

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



Jìhuà Qù Zhōngguó - Planning a Trip to China

Frame 1

Bái (B) visits Huáng (H) and they discuss routes for their upcoming trips to Běijīng. This will be the first trip for Huáng and the second trip for Bái.

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| 1 | H: <u>Qǐng</u> zuò. Nǐ shénme <u>shí-</u>
<u>hou</u> <u>zài</u> qù Zhōngguó? | Please sit (down). When are
you going to China again? |
| | B: <u>Míngnián</u> <u>sān-sìyuè</u> . Nǐ
fùmǔ hái <u>zài</u> Zhōngguó <u>ba</u> . | March or April of next year.
I suppose your parents are
still in China. |
| 2 | H: Shìde. Wǒ fùqin yào wǒ
<u>dào</u> Běijīng (qù) <u>jìxù</u> xué
Zhōngwén qù. | Yes. My father wants me to go
to Běijīng and continue to
learn Chinese. |

Notes:

1H Qǐng zuò, "Please sit down," is an idiomatic expression used to welcome a guest and to make him comfortable.

Zài, "again," is an adverb used to indicate repetition of an action (again) or to indicate that the action of the verb will take place in the future (then). Example:

Xiàgeyuè wǒ zài gěi tā wǔbǎikuài qián.	I'll give her \$500.00 again next month.
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1B Míngnián, "next year," is a time word indicating time when.

Sān-sìyuè, "March or April." One way of indicating an approximation is by uniting two consecutive numbers with the appropriate measure. Other examples of number and measure combinations forming approximate numbers are liǎng-sāntiān, "two or three days," and shíwǔ-liùcì, "15 or 16 times."

Ba, "I presume." The particle ba can be used to indicate a tentative statement or a mild question. For example:

Nǐ hái shì xuésheng ba.	I suppose you're still a student.
Nín hǎo ba.	You are well, I presume.

2H Dào...qù/lái construction. As a CV, dào, "to," indicates motion and direction. Examples:

Tā dào Fàguó qù.
Tā dào Měiguó lái.

He goes to France.
He comes to the States.

Dào Běijīng (qù) jìxù xué Zhōngwén qù. When the CV of motion and direction dào ... qù/lái phrase is conjoined with a purpose of coming or going phrase, the ... qù/lái immediately following the PW/N is optional.

Dào Běijīng (qù) jìxù
xué Zhōngwén qù.

Go to Beijing for the purpose
of continuing to study
Chinese.

Dào Měiguó (lái) mǎi
dōngxī lái.

Come to the States for the purpose
of buying things.

Frame 2

2 B: Nàme nǐ jìhuà dào Běijīng
qù ma?

In that case do you plan to
go to Beijing?

3 H: Wǒ gēn wǒ àiren dōu yǒu
zhègè jìhuà. Nǐ zhèicì dào
Zhōngguó qù, zěnmē zǒu?

Both my wife and I plan to do
this. How are you going to
go to China this time?

B: Wǒ xiān dào Fàguó qù
kànkān, zài zuò fēijī dào
Běijīng qù. Nǐmen zěnmē
zǒu?

First, I'm going to France
for a visit; then, I'll go to
Beijing by airplane. How are
you going to go?

Notes:

2B Nàme, "In that case" is a very common transitional phrase that relates one statement to another. Example:

Nǐ méiyǒu zhèiběn shū.
Nàme wǒ gěi nǐ.

You don't have this book? In
that case I'll give it to
you.

3B Xiān...zài Construction. In the sentence, xiān dào Fàguó qù, zài dào Běijīng qù, "First go to France, then go to Beijing." the two adverbs xiān, "first," and zài, "then," show the sequence. Examples:

Wǒmen xiān hē tāng, zài
chī fàn.
Tāmen xiān xiě zì, zài
kàn bào.

We'll have soup first, then eat.
They write characters first,
then read newspapers.

Zuò, "to ride on" CV of conveyance. In this lesson there are three kinds of conveyance. Examples:

Tā zuò fēijī dào Měiguó lái.	He comes to the States by airplane.
Tā zuò chuán dào Měiguó lái.	He comes to the States by ship.
Tā zuò huǒchē dào Jiā-nà dà qù.	He goes to Canada by train.

Frame 3

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| 4 H: Wǒmen xiān qù <u>Xiānggǎng</u> zài <u>jīng</u> Shànghǎi dào Běijīng qù. | First we'll go to Hong Kong, then go by way of Shanghai to Beijing. |
| B: Nǐmen <u>zěnmē</u> yào xiān qù Xiānggǎng? | How come you are going to go to Hong Kong first? |
| 5 H: Yīnwei wǒ fù-mǔ xiànzài dōu zài Xiānggǎng. <u>Cóng</u> Xiānggǎng yǒu <u>chuán</u> dào Shànghǎi qù ma? | Because my parents are both in Hong Kong now. Is there a boat from Hong Kong to Shanghai? |

Notes:

4H Jīng Shànghǎi, "by way of Shanghai." Jīng is short for jīng-guó, "by way of, via," or "through." It can be used as a verb or a CV. Examples:

Tā bùjīng(guó) Rìběn.	He doesn't go by way of Japan.
Tā jīng Rìběn dào Zhōng-guó qù.	He went to China by way of Japan.

4B Zěnmē, "why, how come." This is another meaning for the previously used interrogative zěnmē "how."

Nǐ zěnmē bú qù?	Why aren't you going?
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5H Cóng...qù/lái construction. The CV cóng, "from," indicates motion and direction. The patterns are:

cóng...qù	go to (there) ... from ...
cóng...lái	come to (here) ... from ...
Tāmen cóng Rìběn qù.	They go to (there) from Japan.
Tāmen cóng Yīngguó lái.	They come (here) from England.

Note: Unless an actual destination is given, the verb qù, "go," assumes "to go (there)" while the verb lái, "come," assumes "to come (here)."

Cóng...dào...qù/lái construction. In the sentence cóng Xiānggǎng dào Běijīng, "go from Hong Kong to Beijing," the "cóng ...dào, from...to," indicates specific motion and direction.

More patterns of motion and direction:

Zhāng Xiānsheng cóng
Rìběn dào Fàguó qù.
Zhāng Tàitai cóng Rì-
běn dào Měiguó lái.

Mr. Zhang goes to France from
Japan.
Mrs. Zhang comes to the States
from Japan.

Frame 4

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| 5 | B: Yǒu. O! <u>Duìle</u> . Nǐmen kéyǐ
xiān zuò chuán dào Shànghǎi
qù kànkàn, zài zuò <u>huǒchē</u> dào
Běijīng qù. | There is. Ah! That's right.
You can first go to Shanghai
by boat for a visit; then go
to Beijing by train. |
| 6 | H: <u>Nàme</u> zǒu, cóng Xiānggǎng
dào Shànghǎi qù xūyào jǐtiān? | How many days will it require
to go from Hong Kong to Shang-
hai that way? |
| | B: Xūyào liǎngtiān. <u>Dìyitiān</u>
<u>xiàwǔ líkāi</u> Xiānggǎng, <u>dìsān-</u>
<u>tiān shàngwǔ</u> dào Shànghǎi. | (It will) take two days.
You'll leave Hong Kong in the
afternoon of the first day and
arrive in Shanghai before noon
of the third day. |

Notes:

5B Duìle, "That's right." This is a proper way to give a positive answer in this context.

6H Nàme..., "...that way." Nàme is an adverb used to modify a verb. For example: Nàme zǒu, "go that way," nàme dà, "that big."

6B Dì... ordinalizing prefix. The particle dì, "the," is the ordinalizing prefix to numbers. Examples:

dì jiǔtiān	the ninth day
dì wǔnián	the fifth year
dì bāge	the eighth one
dì sānběn	the third volume

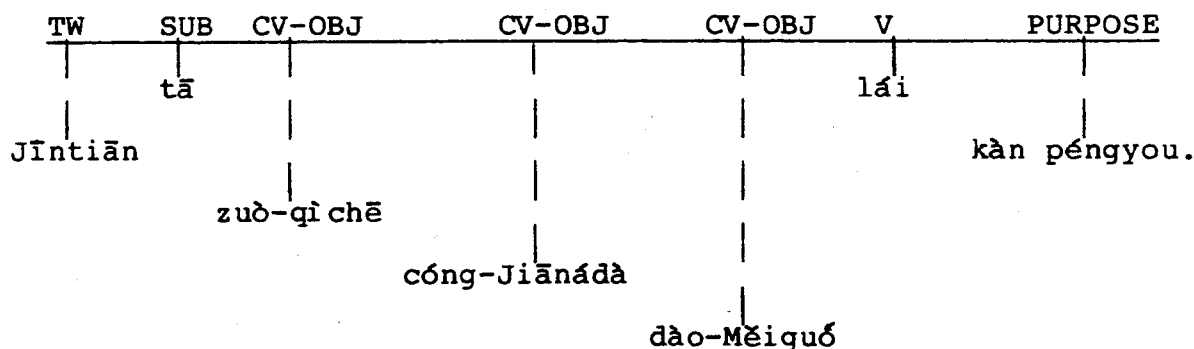
Frame 5

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| 7 | H: Wǒmen míngtiān zhōngwǔ
dào Dōnghǎilóu qǔ chīfàn,
zài tán-tán, hǎo buhǎo? | How about tomorrow noon we eat
at Donghailou and talk it over
again? |
| | B: Hǎo. <u>Zàijiàn</u> . | Fine. Good-by |

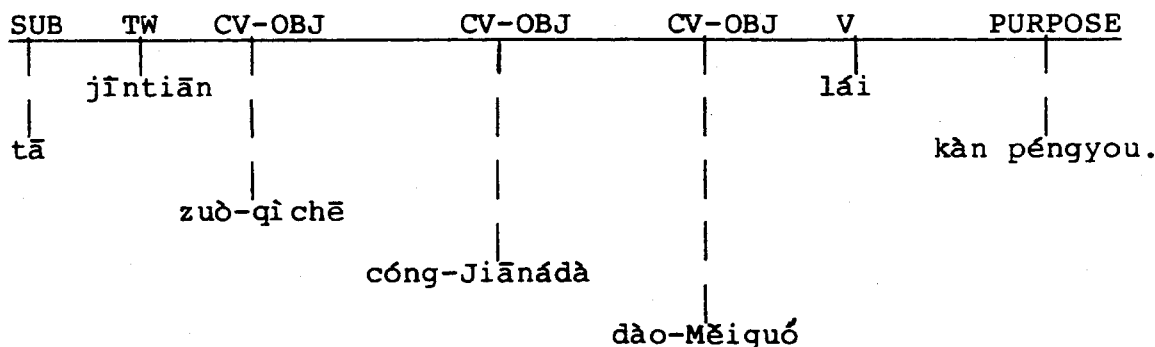
Notes:

7H Time when construction. In the above sentence, míngtiān zhōngwǔ, "tomorrow noon," is a TW combination. A TW may be used as a movable adverb in the sentences below.

- a. Jīntiān tā zuò qìchē cóng Jiānádà dào Měiguó lái kàn péngyou.



- b. Tā jīntiān zuò qìchē cóng Jiānádà dào Měiguó lái kàn péngyou.



7B Zàijiàn, "good-by," is a very common conclusion of a conversation.