

## Unit 11

Jǐ suǒ bú yù, wù shī yú rén.

Self what not want, not bestow to others.

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

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

*Confucius' version of the golden rule.*

*[Classical Chinese]*

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## 11.1 Constructions with yī ‘one’

### 11.1.1 Yī + VERB

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

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

### Notes

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

**11.1.2 Yī + NOUN**

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

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

**11.2 Places to see in Beijing**

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

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

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

## Notes

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



Báitǎ shì Zàngzú de fēnggé. [2004, JKW]

## Exercise 1. Guided translation

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

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

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

### 11.3 Requests

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

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

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

#### Exercise 2

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

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

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

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

### 11.3.1 Mild requests

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

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

#### Notes

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

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

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

#### Notes

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

**11.3.2 More imposing requests**

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

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

*Notes*

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

**11.3.3 Requests with implied criticism**

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

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

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

*Notes*

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

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

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

*Notes*

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

## 11.4 A Geography Lesson

### 1. Zhōngguó dì dà wù bó

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

### 2. Huáng Hé gēn Cháng Jiāng

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

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

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

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

### 3. Hé gēn jiāng

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





Chángjiāng jīngguo Shànghǎi. [JKW 2005]

#### 4. Sānxiá

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

#### 5. Gāo shān, shāmò

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

#### 6. Rénkǒu

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

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

### 7. Sìchuān Péndì

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

### 8. Wǔ Yuè

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

*With Chén Tōng.*



Sunset over Yùlóng Xuěshān, near Lìjiāng.

## Shēngcí

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

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

### Notes

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

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

[cited from Beijing University’s language corpus site]

### Exercise 3

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

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

b) Explain or identify the following:

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

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

c) Answer the questions:

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

d) Essay:

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



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### 11.5 Following a recipe

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

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

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

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

## Notes

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

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

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



Zài bāo jiǎozi. [JKW 2005]

## 11.6 Xuéxí Hànzì

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



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

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

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

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



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

Hái yǒu:

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

Shuō de hěn yǒu dào lǐ, duì. ma?



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

*Shēngcí biǎo*

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

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

## Notes

## gāng

gāng dào ‘just arrived’

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

Gāng chūqù zěnmē yòu huílai le.

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

## guāng

Lǜ màozi guāng shì gěi nánrén dài de ma?

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

[The ‘lǜ màozi’ is worn by cuckolds.]

## dào&lt;shi&gt;

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

Tā dào shì méiyǒu shénme wàiguó kǒuyīn!

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

búdàn...érqiě

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

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

### Exercise 5

a) Translate these excerpts:

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

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

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

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

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

d) Answer the questions:

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

## 11.7 Australia

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Shēngcibiǎo*

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

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



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

### Exercise 6

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

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

b) Usage:

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

2. Complete the following sentences:

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

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

### 11.8 To Yangzhou by way of Zhenjiang.

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

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

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

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



Zhènjiāng, Xī-jīndù Gǔjiē. [JKW 1997]

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Shēngcǐbiāo*

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

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

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

## Notes

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

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

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

## Notes

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

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

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

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

### Exercise 7

Translate the following excerpts:

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

## 11.9 Confrontation (1)

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

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

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

## Shēngcíbiāo

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

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

*Note*

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

## 11.10 Rhymes and rhythms

### 1. Healthy living:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2. Jingles:

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

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

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

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



**Jī rǎng gē**

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

**Ram earth song**

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

*Classical Chinese – the original*

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

*translated into Modern Chinese*

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

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