

漢語初階

(下)

BEGINNING STANDARD CHINESE

by

Helen T. Lin

華語教學出版社
北京

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Chinese Department
Wellesley College

Part II

(Revised 1990)

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Lesson 11

Coverbs Pertaining to Persons, Organizations or Equipment and Constructions Related to Shi

PART I. TEXT

Qǐng Kè — — Inviting Guests for Dinner

I. Pinyin Romanization:

Gāo Guì de fùmǔ kànle Gāo Guì de xìn yǐhòu, tāmen yě fēicháng xiǎng érzi. Gǎn'ēnjié dào le, kěxī hái zi bùnéng huíjiā, tāmen dǎsuan guòjié nèi tiān, qǐng Gāo Guì dàxuéli de yìxiē wàiguo tóngxué lái gēn tāmen yìqǐ guò jié.

Guòjié zhèitiān, láide rén zhēn bùshǎo, yígòng yǒu bā ge. Nán de, nǚ de, cóng Riběn lái de, cóng Xiānggǎng lái de, Táiwān lái de, hái yǒu liǎng ge shì xīn cóng Běijīng lái de. Gāo lǎo tài tai zhǔnbèi le yì zhǐ dà huǒjī hé hěnduō cài. Gāo lǎo xiānsheng gěi měi ge rén dào le jiǔ. Xuéshengmen zhù zhǔrén shēntǐ jiànkāng, dàjiā wèi yǒu yì gānbēi.

Tāmen tánhuà, chànggē, shuōgùshi, rénren dōu fēicháng gāoxìng. Chīfàn yǐhòu, xuésheng yào gěi Gāo lǎo tài tai shǒushi wūzi, tì tā xǐwǎn, Gāo lǎo tài tai shuō búbié. Shǒushi wūzi shì Gāo lǎo xiānsheng de shìr, xǐwǎn ne, yǒu xǐwǎnjī. Tā zhǐ xīwàng zhèxiē yònggōngde xuésheng jīntiān néng dàchī dàwǎnr, búbié gōngzuò.

Xuéshengmen zǒude shíhou, duì Gāojiā fūfù shuō, huānyíng Gāo lǎo xiānsheng, Gāo lǎo tài tai dào tāmen nàr qù wǎnr. Tāmen dǎsuan zuò yìdiǎnr cài qǐng liǎng wèi lǎorén. Yīnwèi Gāojiā fūfù hěn xiǎng dào Zhōngguó qù kàn érzi, suǒyǐ xuéshengmen shuō yào jiāo tāmen zěnme yòng kuàizi. Chī Zhōngguófàn yàoshì búhuì yòng kuàizi, zěnme xíng ne?

Huí dào sùshè yǐhòu, xuéshengmen tánle tán qǐngkède shìqing. Fànguǎnr tài guì, sùshè de tiáojiàn kǒngpà yòu búgòu hǎo, dìfang xiǎo, wūzi yě tài zāng. Tāmen zài Wàiguó Xuéshēng Zhōngxīn zhǎole yì jiān wūzi, hěn dà yě hěn gānjīng, kěshì pánzi, wǎn, dāozi, chāzi, bōlibēi, cháhu, sháor... dōu méiyǒu.

Xiǎo Zhāng shuō: "Méiyǒu wèntí! Wǒmen kěyǐ yòng zhǐ pánzi, zhǐ wǎn. Kuàizi wǒ dào Zhōngguóchéng qù mǎi, nǐmen zhǔnbèi biéde. Xiànzài wǒ qù gěi Gāojiā dǎ diǎnhuà, kànkàn xià Xīngqī liù wǎnshang xíng bùxíng?"

Dàole qǐngkè de nàitiān, Gāo lǎo xiānsheng, Gāo lǎo tàitai lái chīfàn. Kànjiàn zhuōzishang yǒu hěnduō cài : Zhūròu, niúròu, jī, yú, tāng... dōu yǒu. Tīngshuō dōushì nǚshēng zuòde, jiù wèn nánshēng zuòle shénme? Nánshēng shuō cài shì tāmen gēn nǚshēng yìqǐ qù mǎide, yěshì tāmen xǐde. Tāmen hái shòushìle zhèjiān wūzi.

Dàjiā zuòxià chīfàn, kěshì méi kànjiàn yǒu kuàizi. Xiǎo Zhāng shuō: "Huàile! Wǒ wàngle mǎi kuàizi le!"

II. Chinese Character Version — Simplified Form:

请 客

高贵的父母看了高贵的信以后，他们也非常想儿子。感恩节到了，可惜孩子不能回家，他们打算过节那天，请高贵大学里的一些外国同学来跟他们一起过节。

过节这天，来的人真不少，一共有八个。男的、女的，从日本来的，从香港来的，台湾来的，还有两个是新从北京来的。高老太太准备了一只大火鸡和很多菜，高老先生给每个人倒了酒。学生们祝主人身体健康，大家为友谊干杯。

他们谈话、唱歌、说故事，人人都非常高兴。吃饭以后，学生们要给高老太太收拾屋子，替她洗碗。高老太太说不必了，收拾屋子是高老先生的事儿，洗碗呢，有洗碗机。她只希望这些用功

的学生今天能大吃大玩儿，不必工作。

学生们走的时候，对高家夫妇说，欢迎高老先生、高老太太到他们那儿去玩儿，他们打算做一点儿菜请两位老人。因为高家夫妇很想到中国去看儿子，所以学生们说要教他们怎么用筷子。吃中国饭要是不会用筷子，怎么行呢？

回到宿舍以后，学生们谈了谈请客的事情。饭馆儿太贵，宿舍的条件恐怕又不够好，地方小，屋子也太脏。他们在外国学生中心找了一间屋子，很大也很干净，可是盘子、碗、刀子、叉子、玻璃杯、茶壶、勺儿……都没有。

小张说：“没有问题！我们可以用纸盘子、纸碗。筷子我到中国城去买，你们准备别的。现在我去给高家打电话，看看下星期六晚上行不行。”

到了请客的那天，高老先生、高老太太来吃饭。看见桌子上有很多菜：猪肉、牛肉、鸡、鱼、汤……都有。听说菜都是女生做的，就问男生做了什么？男生说，菜是他们跟女生一起去买的，也是他们洗的。他们还收拾了这间屋子。

大家坐下吃饭，可是没看见有筷子。小张说：“坏了！我忘了买筷子了。”

III. Chinese Character Version — Regular Form:

請 客

高贵的父母看了高贵的信以後，他們也非常想兒子。感恩節到了，可惜孩子不能回家，他們打算過節那天，請高贵大學裏的一些外國同學來跟他們一起過節。

過節這天，來的人真不少，一共有八個。男的、女的，從日本來的，從香港來的，臺灣來的，還有兩個是新從北京來的。高老

太太準備了一隻大火鷄和很多菜，高老先生給每個人倒了酒。學生們祝主人身體健康，大家爲友誼乾杯。

他們談話、唱歌、說故事，人人都非常高興。吃飯以後，學生們要給高老太太收拾屋子，替她洗碗。高老太太說不必了，收拾屋子是高老先生的事兒，洗碗呢，有洗碗機。她只希望這些用功的學生今天能大吃大玩兒，不必工作。

學生們走的時候，對高家夫婦說，歡迎高老先生、高老太太到他們那兒去玩兒，他們打算做一點兒菜請兩位老人。因爲高家夫婦很想到中國去看兒子，所以學生們說要教他們怎麼用筷子。吃中國飯要是不會用筷子，怎麼行呢？

回到宿舍以後，學生們談了談請客的事情。飯館兒太貴，宿舍的條件恐怕又不够好，地方小，屋子也太髒。他們在外國學生中心找了一間屋子，很大也很乾淨，可是盤子、碗、刀子、叉子、玻璃杯、茶壺、勺兒……都沒有。

小張說：“沒有問題！我們可以用紙盤子、紙碗。筷子我到中國城去買，你們準備別的。現在我去給高家打電話，看看下星期六晚上行不行。”

到了請客的那天，高老先生、高老太太來吃飯。看見桌子上有很多菜：豬肉、牛肉、鷄、魚、湯……都有。聽說菜都是女生做的，就問男生做了什麼？男生說，菜是他們跟女生一起去買的，也是他們洗的。他們還收拾了這間屋子。

大家坐下吃飯，可是沒看見有筷子。小張說：“壞了！我忘了買筷子了。”

PART II. VOCABULARY — SHÈNGCÍ 生詞

MEASURES (M):

杯

— bēi

(for drinks, such as tea, coffee, wine, water, etc.)

Wǒ hěn kě, qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ.

我很渴，请给我一杯水。

(I am very thirsty, please give me a glass of water.)

碗 — wǎn

(for rice, dish, soup, meat, etc.)

Zhèiwǎn ròutāng huàile, yīnggāi dào le.

这碗肉汤坏了，应该倒了。

(This bowl of meat broth is spoiled. It ought to be thrown out.)

勺儿 勺兒 — sháo

(for sugar, salt, soup, etc.)

Nín de kāfēi, yào yì sháo táng, háishi liǎng sháo?

您的咖啡，要一勺儿糖，还是两勺儿？

(How much sugar do you want for your coffee, one or two spoonfuls?)

壶 壺 — hú

(for tea, coffee, water, etc.)

Wǒ gāngcái zuòle yì hú kāfēi, nǐ yào hē yì bēi ma?

我刚才做了一壶咖啡，你要喝一杯吗？

(I've just made a fresh pot of coffee, would you like to have a cup?)

NOUNS (N):

主人 zhǔrén

host (M; wèi 位, gè 个)

友谊 友誼 yǒuyì

friendship

夫妇 夫婦 fūfù

a married couple (M; duì 对)

饭馆儿 飯館兒 fànguǎnr

restaurant (M; jiā 家) (a more casual term than fàndiàn).

电话 電話 diànhuà

telephone (M; gè 个, for a call)

碗 wǎn

bowl (M; gè 个)

杯子 bēizi

cup, glass (M; gè 个)

酒杯 jiǔbēi

wineglass, wine-cup (M; gè 个)

玻璃杯 bōlibēi

glass (M; gè 个)

茶杯		chábei	tea-cup (M: gè 个)
刀子		dāozi	knife (M: bǎ 把)
叉子		chāzi	fork (M: bǎ 把)
勺儿	勺兒	sháo	spoon (M: bǎ 把)
壶	壺	hú	pot, kettle (M: bǎ 把, gè 个)
盘子	盤子	pánzi	plate (M: gè 个)
筷子		kuàizi	chopsticks (M: gēn 根 for one; shuāng 双 for a pair)
肉		ròu	meat
牛肉		niúròu	beef
猪肉		zhūròu	pork
鸡	鷄	jī	chicken (M: zhī 只)
鱼	魚	yú	fish (M: tiáo 条)
菜		cài	vegetable, dish of food (M: gè 个)
汤	湯	tāng	soup (M: wǎn 碗)
希望		xīwàng (N/FV)	hope, wish (M: gè 个) Wǒde xīwàng shì jiānglái néng zuò yí ge yǒuyòng de rén. 我的希望是将来能做一个有用的人。 (I hope I can become a useful person in the future.)

MOVABLE ADVERBS (MA):

要是	yàoshi	if, in case (see note)
要是...,就...了	yàoshi... , jiù... le	if... , then... Yàoshi kāi qìchē qù, jiù kěyǐ piányi yìdiǎnr le. 要是开汽车去,就可以便宜一点儿了。 (If we go by car, it could be a little cheaper.) Nǐ yàoshi búyònggōng, wǒ jiù bù gěi nǐ mǎi xīn yīfu le. 你要是不用功,我就不给你买新衣服了。 (If you don't study hard enough, I won't buy any new clothing for you.)

可惜	kěxī (MA/SV)	be regretted; It's too bad. Tā fēicháng cōngmíng, kěxī bú yònggōng. 他非常聪明, 可惜不用功。 (He is very intelligent, but, too bad he doesn't work hard.)
恐怕	kǒngpà (MA/FV)	(before negative verb) It is to be feared that; (before positive verb) probably, perhaps Kǒngpà tā huíjiā le. 恐怕她回家了。 (She has probably returned home.) Tā kǒngpà bùnéng lái le. 他恐怕不能来了。 (It is feared that he can't come.)

AUXILIARY VERB (AV):

打算	dǎsuan	plan to Wǎnshàng wǒ dǎsuan qù kàn diànyǐng. 晚上我打算去看电影。 (I plan to go to a movie this evening.)
不用	búyòng	no need to, need not Wǒ zhème cōngmíng dōu búhuì, búyòng shuō tā le. 我这么聪明都不会, 不用说他了。 (Even someone as smart as I can't do it, never mind him.)

FUNCTIONAL VERBS (FV):

洗	xǐ	wash Háizi de dàyī nàme zāng, zěnmé bù gěi tā xǐxi? 孩子的大衣那么脏, 怎么不给他洗洗? (The child's coat is so dirty, why haven't you washed it for him?)
---	----	--

收拾	shōushi	fix up, put in order Wǒde wūzi hěn zāng, nín kěn tì wǒ shōushi shōushi ma? 我的屋子很脏, 您肯替我收拾收拾吗? (My room is really messy, are you willing to clean it up for me?)
倒 倒了	dào dàole	pour pour out, throw away Nèige cháhu bùhǎo dào, wǒ lái dào ba. 那个茶壶不好倒, 我来倒吧。 (The teapot is difficult to use, better let me pour the tea.)
谈 談	tán	talk, discuss, converse Nǐ yīnggāi he nèige zài nǐ pángbiānr de xiǎojiě tán. 你应该和那个在你旁边儿的小姐谈谈。 (You should make some conversation with that young lady who is next to you.)
用	yòng (CV/FV)	employ; use Wǒmen xuéxiào yòngle bùshǎo rén. 我们学校用了不少人。 (Our school has hired a lot of employees.)

STATIVE VERBS (SV):

高兴 高興	gāoxìng	be happy, pleased Tā yǒule duìxiàng le, suǒyǐ fēicháng gāoxìng. 他有了对象了, 所以非常高兴。 (He has found his (marriage) partner, so he is unusually happy.)
干净 乾淨	gānjìng	be clear
脏 髒	zāng	be dirty
好用	hǎoyòng	be easy to use Kuàizi hǎoyòng, háishi dāozi

chāzi hǎoyòng?

筷子好用，还是刀子、叉子好用？

(Which are easier to use, chopsticks or a knife and fork?)

be useless

Zhèige biǎo huàile, méiyòng le.

这个表坏了，没用了。

(The watch is broken. It's no longer of any use.)

study hard, diligent for study

Cōngmíngde xuéshēng dōu yònggōng ma?

聪明的学生都用功吗？

(Are the intelligent students all working hard?)

be satisfactory, all right

Nǐ zuò fàn, wǒ xǐ wǎn, xíng buxíng?

你做饭，我洗碗，行不行？

(You cook and I do the dishes. OK?)

没用

méiyòng

用功

yònggōng

行

xíng

COVERBS (CV):

给 给

gěi

for (the benefit of), to

Wǒ de wūzi, tā gěi wǒ shōushi le.

我的屋子，他给我收拾了。

(He has cleaned up my room for me.)

跟

gēn
(Conn/CV)

Conn; and (to connect two nominal expressions)

CV; together with, under

As Conn; Wǒ gēn tā shì tóngshì.

我跟他是同事。

(He and I are colleagues.)

As CV 1; Nèige rén cóngqián gēn wǒ xué Zhōngwén.

那个人从前跟我学中文。

(That man learned Chinese from me.)

CV 2; Nèiběn shū, shì wǒ gēn

			tā yìqǐ xiě de. 那本书，是我跟他一起写的。 (That book was written by his and my joint efforts.) CV 3: Jinnián, tā de dà érzi gēn wǒ zuò shì. 今年，她的大儿子跟我做事。 (Her oldest son is working for me this year.)
替		tì	for; in the place of (see note) Nǐ kěyǐ tì wǒ mǎi yìdiǎnr dōngxi ma? 你可以替我买一点儿东西吗? (Could you do some errands for me?) Wǒ bù shūfu le, shéi néng tì wǒ shàngkè. 我不舒服了，谁能替我上课? (I don't feel well, can anybody teach my class for me?)
对	對	duì	to, toward (see note) Fùqīn duì érzi shuō: "Bié zuò nèijiàn shìqing." 父亲对儿子说：“别做那件事情”。 (Father told his son: "Don't do that. ") Lǎoshī duì wǒ bú dà kèqì. 老师对我不大客气。 (The teacher did not treat me politely.)
用		yòng	with (in using) Tā yídìng huì yòng Zhōngwén shuō gùshi. 他一定会用中文说故事。 (He is certainly able to tell stories in Chinese.)
为	爲	wèi	for Tā wèi kèren zhǔnbèile yì zhī huǒjī.

她为客人准备了一只火鸡。
(She cooked a turkey for the guests.)

VERB—OBJECTS (VO):

谈话	談話	tán huà	talk, make conversation
打电话	打電話	dǎ diànhuà	make phone calls
干杯	乾杯	gān bēi	have a toast, bottoms up
			Wèi liǎng guó de yǒuyì gān bēi. 为两国的友谊干杯。 (Let's drink to the friendship between the two countries.)
过节	過節	guò jié	celebrate a festival
过年	過年	guò nián	celebrate the New Year
放假		fàngjià	vacation, have a vacation

EXPRESSIONS (EX):

坏了	壞了	Huàile!	Darn it!
中国城	中國城	Zhōngguóchéng	Chinatown

PART III. A LIST OF CHARACTERS REQUIRED
TO BE REPRODUCED FROM MEMORY

杯 主 民 刀 牛 鱼 菜 恐 收 拾 希 望 兴 脏 用 打
惜 谈 跟 替 放 假 迎 祝 健 康 只 位 矮 影 怕 干

PART IV. SENTENCE PATTERNS

11. 1. Different Coverbs Are Used to Form Different Coverbial Phrases; The coverbs introduced in this lesson are those used to indicate service, concern, and mode of employment. The objects of the coverbs pertain to person, organizations or equipment.