

GLOSSARY



1. bànshì 办 事 VO: to handle, to manage, or to attend to things (affairs)
 - a. bàn 办 V: to handle, to manage, to attend to, to do
 Wǒ jīntiān děi bàn sānjiàn shì.
 (I must do three things today.)
2. Běihǎi-Gōngyuán 北 海 公 园 PW: North Sea Public Park
 - a. gōngyuán 公 园 N: park
3. bìděi 必 得 AV: must, have to (stronger than děi)
4. búbì 不 必 AV: need not, not have to (not necessary)
 Nǐ bìděi gěi ta jiǔ, búguò tā búbì gěi nǐ qián.
 (You have to give him alcoholic drinks, but he doesn't have to give you money.)
5. búguò 不 过 CNJ: but, however
 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi shū, búguò, wǒ méi qián.
 (I would like to buy books, however, I don't have money.)
6. bùzhǐ 不 只 CNJ: not only, not merely, not just
 Zhè bùzhǐ shì nǐ yíge rén de shì, yě shì dàjiā de shì.
 (This is not merely your own affair, it's also everybody's affair.)
7. dài 带 V: to take, to bring, to carry
 Nǐ měitiān dài duōshao qián dào xuéxiào qù?
 (How much money do you carry to school everyday?)
 Wǒmen zhèicì qù, búdài háiizi.
 (This time when we go we won't take the children.)
 Tāmen zhèicì lái, búdài háiizi.
 (This time when they come, they won't bring the children.)
8. diànkì zhǎnlǎn(huì) 电 器 展 览 (会) N: electrical equipment exhibition
 - a. diànkì 电 器 N: electrical equipment

- b. zhǎnlǎnhuì 展览会 N: exhibition
- c. zhǎnlǎn 展览 V/N: to exhibit, to put on display, to show/exhibit
9. fēijīchǎng 飞机场 N: airport, airfield
-chǎng 一场 BF: open field, public place
10. hái méi...ne 还没...呢 PT: haven't yet...
Tā hái méilái ne. (He hasn't come yet.)
Nǐ hái méigěi qián ne. (You haven't paid yet.)
11. hòutiān 后天 TW: day after tomorrow
a. dàhòutiān 大后天 TW: three days from now (day after day after tomorrow)
Hòutiān shì xīngqīsi, (The day after tomorrow is Thursday; three days from now is Friday.)
dàhòutiān shì xīngqīwǔ.
12. jiàn 见 V: to see, to meet [with] (more formal than kàn)
Wǒ jīntiān qù jiàn lǎoshī. (I'm going to go and meet with my teacher today.)
a. kànjiàn 看见 V: to see, to perceive
b. hòutiān jiàn 后天见 IE: See you day after tomorrow
13. jiē 接 V: to meet and pick up someone (at airport, train station, etc.)
Shéi qù jiē Fāng Bǎolán? (Who is going to go to meet and pick up Fang Baolan?)
14. jiē 街 N: street (M: -tiáo)
Zhèitiáo jiē yǒu shūdiàn ma? (Are there any bookstores on this street? OR Is there a bookstore on this street?)
a. jiēshàng 街上 N: on the street
15. jiù 就 A: just, only
Tā jiù huì chī. (He only knows how to eat.)
Wǒ jiù yǒu shíkuài qián. (I have just \$10.00. OR I have only \$10.00)

16. kāihuì 开会 VO/V: to hold a meeting, to attend a meeting
- a. huì 会 N: meeting, conference, convention, gathering, party
Tāmen měitiān kāihuì.
(They hold a meeting every day.)
Wǒ xiànzài qù kāihuì qù.
(I'm going now to attend/hold a meeting.)
17. kāishǐ 开始 V: to start, to begin
- Tāmen míngtiān kāishǐ xiě Zhōngguó zì.
(They start writing Chinese characters tomorrow.)
Huì shénme shíhòu kāishǐ?
(When does the meeting begin?)
18. kèqì 客气 SV: to be polite, courteous
- a. búkèqì 不客气 SV/IE: to be impolite, rude/don't mention it
19. -le 了 P: (marker of completed action)
- Tā lái le.
(He has come. OR He came.)
20. máng 忙 SV: to be busy, to be in a hurry
- Wǒ xiànzài hěn máng.
(I'm very busy now.)
Nǐ máng shénme?
(What's the hurry? OR What are you [so] busy about?)
21. qiántiān 前天 TW: day before yesterday
- a. dàqiántiān 大前天 TW: three days ago (day before day before yesterday)
Qiántiān shì Jiǔhào,
(The day before yesterday was the 9th; three days ago was the 8th.)
dàqiántiān shì Báhào.
22. shì(qíng) 事(情) N: affair, matter, thing, business (M: jiàn)
Wǒ jīntiān děi bàn wǔjiàn hěn yàojīn de shìqíng.
(I have five very important things I must to do today.)
23. suǒyǐ 所以 MA: so, therefore, as a result
- Nǐ bùlái, suǒyǐ wǒ búqù.
(You don't come; therefore I won't/don't go.)
24. xīngqī 星期 N: week
- a. xīngqīrì 星期日 TW: Sunday

- b. xīngqīyī 星期一 TW: Monday
- c. xīngqīèr 星期二 TW: Tuesday
- d. xīngqīsān 星期三 TW: Wednesday
- e. xīngqīsì 星期四 TW: Thursday
- f. xīngqīwǔ 星期五 TW: Friday
- g. xīngqīliù 星期六 TW: Saturday
25. yǐjīng 已经 A: already
Tā yǐjīng mǎile (He has already bought [it].)
26. yǒushì 有事 IE/VO: to be busy, occupied
- a. méi(yǒu)shì 没(有)事 IE/VO: to be free (not busy)
Wǒ Xīngqīsān yǒushì, (On Wednesday I'm busy, I
bùnéng qù. Xīngqīsì can't go. Thursday I'm
méishì, kéyì qù. free, I can go.)
27. wèishénme? 为什么? MA: Why?
Zuótiān nǐ wèishénme méi- Why didn't you come yester-
lái? day?)
Wèishénme nǐ zuótiān méilái? (Why did you not come
yesterday?)
28. wǔfàn 午饭 N: noon meal, lunch
- a. wǎnfàn 晚饭 N: evening meal, dinner
- b. wǎnshang 晚上 TW: evening
- c. zǎofàn 早饭 N: breakfast
- d. zǎoshang 早上 TW: morning (6-11 a.m. approx.)
- e. zhōngfàn 中饭 N: noon meal, lunch
29. xià(ge)xīngqīwǔ TW: Friday of next week
下(个)星期五
- a. zhèi(ge)xīngqīwǔ TW: Friday of this week
这(个)星期五
- b. shàng(ge)xīngqīwǔ TW: Friday of last week
上(个)星期五

OLD WORDS WITH NEW MEANINGS/FUNCTIONS

30. -duō

NU: plus, and more, over, odd

When duō is used in approximations, there are two basic patterns:

- (1) For numbers ending in zero:
- NU-duo-M

èrshíduōkuài qián	(twenty-odd dollars)
sānshíduōběn shū	(thirty-some volume)
sìbǎiduōge xuésheng	(More than 400 students)

- (2) For numbers ending in a digit:
- NU-M-duo

liǎngkuàiduō qián	(over two dollars less than three)
shísānkuàiduō qián	(over thirteen dollars less than fourteen)

31. gēn ... yíkuàir

PT: together with

32. méi-

PT: (marker of negative or non-completed action)
 (He still hasn't come yet.)
 (He didn't come./He hasn't come.)

Tā hái méilái ne.
 Tā méilái.