a?

A: Wǒ tóu yūn, xiǎng tū, zāoshāng wǒ kāishǐ dùzǐ téng.

D: Òu. Xīe dūzǐ ma?

A: Bú xiè, hài yǒu dīǹnr dābīàn bù tōng.

D: Êg? Qǐng nín bǎ shàngyī tuōle, tāng zǎi zhèr, wǒ téngtīng. Zhèr téng ma?

A: Bù téng.

D: Zhèr ne?

A: Æiyōu! Zhèr hĕn téng.

D: Nǐ cóngqiăn yǒu wèibīng ba?

A: Xiāode shīhòu yǒu, kěshī hĕn dù nián méiyòu téngguò le. Zuòtì àn wānshāng yǒu kāishǐ bù shūfū le. Yěli shuǐ jiào yē shuíde bù hǎo, xīngle hăo jǐcī.

D: Hǎo, wǒ gěi ni kāi ge yàofāng. Chīle yāo, xiūxi xiūxi, yàoshī bù hǎo, xiāge xīngqī zǎi lái kānkān.

A: Hǎo, xièxiè ni!

Two hundred fifty!

That's me.

Please come in.

What's the matter with you?

I'm dizzy, nauseous, and since this morning my "stomach" has been upset.

Oh. Any diarrhea?

No, I'm even a bit constipated.

Oh? Undress down to the waist, please, lie down here, and I'll have a listen. Does it hurt here?

No.

How about here?

Ouch! It hurts there!

Have you ever had stomach trouble before?

When I was a child I did, but I haven't had any pain for many years. Last night it began to feel bad again. During the night I slept very poorly, too. I woke up several times.

All right. I'll write you a prescription. After you take the medicine, get some rest, and if it doesn't get better, come and see me again next week.

Okay, thank you.
PART III

REFERENCE LIST

22. A: NY liǎngguo tīwēn le meiyou? Have you taken your temperature?

   B: Liǎngguo le, wèndù bù gāo, sānshíqīdù duō yǐdiǎn. Yes. My temperature isn't high, a little over 37 degrees.

23. NY yāo duō xiūxi xiūxi, duō hē kāishuǐ. You need to rest a lot and drink a lot of (boiled) water.

24. Wǒ gěi ni liǎng yǐxià xuēyā. I'm going to take your blood pressure.

25. Wǒ xuēyā gāo. I have high blood pressure.

26. NY xiǎng bu xiǎng zhǎo zhěnjiǔ dàifu gěi nǐ kānkān? Do you want to see an acupuncturist?

27. liúxǐnxīng gānmào influenza, flu

28. kāi dāo to operate; to be operated on

29. dī to be low

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART III

liǎng: "to measure" You first saw this verb in the context of taking measurements for clothing. Here you see it used for taking temperatures. It can also be used for measuring a piece of land or the dimensions of a room.

tīwēn and wèndù: Both of these are translated as "temperature" in the sentences above, but they should be distinguished. Tīwēn is literally "body temperature" and thus is used when talking about taking human temperatures. Wèndù is literally "temperature degree" and is generally used in measuring heat or cold.

NY wūzīlǐde wèndù shì duōshǎo? What's the temperature in your room?

(There is another word qìwēn, literally "air temperature," used, for example, used in weather reports.)

wèndù bù gāo: "the temperature is not high" Normal body temperature (98.6°F) is 37° Celsius. Each additional degree Celsius is 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit.
kāishuǐ: "boiled water" This is water that has been boiled, but is not necessarily hot. Often kāishuǐ is served as a hot beverage, however. The Chinese commonly believe that ice cold beverages are not good.

xuēyā: "blood pressure," literally "blood pressure." Xuēyā gāo is "high blood pressure," and xuēyā dī is "low blood pressure."

zhēnjiǔ: "acupuncture and moxibustion" Also pronounced zhēnjiǔ. Acupuncture is a practice of traditional (but not necessarily orthodox) Chinese medicine where parts of the body are pierced with needles to treat disease or relieve pain. This is based on the idea that the body's energy (qì) forms an integral system which must be maintained for good health. This is done by applying pressure or releasing pressure to restore the balance of qì. Moxibustion (traditionally more important than acupuncture) involves the smoldering of herbs on certain body points. In some cases the herbs are placed directly on the skin and lit with a stick of incense; at other times, a slice of ginger is first placed on the skin and the herbs burned on top.

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng zhǎo zhēnjiǔ dàifu gěi nǐ kānkǎn?: This has been translated on the Reference List as "Do you want to see an acupuncturist?" which is the conversational English equivalent. A translation more revealing of the structure of the question might be: "Do you want to look for an acupuncture doctor to give you treatment?"

liúxíngxíng gǎnmào: "influenza, flu," literally "epidemic cold." Liúxíng: the verb "to be prevalent, to be popular, to be common." -Xíng means "quality, characteristic," and when used as a suffix corresponds to "-esque" in "picturesque," or "-like" in "childlike." Liúxíngxíng is then "having the characteristic of being prevalent," specifically "epidemic."

kāi dǎo: "to operate; to be operated on," literally "to open or operate the knife."

DIALOGUE FOR PART III

In Běijīng a worker pays a return visit to a health clinic.

D: Chīle wǒ gěi nǐ de yào, hǎo yǐdiǎn ma?
A: Hǎishí tòu tèng, hōulóng tèng, shuì jiào shuǐdè hěn bù hǎo, yèlì chāngcháng xīng.
D: Wǒ kānkǎn nǐde hōulóng.
A: A.
Hǎo. Nǐ xiān liàngliang tīwēn, ránhòu wǒ zāi gěi nǐ liàng xuěyǐ... Wèndù wù gāo,
sānshíqǔ dū. Nǐ cóngqiǎn yǒu xuěyǐ gāo ma?

A: Méiyǒu.

D: Jīntiān nǐde xuěyǐ yǒu diǎnr gāo,
dàgāi shì zuōtiān yèlǐ shuǐde bù hǎo.

A: Yǐshēng, yīge lǐbāi le, zěnmé hái měi hǎo?

D: Liúxīngxīng gǎnmào hěn bù rǒngyí hǎo. Wǒ gěi nǐ kǎi ge yàofāng, zài chǐ diǎnr àsǐpínlāi. Nǐ hái yào duō hē diǎnr kāishuǐ, duō xiūxi xiūxi.

A: Hǎo, xièxiè nǐ.

Your throat is very red. Please take off your upper clothes. Cough.
Okay. First I'll take your temperature, and then I'll take your blood pressure. . . . Your temperature isn't high, 37 degrees. Have you had high blood pressure before?

No.

Your blood pressure is a little high today. It's probably that you didn't sleep well last night.

Doctor, it's been a week. How come I'm still not better?

Influenza is really not easy to get rid of. I'll write you a prescription, and you take some more aspirin. Also, drink a lot of (boiled) water, and get a lot of rest.

Okay, thank you.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

"késsou yǐshēng": Literally, "cough one sound." -Sheng is the counter for utterances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>阿里</td>
<td>ouch; oh dear, aspirin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阿 pitylin</td>
<td>to take (medicine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chǐ</td>
<td>bowel movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大便</td>
<td>to be constipated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大便 bù tōng</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大夫</td>
<td>to be low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǐ</td>
<td>degree (e.g., on a thermometer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dù</td>
<td>belly, abdomen, stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大子</td>
<td>to have a fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>抗</td>
<td>to have a fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gānmào</td>
<td>to catch cold; a cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǒulóng (houlong)</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>开刀</td>
<td>to operate; to be operated on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>开药房</td>
<td>to write a prescription</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>开输</td>
<td>boiled water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>开 Bing</td>
<td>to have an illness treated/diagnosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胸</td>
<td>to see a doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>开</td>
<td>to cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǎ 大子</td>
<td>to have diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亮</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>亮体温</td>
<td>to take a person's temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>低</td>
<td>to be severe, to be fierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>向 xīng gānmào</td>
<td>influenza, flu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>内科</td>
<td>internal medicine, general medicine; department of internal medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>内科 yīshēng</td>
<td>internist, physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上衣</td>
<td>upper garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>to develop (as in shēng bìng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>病</td>
<td>to get sick, to become ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>伤</td>
<td>to lie, to recline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>膏 (tōng)</td>
<td>to hurt, to ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>体温</td>
<td>(body) temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头疼;</td>
<td>to have a headache; headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头</td>
<td>to vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>to take off (clothing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wāikē
wāikē yīshēng
wèi
wèibìng
wèndù

xiǎng tòu
xiāoobiàn
xiè dū (zi)
xuěyā
xuěyā dī
xuěyā gāo

yào
yàofáng (r)
yīshēng
yīyuàn
yūn

zhēnjiū (zhēnjiǔ)
surgical department
surgeon
stomach
stomach trouble, gastric disease
temperature
to feel nauseous
to urinate; urination
to have diarrhea
blood pressure
low blood pressure
high blood pressure, hypertension
medicine
prescription
doctor
hospital
to be dizzy

acupuncture and moxibustion
PART I

REFERENCE LIST


2. Wǒ xiǎng nǐ děi dào jǐngchájū qù zhǎo jǐngchá tán yì tān. I think you should go to the police station and find a policeman to talk it over with.

3. Jǐngchájū yǒu fānyì ma? Are there interpreters at the police station?


5. Wǒ bā jiàshǐ zhízhào diū le. I've lost my driver's license.

6. Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ cái fāxiàn diū le. I didn't discover I'd lost it until this morning.

7. Wǒ xiàng wǎng néng kuài yǐdiǎnr lǐng yīge xīndì. I hope I can get a new one quickly.

8. Yàobùrán bù néng kāi chē, bù fāngbiàn. Otherwise it will be inconvenient not being able to drive.

9. Nǐ qù zhǎo xiàng. Go and have your picture taken.

10. Gōng'ānjū Bureau of Public Security

11. Wāishǐ jǐngchá foreign affairs policeman

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

Zāogāo: "too bad, oh darn, how terrible, what a mess," literally "rotten-cake." This is used as an exclamation of dismay. It is often equivalent to "Oh no!":

Zāogāo! Wǒ wàngle dài fēijī-piào le! Oh, no! I forgot to bring the plane tickets!
As an adjectival verb, zāogāo means "to be in a mess, to be in a bad state," as in:

Nàrde qíngxìng hěn zāogāo. The situation there is a mess.
Zhēiběn shū xiěde zhěn zāogāo. This book is terribly written.
Tā hěn zāogāo. He’s in a very bad way.
Yàooshi zhègè bìngrén láide zài wǎn yīdiànr jiù zāogāo le. If this patient had come any later than he did, he would have been in a real mess (in big trouble).

dīū: "to lose" You can analyze the sentence Wǒde hūzhào dīū le this way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒde hūzhào</th>
<th>dīū le.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As for my passport,</td>
<td>(it has been) lost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some areas of China (including Taiwan) you would hear the word diào instead of dīū: Wǒde hūzhào diào le.

fānyì: "to translate, to interpret; translator, interpreter" Also pronounced fānyì (with a neutral-tone yì).

shìqíng: "matter, affair, business, thing." Shìqíng refers to abstract things, while dōngxi refers to concrete things.

jiāshǐ zhízhào: "driver's license" Jiāshǐ is "to drive (a vehicle)." Zhízhào is a "license, permit."

fāxiàn: "to discover, to find, to find out"

Wǒ zài zhèr fāxiànlè yīge wèntí. I've discovered a problem here.
Zhǐ shì gāng fāxiànlè yǐzhěng xīnđe yào. This is a new kind of medicine which has just been discovered.

The object of fāxiàn may also be a clause:

Wǒ huílái de yīzhǔ jīu fāxiàn tà yǐjīng zǒu le. When I came back I discovered that he had already left.

The expression Wǒ fāxiàn . . . can often be translated as "I notice that . . ." or "I find that . . ." It often prefaces a personal observation, as in:
Wǒ fāxiàn hěn duō Měiguó rén juédé yǒu háizi hěn máfan.
I find that many Americans feel that it's a lot of trouble to have children.

Wǒ fāxiàn nǐ hěn xǐhuàn xīndé dōngxi.
I notice (or, "I get the impression") that you like new things very much.

As a noun, fāxiàn means "discovery":

Zhēi shì yīge hěn zhōngyào de fāxiàn.
This is a very important discovery.

cái: "then and only then, not until" This adverb should be used when an event happens relatively late: "not until this morning." Cái is the opposite of jiù, the word for "then" when something happens sooner or earlier. When a sentence using cái describes a completed action, the verb will hardly ever take the ending -le; notice that fāxiàn in sentence 6 cannot have -le. Here is another example:

Tā zuòtiān cái gāosu wo. He didn't tell me until yesterday.

kuài yìdiǎnr: "a little more quickly," or as in No. 7, "soon." Kuài yìdiǎnr gives the impression of being even sooner than zhǎo yìdiǎnr. Both mean "soon."

lǐng: "to receive, to get, to pick up, to collect" something that is issued or given (a prize, salary, materials, passport, etc.)

yào bú rán: "otherwise," literally "if-not-thus." Like kěshí "but" and dànshì "but, however," yào bú rán always comes at the front of the clause in which it occurs.

Wǒ děi mǎshāng zǒu, yào bú rán wǒ jiù wǎn le.
I have to go right away, otherwise I'll be late.

Wǒ děi zuò fēijī qù, yào bú rán jiù tài mán le.
I have to take a plane, otherwise it'll be too slow.

zhào xiàng: "to take a picture," literally, "illuminate-image." You already learned zhào xiàng, "camera," in WLF Unit 4, Part I. The counter for xiàng "pictures" is -zhāng (the same one as for tables, sheets of paper and other flat things). Zhào jǐzhāng xiàng thus means "to take a few pictures." (When NOT using the word xiàng as the object of zhào, however, you should use zhāopiàn or xiàngpiàn for "photograph.")
Like many verb-object expressions, zhào xiàng has the potential ambiguity of meaning either "to (verb) an (object)" or "to have an (object) (verb)-ed": "to take a picture" or "to have one's picture taken." You saw this with several verb-object expressions in Unit 3:

jiān tóufa to cut hair to have one's hair cut
xī tóu to give a shampoo to get a shampoo
guā húzi to shave to have a shave
cā píxié to shine shoes to have one's shoes shined
tàng tóufa to give a permanent to get a permanent
juǎn tóufa to curl hair to have one's hair curled
zhào xiàng to take a picture to have one's picture taken

For example, in the case of zhào xiàng, a photographer might say Wǒ qu zhào xiàng, "I am going to take pictures"; but a person going to a photographer's studio might say the same sentence, Wǒ qu zhào xiàng, meaning "I am going to have my picture taken."

The fact that such sentences may mean either of two things rarely causes any misunderstandings in practice. The context almost always makes it perfectly clear which meaning is intended.

With these verb-object expressions, if you want to specify the person on whom the action is performed, you have to use a gěi phrase (you can't make the person the direct object because the verb already has a direct object). For example, to say "I'm going to take a picture of you," say:

Wǒ gěi nǐ zhào xiàng.

Likewise:

Tā tāitai gěi ta jiān tóufa. His wife cuts his hair.

*Although misunderstandings are rare, they are not impossible. Here is a short exchange illustrating how zhào xiàng might be misunderstood and how the misunderstanding might be cleared up. (For this example you need to know zhàopiān, "photograph," and zhàoxiàngguǎn, "photography studio.")

A: Wǒ jīntiān zhào xiàng qu le. Today I went to take pictures/to have my picture taken.
B: Zhào shénme? Zhào fèngjǐng ma? What did you take pictures of? Did you take pictures of scenery?
A: Bù shì a. Yǐnwèi wǒ yào lǐng hūzhāo, děi yǒu zhàopiān, suǒyì wǒ qù zhàoxiàngguǎn qǐng tamen gěi wǒ zhào xiàng. No. I'm going to get a passport and need photographs, so I went to a photo studio and had them take my picture.

Here "A" meant by his first sentence "Today I went to have my picture taken." but "B" understood him to mean "Today I went to take pictures."
waishí jingcha: "foreign affairs policemen," those who deal with foreign nationals.

DIALOGUE FOR PART I

A foreign official in Beijing talks with a Chinese colleague.

M: Nǐ jintiān zěnme lái zěnme wǎn? How come you are so late today?

F: Zhēn zhàoào! It's just awful!

M: Zěnme le? What happened?

F: Wǒ bù jiàshǐ zhīzhào diū le. Wǒ shì zuò chūzhū qìché láide. I've lost my driver's license. I had to come by taxi.

M: Zài nǎr diū'da? Where did you lose it?

F: Wǒ bù zhīdào. Jintiān zǎoshang wǒ cǎi fāxiàn diū le. Wǒ zěnme bān? Yào dào jǐngchájū qù mà? I don't know. I didn't discover I'd lost it until this morning. What am I to do? Should I go to the police station?

M: Wǒ wènyìwèn Gōng'ànjú zěnme gěi nǐ líng yīge xíndè. I'll ask the Bureau of Public Security how to get you a new one.

F: Wǒ xīwàng nèng kuài yǐdàiònr. Yǎobùràn bù néng kāi chē bù fāngbiàn. I hope it will be soon. Otherwise it will be inconvenient not being able to drive.

M: Nà nǐ xiān qù zhào xiàng. Wǒ gěi nǐ wènwen zěnme bān. Well, then, you go and get your picture taken. I'll ask for you what you should do.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Zài nǎr diū'da?: "Where did you lose it?" d'a is a contraction of de and a. The whole sentence would be Nǐ shì zài nǎr diūde a?
REFERENCE LIST

12. Ai! Shéi lái hànghang máng! Hey! Will someone please come help!
13. Tā bèi qìchē zhuàng le. He was hit by a car.
14. Tā qí mòtuōchē qǐde tài kuài le. He was driving his motorcycle too fast.
15. Wǒde tuǐ téngye le! My leg is hurting me to death!
16. Nǐ liú xuè le ma? Are you bleeding?
17. Wǒmen xiān bā tā tái dao lǚ- biānshāng qù ba. Let's first carry him to the side of the road.
18. Wǒde tuǐ dōngbùliào, dāgāi gǔtou duān le. I can't move my leg, the bone is probably broken.
19. Qǐng nǐ mǎshāng gěi yīyuàn dǎ diànhuà. Please call the hospital immediately.
22. -liàng (counter for vehicles)
23. jiùwùchē ambulance

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART II

shéi: "someone" The question word shéi "who" can also be used to mean "someone."

bèi: This is the prepositional verb which indicates the doer of the action, similar to the English "by" in passive sentences. In sentences with bèi it is the subject (tā in sentence 12) which received the action and the object of bèi (qìchē in sentence 12) which did the action.

Wǒde zǐdiān bèi xuéshēng názhōu le. My dictionary was taken by a student.
Tā bèi rén dàsǐ le. He was beaten to death by someone. (dàsǐ is literally "hit to death")
WLF, Unit 6

Bèi has a special characteristic other prepositional verbs do not share: it can occur WITHOUT AN OBJECT. Its passive meaning is still evident in the rest of the sentence:

Wǒde xīn qìchē bèi zhuàng le. My new car was hit.
Wǒde yǔsǎn bèi náizǒu le. My umbrella was taken.

qì: "to ride/drive by straddling" While zuò is the verb "to ride" generally and specifically when sitting down, qì is the verb "to ride" used with horses, motorcycles and bicycles.

tèngxǐ le: "to hurt a lot," literally "to hurt to death (figuratively speaking)"

liú xuè: "to bleed," literally "to flow blood" Xuè is also pronounced xiě and xuē.

tái: "to lift or carry (by two or more persons)"

Qīng bǎ zhèigè zhuōzi tái-jīnlái. Please carry this table in (with me or someone else).

Qīng bǎ zhèi liǎngjiàn dà xíngli tāishàng chē qu. Please carry (with me or someone else) these two large suitcases onto the train.

Dā diànsì tāixià lóu lái. Bring the television downstairs with me.

dòng: "to move (either oneself or something else)"

Bié dòng! Don't move.
Xiān bú yào dòng ta. Let's not move him just yet.

(Dòng can also mean "to touch" something, so Bié dòng can also mean "Don't touch it.")

dōngbùliǎo: "unable to move" The endings -dleǐō "able" and -bùliǎo "unable" are used with action verbs to show the result of the action.

Zānme duō xíngli, wǒ yīge rěn nābùliǎo. I can't carry all this luggage by myself.

Tā kǎi dǎo bù jǐ, hǎi zǒubùliǎo lù. It hasn't been long since the operation. She's not yet able to walk.

Xià zhème dà yǔ. Xiànzǎi zǒubùliǎo. It's raining so hard. We can't leave now.
mǎshàng: "immediately, right away," literally "on a horse"

dǎ diànhuà: "to make a phone call," literally "to hit electric-speech."  
To indicate who you are calling, use the prepositional verb  gěi  "for, to."

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?  
Who are you calling?

Lǎo Wáng yǒu gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà le.  
Lǎo Wáng called you again.

The noun  diànhuà  by itself can mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

Nǐ hái méi you diànhuà ma?  Are you still without a phone?

Nǐ yǒu nǐde diànhuà.  There's a call for you.

Sometimes you can use  diànhuà  where English would have "telephone number":
Nǐde diànhuà shì duōshǎo?

zhāojí: "to get upset, to get excited with worry, to feel anxious"

Nǐ tài zhāojí. Wǒmen zhèr méiyou shěnme wèntí.  
You're too anxious/worried. We don't have any problems here.

kàn: "to look after (something)"  
The verb  kàn  "to look, to see" changes tones when it means "to look after something."

Nǐ qù Xiānggǎngde shīhou, shéi gěi nǐ kān fāngzì?  
Who'll be looking after your house when you go to Hong Kong?

Shéi gěi nǐ kān háizi?  
Who looks after the children (OR babysits) for you?

-zhe: This is the marker of DURATION. It may be added to an action or process verb to indicate that the action lasts for some amount of time.  
In the sentence  Wǒ zài zhèr kānzhe tā "I'll stay here and look after him,"  
the speaker is saying that he will do this and CONTINUE it for some time.  
-zhe  can be used whether the time is past, present or future.

Tā zài nèibiān zuòzhe, Xiǎo Lán pāojìnlaí gāosu tā bāba húlfai le.  
She was sitting there when Xiǎo Lán ran in and told her papa had returned.
He's still sick. (The -zhe tells you that the illness is lasting for some time. Without -zhe, bìng means "get sick," not "be sick." Ne tells you this is not a new situation [absence of change].)

Tā hǎi bìngzhe ne.

Sit for a while.

Zuòzhè ba.

---

**DIALOGUE FOR PART II**

A passerty (B) on a street in Peking is called by the driver of a motorcycle (A) who has just had an accident with a pedestrian (C).

A: Wèi, lái bāngbang mǎng!

Hey, someone quick come help us!

B: Zěnme le?

What happened?

A: Zhèi wèi tòngzhī bèi wǒ zhuàng le.

This comrade was hit by me.

B: Bèi nǐ zhuàng le? Zhèliàng mòtuōchē shì nǐ de?

Hit by you? Is this your motorcycle?

A: Hái, bié shuō le. Wǒ qíde tài kuài, méi kānjian ta.

(Sigh) Don't even talk about it. I was riding too fast, I didn't see him.

C: Aiyo, wǒde mā yīo ... Aiyo! Tèngsī wo le ... Wǒde tuǐ ... Ow, my mother ... Ow! It hurts like crazy ... my leg ...

B: Liúle zhèmē duō xuě, zhēn zàogāo! Xiànzài zěnme bàn ne? Wǒmen xiān bā ta tài dào lù-bīānrshàng qu bā!

He's lost so much blood. This is terrible. What should we do now? First, let's carry him to the side of the road.

C: Ào, wǒde tuǐ dòngbùliào, dàgài gūtōu duàn le.

Oh, I can't move my leg. It's probably broken.

A: Wǒ xiāng zúlǎo xiān bù yào dòng ta, wǒ zài zhèhèr, nǐ qù dǎ diànhuà jiào liàng jį̀nhūchē lái, zài dǎ ge diànhuà jiào jīngchá lái.

I think it would be best not to move him for the time being. I'll stay here. You call for an ambulance, and then call for the police to come.

*He's not calling for his mother; this is a moan.*

A: Nǐn . . . nǐ kuài qù ba! Xièxiè nǐn le!

Okay, you stay here and watch him. I'll go right away. (to C): Don't get upset, comrade. The ambulance will be here right after I call.

You . . . you go quickly! Thank you.
PART III

REFERENCE LIST

24. Nǐ méi kànjian zhèige páizi ma? Didn't you see this sign?

25. Wǒ méi zhùyì. I wasn't paying attention.

26. Yīhòu nǐ yào xǐmàoxìn. From now on you must be careful.

27. Nǐmen bù kěyǐ zài zhèlǐ yóuyōng. You can't swim here.


29. Wǒ bù shì gùyì jīnlái de. I didn't enter here [the restricted area] on purpose.

30. Ràng wǒ kànkan nǐde hūzhāo. Let me see your passport.

31. Zhèlǐ shì jūnshì dìqū. This is a military area here.

32. Zhànnzhū! Halt!

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART III

páizi: "sign, poster, plate," also a "brand name, trademark"

Nǐ mái de shěnmé páizì de zhàoxiàngjī? What brand of camera did you buy?

Nèige hóng páizishàng xiěde shì shěnmé? What is written on that red sign?

zhùyì: "to pay attention to, to take notice of"

Wǒ méi zhùyì tā shì gēn shéi zǒude. I didn't notice who he left with.

Zhùyì diānr! Please pay a little more attention!

bù kěyǐ: "cannot" Of the three auxiliary verbs néng, huì and kěyǐ, kěyǐ is the one to use when the "can" or "cannot" is due to someone granting or withholding permission.
WLF. Unit 6

yóuyōng: "to swim"

Nǐ huì bu huí yóuyōng? Can you swim?
Wǒ yóuyōng yóude bú tài hǎo. I don't swim too well.

wéixiǎn: "to be dangerous, to be perilous" Also pronounced wéixiǎn.

Zài Táiběi qí zhuōché tài It's too dangerous to ride a motorcycle
wéixiǎn le. in Taipei.
Tā bú pà wéixiǎn, tā shénme dōu He's not afraid of danger. He'll
yāo zuò. do anything.

gùyí: "intentionally, willfully, on purpose"

Tā gùyí bā nèixī shū dīu le. She lost those books on purpose.
Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bú shì gùyí (zuò)de. I'm sorry, I didn't do it on
purpose.

ràng: "to let, to allow, to cause (someone to do something)." This is a
prepositional verb, i.e. ràng and its object both precede the main
verb.

Tā bú ràng wǒ zǒu. She won't let me leave.
Nǐ zhěnme kěyǐ ràng tā zhěnme How could you make her so unhappy?
bù gāoxìng?

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

A Canadian man (M) has just entered an area in Běijīng prohibited to
foreigners, having failed to notice a sign in English to that effect. A
policewoman (F) calls out to him.

F: Hǎi! Zhānzhu! Hey! Halt!
M: Shénme shír? What's the matter?
F: Nǐ méi kànjiàn zhèige páizi ma? Didn't you see this sign?
M: Óu, duìbuqǐ. Wǒ méi zhùyī. Oh, excuse me. I wasn't paying
Wǒ bú shì gùyí jǐnlái de. attention. I didn't enter here

F: Nǐ shì náígùo rén na? What's your nationality?
M: Wǒ shì Jiānàdà rén. I'm Canadian.
F: Ràng wo kànkan nǐde hùzhào. Let me see your passport.
M: Mm.
(The policewoman writes down his name and passport number.)

F: Yǐhòu zhùyì diànr. Bìe zài zòucuò le. From now on pay more attention.
    Don't walk into the wrong place again.
M: Wǒ zhīdào le. Now I know.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

zhīdào le: "now I know," or "I understand" This is the marker le
for new situations.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

An American woman and her two children are swimming along the beach in
Taiwan. A soldier calls to them.

F: Yǒu shénme shì a? What's the matter?
M: Nǐmen bù kěyì zài zhèlǐ yǒuyōng. You can't swim here.
F: Wèishénme? Why?
M: Nǐ méi kànão nēige páizǐ ma? Didn't you see that sign?
F: Kànão le, bùguǒ . . . Yes, but . . .
M: Páizishāng shuō shénme? What does it say on the sign?
F: Duībuqǐ, wǒ bù huì kàn Zhōngwén. I'm sorry, I can't read Chinese.
M: Zhèlǐ shì jūnshī dìqū. Bù kěyì yǒuyōng. Nǐmen zài zhèlǐ yǒuyōng yǒu wéixiǎn. Xiàncī bù yào zài lái le. This is a military area here. You can't swim. It's dangerous for you to swim here. In the future you shouldn't come here any more.
NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

xiàcì bù yào zài lái le: "in the future don't come here again (any more)" In addition to meaning "next time," xiàcì can mean generally "in the future."
Unit 6, Vocabulary

băng mang to help, to aid, to assist
bèi by (indicates the one who carries out the action in a passive sentence)
bù-liào unable to ... (verb ending)

dà diànhuà to make a phone call, to telephone
diànhuà telephone, telephone call
diǎn to lose
diōng to move
dòngbuliào unable to move
duàn to sever, to break

fān yü to interpret, to translate
fǎxiàn to discover

Gōng'ānjù Bureau of Public Security (PRC)
gōu骨头 bone
gùyǐ intentionally, willfully, on purpose

jiàshǐ driver, pilot; to drive, to pilot
jiàshǐ zhǐzhào driver's license
jīngchá policeman
jīngchájù police station
jiùhūchē ambulance
jūnshī military

kān to look after, to watch over

-liàng (counter for vehicles)
liǎng to collect, to pick up (something which is issued)

liū xuě (xuě, xuè) to bleed
lǜbiān(r) side of the road

mǎshàng immediately
mòtuōchē (mōtuōchē) motorcycle

páizi sign, poster, plate; brand name, trade mark

qǐ to ride by straddling

ràng to let, to allow, to cause someone to do something
shéi
shìqìng
-sīle

tái
tēngsǐ le

tuǐ
wāishì
wāiguó
wēixiǎn (wēixiǎn)

yàoqùrán
yóuyǒng

zhāo gāo
zhāojí
zhào xiàng
-zhe
zhuàng
zhùyì (zhùyì)
Appendix 1: Parts of the Body

abdomen
ankle
appendix
arm
back
blood
blood vessel
bone
brain
breast
buttocks
cheek
chest
chin
ear
elbow
eye
eyeball
eyebrow
face
finger
fingernail
foot
gums
hand
head
heart
heel
intestines
joint
kidney
knee
leg
lip
liver
lung

rù(bù)
jiǎowànzi
lánwéi
gēbei, gēbo, shǒubì
bèi
xǐè, xuě, xuè
xuěguǎn(r)
gǔtou, gǔtou
nǎo(zi)
rúfáng, nǎi, rǔ
pìgǔ
miànjiá, sāi
xiōngbù, xiōngtáng
xiàba
ěrduo
gēběi zhōu(r)
yǎnjīng
yǎnzhūzi (colloquial), yǎnqíú
méimao
liǎn
shǒuzhītou, shǒuzhǐtou
zhījiá, zhǐjiǎ
jiǎo
yá chuáng
shǒu
tóu
xīnzàng
jiǎogēn
chángzì
guānjìè
shèn(zàng)
qīgài, xīgài
tūy
zuìchún
gānzàng
fèi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>zuǐ, kǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muscle</td>
<td>jīröu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>bǒzǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nerve</td>
<td>shēnjīng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nose</td>
<td>bǐzǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rib</td>
<td>lèigǔ, lègǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoulder</td>
<td>jiānbǎng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin</td>
<td>pífu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spine</td>
<td>jǐliánggǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>wèi; dūzǐ (belly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tendon</td>
<td>jiàn, jīn (colloquial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thigh</td>
<td>dàtuǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>hǒulóng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thumb</td>
<td>mǔzhǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toe</td>
<td>jiǎozhǐtou, jiǎozhǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>shètóu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsils</td>
<td>bǐnǎoxiān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td>yá, yáchǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrist</td>
<td>wànzǐ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Parts of the body may have several terms which differ as to (1) what areas of China they are used in, (2) the degree of formality, and (3) the contexts in which they are used. Here are examples of each kind of difference: (1) "arm" is gēbei in the speech of Běijīng, but shōubì in some other parts of the country; (2) "armpit" is gězhīwō in colloquial Běijīng speech but yēwō in formal speech; (3) for "stomach," the medical term is wèi; colloquially, it may be called wèi or dūzǐ; and as a food (e.g. pig’s stomach) it is called dūzǐ.

For this list, words were chosen which you could, for example, use to tell a physician where you have a medical problem. Words which are either very informal or technical have been omitted.

It is interesting and important to realize that the Chinese and English languages sometimes differ on how they divide the human body into parts. The hip, for example, is a well-known "part of the body" in English, but the Chinese language has no commonly used word which includes all and only what we call the "hip." Rather, Chinese has a word for "buttocks" (formally, tūn bù, or in spoken style, túgu) which includes the buttocks and hips below the hipbone.

Another example are the Chinese words xiōngkǒu and xīnkǒu, which refer to the center of the chest just below the breastbone, between the lower ribs. (One often feels indigestion there, for instance.) If English has a word for this part of the body, it is not nearly as common as these Chinese words.
## Appendix 2: Medical Conditions, Problems, and Illnesses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abscess</td>
<td>nóngzhòng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergic to...</td>
<td>duì...guōmǐn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allergy</td>
<td>guōmǐnzhèng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendicitis</td>
<td>lánwěiyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arthritis</td>
<td>guānjièyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asthma</td>
<td>qīchuānbìng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cholera</td>
<td>huòluàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>gǎnmào, shāngfēng, zhāoliáng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cramp</td>
<td>chōujīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>tánghuòshì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flu</td>
<td>liúxíngxìng gǎnmào, lǐgān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food poisoning</td>
<td>shīwā zhōngdù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fungus</td>
<td>méi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemorrhoids</td>
<td>zhīchuāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepatitis</td>
<td>gānyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hernia</td>
<td>shān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indigestion</td>
<td>xiāohuà bù liáng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflamed</td>
<td>fāyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inflammation</td>
<td>yānhuízhèng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measles</td>
<td>mǎzhēn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nervous tension</td>
<td>shēnjīng jǐnzhāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pneumonia</td>
<td>fèiyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rheumatism</td>
<td>fēngshǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stroke</td>
<td>zhōngfēng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunburn</td>
<td>shǎi tuō pí le (skin peeling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shǎihóng le (red)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunstroke</td>
<td>jiǎo tài yang shāide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zhōngshù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonsillitis</td>
<td>bǐǎntāoxiànyán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulcer (gastric)</td>
<td>wèikūyáng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Appendix 3: Furniture and Household Items

bǐngxiāng  refrigerator
chāzuò  (electrical) outlet
chōushuǐ mǎtōng  flush toilet
chóutī  drawer
chuāng  bed
chuānglián  curtain
dēng  light, lamp
dēngzi  stool
diàndēng kǎiguān  light switch
diànhuà  telephone
diànliúzi  electric stove; electric heater
diànnéihān  electric fan
dītǎn  carpet, rug
guǐzi  cabinet
hörnggānjī  dryer
jīngzi  mirror
lājī; lèsè (Taiwan)  garbage
lājītōng; lèsètōng (Taiwan)  garbage pail
lājīxiāng; lèsèxiāng (Taiwan)  garbage can
lěngqìjī  air conditioner
lúzi  stove
sàozhōu, sàobā  broom
shāfā  sofa
shūyǐchízi  kitchen sink
shūyǐlóngtōu  faucet, tap
shūyǐjià  bookshelf
tuōbā  mop
xǐchénqī  vacuum cleaner
xǐzhītái  desk
xǐlǐmínpén  (bathroom) sink, washstand
xǐyǐjī  washing machine
xǐyǎopén  bathtub
yǐzi  chair
yǐndōu  iron
zhuōzi  table
zhīzhǐlǒu  wastepaper basket
## Appendix 4: Parts of a House

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bìchú</td>
<td>closet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cèsuǒ</td>
<td>toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēng</td>
<td>floor, story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuānghu</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūfāng</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dì</td>
<td>floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dībān</td>
<td>wooden floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dīxiāshì</td>
<td>basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāngdiān</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāngjiān</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāntīng</td>
<td>dining room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kētīng</td>
<td>living room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lōutī</td>
<td>stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mēn</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiāng</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūfāng</td>
<td>study, library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiānhuābān</td>
<td>ceiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wāishēngjiān</td>
<td>toilet, bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wōfāng</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wōshì</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wúzi</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐzǎofāng</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zōulāng</td>
<td>corridor, hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Module Vocabulary

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ayé</td>
<td>auntie</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āiyó</td>
<td>ouch</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ānnó</td>
<td>massage</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āsípílín</td>
<td>aspirin</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāng máng</td>
<td>to help, to aid, to assist</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báo</td>
<td>to be thin; to be light (of clothing)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bào</td>
<td>to hold, to embrace</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bèi</td>
<td>by (indicates the one who carries out the action in a passive sentence)</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-buliņo</td>
<td>(verb ending) unable to...</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bū yào</td>
<td>don't</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cā</td>
<td>to rub, to wipe</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chá</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cháng</td>
<td>to be long</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cháng</td>
<td>often</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chángcháng</td>
<td>often</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāoshí</td>
<td>to be humid</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéng</td>
<td>city, town</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chènshān</td>
<td>shirt, blouse</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí</td>
<td>to take (medicine)</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí fàn</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chǐcùn (chǐcùn)</td>
<td>measurement; size</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuān</td>
<td>to put on (clothing)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūfáng</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuí bèi</td>
<td>to pound (someone's) back</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuīgān</td>
<td>to blow-dry</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūntiān (chūntiān)</td>
<td>spring</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>dàbiān</td>
<td>bowel movement</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàbiān bù tōng</td>
<td>to be constipated</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dā diānhuà</td>
<td>to make a phone call, to telephone</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāi</td>
<td>to put on, to wear (glasses, gloves, a hat, a watch, jewelry, etc)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāi</td>
<td>to bring, to take with one</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāi</td>
<td>to lead, to take</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāifu</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàkāi</td>
<td>to open</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàyī</td>
<td>overcoat</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dī</td>
<td>to be low</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diānhuà</td>
<td>telephone, telephone call</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dīng</td>
<td>(counter for hats)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diqī</td>
<td>area, region</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diū</td>
<td>to lose</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dòng</td>
<td>to move</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dòngbuliào</td>
<td>unable to move</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dòngtiān (dōngtian)</td>
<td>winter</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>-dù</td>
<td>degree</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>duǎn</td>
<td>to be short</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duàn</td>
<td>to sever, to break</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dùzi</td>
<td>belly, abdomen</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fángjiān</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāntīng</td>
<td>dining room</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fānyǐ</td>
<td>to interpret, to translate</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāshāo</td>
<td>to have a fever</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāxiàn</td>
<td>to discover</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēn</td>
<td>one tenth of a Chinese inch (cùn)</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēng</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>fēngjǐng</td>
<td>scenery</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fūjìng (fūjìn)</td>
<td>area, neighborhood</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fūnǚ</td>
<td>women</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>fūzhuāngdiàn</td>
<td>clothing store</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>gǎnbūfù</td>
<td>cadre suit</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gānjiāng</td>
<td>to be clean</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gānmào</td>
<td>to catch cold; a cold</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāo</td>
<td>to do, to engage in</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāo wéishēng</td>
<td>to do cleaning</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gōng'ānjú</td>
<td>Bureau of Public Security (PRC)</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>gōngyǐ</td>
<td>apartment building; apartment</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngyìlǐù</td>
<td>apartment building</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōu</td>
<td>to be enough</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guā</td>
<td>to blow (of wind, typhoons, etc.)</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guā</td>
<td>to scrape</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guā húzi</td>
<td>to shave (the face)</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gūtòu (gūtou)</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td>WLF 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gùyǐ</td>
<td>intentionally, willfully, on purpose</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>háibīān(r)</td>
<td>seashore</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hàn</td>
<td>and (Taiwan pronunciation)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǎoxiāng</td>
<td>to seem (to be), to appear that</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
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<td>hē</td>
<td>to drink</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hé</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hé</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēshī</td>
<td>to fit; to be suitable</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hòu</td>
<td>to be think; to be heavy (of clothing)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǒulóng (hǒulong)</td>
<td>throat</td>
<td>WLF 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hú</td>
<td>lake</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huài</td>
<td>to be bad; to go bad, to break</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huánjīng</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>WLF 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>húzi</td>
<td>beard OR mustache</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiākè(r)/jiākè(r)</td>
<td>jacket (cut above waist)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiǎn</td>
<td>to cut (with scissors)</td>
<td>WLF 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jiàn</td>
<td>(counter for articles of clothing)</td>
<td>WLF 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiǎo</td>
<td>to ask/tell (someone to do something)</td>
<td>WLF 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLF, Cumulative Vocabulary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jiàshǐ</td>
<td>driver, pilot; to drive, to pilot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiàshǐ zhǐzhào</td>
<td>driver's license</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jīngchā</td>
<td>policeman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jīngchājū</td>
<td>police station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiǔhūchē</td>
<td>ambulance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juān</td>
<td>to curl, to roll up; a roll (of something), a reel (of tape)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juède</td>
<td>to feel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jūnshī</td>
<td>military</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāi dǎo</td>
<td>to operate; to be operated on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kūishǐ</td>
<td>to begin, to start</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāi yào fāng</td>
<td>to write a prescription</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kāishuǐ</td>
<td>boiled water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kān</td>
<td>to look after, to watch over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kān</td>
<td>to have (a medical problem) treated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kān bīn</td>
<td>to see a doctor; to see a patient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kēsōu</td>
<td>to cough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kètīng</td>
<td>living, room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōngqì (kōngqi)</td>
<td>air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōngqì wūrǎn</td>
<td>air pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Kǒudài</td>
<td>pocket</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kùzi (yītiáo)</td>
<td>pants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lā dùzi</td>
<td>to have diarrhea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lēng</td>
<td>to be cold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐn</td>
<td>face</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐmiàn</td>
<td>to measure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐmiàn (liǎng)</td>
<td>(counter for vehicles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐngbiān</td>
<td>both sides, two sides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐngkuài</td>
<td>to be cool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐng, tiwēn</td>
<td>to take a person's temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐmài</td>
<td>material, fabric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐnai</td>
<td>to severe, to be fierce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐkāi</td>
<td>to leave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǐng</td>
<td>to collect, to pick up (something which is issued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liú</td>
<td>to remain, to stay; to keep, to save; to grow, to let grow; to leave</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liú húzi</td>
<td>to grow a beard or mustache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liúxìngxìng gānmào</td>
<td>influenza, flu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liú xuè (xī, xuè)</td>
<td>to bleed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǚbiān (r)</td>
<td>side of the road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǚyīndài</td>
<td>recording tape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lǚyīnjī</td>
<td>tape recorder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Máfàn</td>
<td>trouble, bother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mǎlù</td>
<td>street, avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mǎoyī</td>
<td>sweater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mǎozī (yīdīng)</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mǎshāng</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Měi shī (le)</td>
<td>everything is all right (now); there's no (further) business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méi wèntì</td>
<td>méi wèntì</td>
<td>there's no problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mián'ǎo</td>
<td>mián'ǎo</td>
<td>(Chinese-style) cotton-padded jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mòtuōchē (mòtuōchē)</td>
<td>mòtuōchē (mòtuōchē)</td>
<td>motorcycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nà</td>
<td>nà</td>
<td>then, in that case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nèikē</td>
<td>nèikē</td>
<td>internal medicine, general medicine; department of internal medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nèikē yīshēng</td>
<td>nèikē yīshēng</td>
<td>internist, physician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nèikù</td>
<td>nèikù</td>
<td>underpants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nèiyī</td>
<td>nèiyī</td>
<td>underwear (undershirts, undershorts, briefs, slips, bras, etc.); just undershirt (when used in contrast to nèikù, underpants)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nínlóng</td>
<td>nínlóng</td>
<td>nylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niúnǎi</td>
<td>niúnǎi</td>
<td>(cow's) milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nòng (lòng, nèng)</td>
<td>nòng (lòng, nèng)</td>
<td>to do, to handle, to manage, to make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nòng gānjìng</td>
<td>nòng gānjìng</td>
<td>to clean something up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuǎnhuo</td>
<td>nuǎnhuo</td>
<td>to be warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>páizi</td>
<td>páizi</td>
<td>sign, poster, plate; brand name, trade mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píngcháng</td>
<td>píngcháng</td>
<td>usually, generally, ordinarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>píxié</td>
<td>píxié</td>
<td>leather shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pò</td>
<td>pò</td>
<td>to be worn out; to break, to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qí</td>
<td>qí</td>
<td>to ride by straddling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qíhòu (qíhou)</td>
<td>qíhòu (qíhou)</td>
<td>climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qín</td>
<td>qín</td>
<td>to be clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qíngjìng</td>
<td>qíngjìng</td>
<td>to be quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qípáo</td>
<td>qípáo</td>
<td>close-fitting woman's dress with high neck and slit skirt; cheongsam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiútiān (qiūtian)</td>
<td>qiútiān (qiūtian)</td>
<td>fall, autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qù</td>
<td>qù</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qúnzi</td>
<td>qúnzi</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ràng</td>
<td>ràng</td>
<td>to let, to allow, to cause something to do something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rè</td>
<td>rè</td>
<td>to be hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rènkǒu</td>
<td>rènkǒu</td>
<td>population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sēnlin</td>
<td>sēnlin</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shān</td>
<td>shān</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàngyī</td>
<td>shàngyī</td>
<td>upper outer garment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shào</td>
<td>shào</td>
<td>to heat, to cook; to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shào</td>
<td>shào</td>
<td>to be few; seldom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāohǎo le</td>
<td>shāohǎo le</td>
<td>to have heated up; to have finished cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shèi</td>
<td>shèi</td>
<td>someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēng bìng</td>
<td>shēng bìng</td>
<td>to get sick, to become ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēnbào</td>
<td>shēnbào</td>
<td>to declare, to report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēnbàodān</td>
<td>shēnbàodān</td>
<td>customs declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shènmeyāng</td>
<td>shènmeyāng</td>
<td>like what; what kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shènshāng</td>
<td>shènshāng</td>
<td>on one's body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shǐ</td>
<td>shǐ</td>
<td>to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>shǐ(yī)shì</td>
<td>to give (something) a try</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shí</td>
<td>matter, affair, business, thing</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūshūi</td>
<td>to tidy up</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shǔshīi</td>
<td>jewelry</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūā</td>
<td>to brush</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shuāng</td>
<td>pair</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuā yá</td>
<td>to brush one's teeth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūbāo</td>
<td>book bag, tote bag, carryall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūfāng</td>
<td>library</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūfu</td>
<td>to be comfortable</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūī</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuí jiào</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuí wūjiào</td>
<td>to take a noontime nap</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuíyī (yǐtào)</td>
<td>pajamas; nightgown</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūshūu</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shū tōu</td>
<td>to brush or comb hair</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāi</td>
<td>to carry (by two or more people)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>tāiōng</td>
<td>typhoon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāng</td>
<td>to lie, to recline</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>tāng</td>
<td>to get a permanent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tāo</td>
<td>(counter for suits, sets of things)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tèng (tèng)</td>
<td>to hurt, to ache</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tèngsǐ le</td>
<td>to hurt like crazy, to hurt to death (figuratively)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiān</td>
<td>sky; heaven; day</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiānqǐ (tiānqǐ)</td>
<td>weather</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tiāo</td>
<td>(counter for pairs of pants)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tǐngshuō</td>
<td>to hear that, to hear it said;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiyēn</td>
<td>I hear that, I understand that</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>tóu</td>
<td>(body) temperature</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>tōufa</td>
<td>head; head of hair</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōu téng</td>
<td>hair</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tōu téng</td>
<td>to have a headache; headache</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tū</td>
<td>to vomit, to spit up</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuī</td>
<td>leg</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuōxié</td>
<td>slippers</td>
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<tr>
<td>wāiguō</td>
<td>foreign country</td>
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<td>wāikē</td>
<td>surgical department</td>
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<tr>
<td>wāikē yǐshēng</td>
<td>surgeon</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>wǎishī</td>
<td>foreign affairs</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>wǎishī jīngchá</td>
<td>foreign affairs policeman</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wài tāo</td>
<td>coat, jacket (that extends below the waist)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>wàng</td>
<td>to forget</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>wǎi</td>
<td>socks</td>
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<td>wēi</td>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wēibìng</td>
<td>stomach trouble, gastric disease</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wēixiǎn (wēixiǎn)</td>
<td>to be dangerous, to be perilous; danger</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèndū</td>
<td>temperature</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèntí</td>
<td>question, problem</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wōfāng</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>WLF</td>
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<tr>
<td>wòshì</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>wūrán</td>
<td>pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>wūnì</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>xǐ</td>
<td>to wash</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiăng</td>
<td>to miss, to think of</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiāngxià (xiāngxià)</td>
<td>in the country, the countryside</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiāngzì</td>
<td>suitcase</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>xiǎoběnzi</td>
<td>notebook</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiāobiàn</td>
<td>to urinate; urination</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiāoxǐn</td>
<td>to be careful</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiàtiān (xiàtian)</td>
<td>summer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià xuě</td>
<td>to snow</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià yǔ</td>
<td>to rain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xié</td>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiè dūzi</td>
<td>to have diarrhea</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐng</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐnxǐn (xǐnxían)</td>
<td>to be fresh</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐ tóu</td>
<td>to shampoo, to get a shampoo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐzǎo</td>
<td>to take a bath</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐzǎofāng</td>
<td>bathroom</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐzhūhuāng</td>
<td>Western-style clothes; Western-style suit</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuèyā</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuèyā dǐ</td>
<td>low blood pressure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuèyā nǎo</td>
<td>high blood pressure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuānèo</td>
<td>to need, to require</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yá</td>
<td>tooth, teeth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yágāo</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yángzì</td>
<td>appearance; shape, form; style, design; pattern</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǎnjīng(r)</td>
<td>glasses (spectacles)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yāo</td>
<td>should; must; it is necessary, to need to</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>yāo</td>
<td>medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>yào burūn</td>
<td>otherwise, or else</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>yàofáng</td>
<td>prescription</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìding</td>
<td>certainly, surely, for sure, definitely</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>yífu</td>
<td>clothes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yíshēng</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yíyuàn</td>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yòng</td>
<td>to use</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yòu</td>
<td>oil, grease</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yòu(de) shíhou</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yòu shì</td>
<td>to be occupied, to be busy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yòu (yi)diǎn</td>
<td>a little bit, somewhat</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yóuyǒng</td>
<td>to swim</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yùbèi</td>
<td>to prepare, to get ready</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yùbèihǎo le</td>
<td>to have prepared</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yùn</td>
<td>to be dizzy</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǔxié</td>
<td>rainshoes; rubbers, galoshes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǔyī</td>
<td>raincoat</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yùyúè</td>
<td>to make an appointment (PRC)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>WLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zāogāo</td>
<td>oh no! how awful! how terrible! what a mess!; to be awful</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhào</td>
<td>according to</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhāoqǐ</td>
<td>to get upset, to be anxious, to be worried</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhāo xiàng</td>
<td>to take a photograph</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhǎoxiàngjī</td>
<td>camera</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-zhe</td>
<td>(marker of duration for actions and states)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>zhēnjiǔ (zhēnjiǔ)</td>
<td>acupuncture and moxibustion</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>zhǐpiāo</td>
<td>check (as in personal check)</td>
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<tr>
<td>zhǐpiāoběn</td>
<td>checkbook</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-zhǒng</td>
<td>kind, sort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhùăng</td>
<td>to bump into, to run into, to collide with</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhùyǐ (zhùyǐ)</td>
<td>to pay attention to</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǐjǐ</td>
<td>self, oneself (myself, yourself, etc.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǔchúqu</td>
<td>to rent out</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuī</td>
<td>most, -est</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zúō</td>
<td>to make; to have made</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zúō fān</td>
<td>to cook</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zúō tōufa</td>
<td>to do one's hair, to have one's hair done</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuōyōu</td>
<td>approximately, about</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

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