

GLOSSARY



1. bǎo 饱 SV/RVE: have eaten one's fill, be satisfied (after eating)
- a. chīdebǎo 吃得饱 RV: to eat and be able to be satisfied (potential-positive)
- Wǔkuài-wǔmáo qián chīdebǎo. (For \$5.50 one can eat one's fill.)
- b. chībubǎo 吃不饱 RV: to eat but not be able to be satisfied (potential-negative)
- Xiànzài dōngxi dōu guìle, (Everything now is very expensive; for 50 cents one cannot eat one's fill.)
- wǔmáoqián, chībubǎo.
2. běnlái 本来 MA/TW: originally
- běnlái jiù 本来就 PH: ... to begin with
3. bízi 鼻子 N: nose
4. bìng 病 N/V: illness, sickness/to be sick
- a. bìngren 病人 N: patient, invalid, sick person
- b. bìngsǐle 病死了 PH: to die of illness
5. dàifu 大夫 N: doctor (M.D.)
- a. yīsheng 医生 N: doctor (M.D.)
- b. chìjiǎo-yīsheng 赤脚医生 N: barefoot doctor
6. dé 得 V: to get, to obtain, to gain (acquire something)
- Chīde tài duō, jiù (After eating too much, it is easy to get sick.)
- róngyi dé bìng.
- dédào 得到 V: to get, to obtain, to gain
7. ěrduo 耳朵 N: ear
8. è 饿 SV: to be hungry
9. fābái 发白 VO: to become pale, turn pale
- Tā yídìng bìngle, liǎnshang (He is definitely sick; his face has turned pale.)
- fābái.

10. fāshāo 发烧 VO: to have a fever
11. gānjìng 干净 SV: to be clean
12. gōngkè 功课 N: studies, schoolwork, home-work
13. zāng 脏 SV: to be dirty
 Nèixiē gōngrénde shǒu (Those workers' hands are
 hěn zāng. very dirty.)
14. jiànkāng 健康 N/SV: health/to be healthy
 Zhù nǐ jiànkāng! (I wish you good health!)
15. kàn bìng 看病 VO: (of a doctor) see a patient;
 (of a patient) see a doctor
 Wáng Yīsheng kàn bìng qùle. for diagnosis
 (Dr. Wang has gone to see
 Wǒde liǎn fábái, děi dào his patient[s].)
 Wáng Dàifu nèr qù kàn (My face is pale; I must go
 bìng. to Dr. Wang's office for a
 check up.)
16. liǎn 脸 N: face (human)
 Nèige hái'zide liǎn hěn (That child's face is very
 zāng. dirty.)
17. péi 陪 V: to accompany, escort
 Wǒ bùxǐhuan péi wǒ nǚpéngyou (I don't like to accompany
 mǎi dōngxì. my girl friend shopping.)
18. -qǐ 一起 RVE: to be able to afford to
- a. mǎideqǐ 买得起 RV: can afford to buy
- b. mǎibuqǐ 买不起 RV: cannot afford to buy
- c. kàndeqǐ 看得起 RV: can afford to see (movie,
 opera, etc.); to look up to,
 Xiànzài tā yǒu qiánle, shéi to respect
 dōu kàndeqǐ tā. (Now that he has money,
 everyone respects him.)
- d. kànbuqǐ 看不起 RV: cannot afford to see (movie,
 opera, etc.); to look down
 upon, despise

- Tā méi qián de shíhou,
shéi dōu kànbuqǐ tā.
(When he was poor, everyone
looked down upon him [no re-
spect].)
Lǎo Wáng jiù kàndeqǐ yǒu-
qiándé rén, kànbuqǐ méi-
qiándé rén.
(Old Wang only respects rich
people and despises poor
people.)
19. qīngchū 清楚 SV: be clear, distinct (in mean-
ing, writing, vision, etc.)
20. shēntǐ 身体 N: human body
21. shēngmìng 生命 N: life
Yíge réndé shēngmìng jiù
yǒu jǐshínián.
(A person's life lasts only
several decades.)
22. sǐ 死 V: to die
a. dǎsǐle 打死了 PH: be killed (death by some
means other than illness)
b. mángsǐle 忙死了 PH: extremely busy (metaphorical
"busy to death")
23. tóutòng (tóuténg) 头痛 (头疼) SV/VO: to have a headache/headache
Zhèixiē xiǎo shìqīng,
ràng rén tóuténg.
(physically or mentally)
(All these petty things give
one a headache.)
a. tóu 头 N: head
b. téng 疼 SV/N: to be painful/pain, ache
Tāde tóu téngle sāntiān.
(He has had a headache for
three days./His head has
hurt for three days.)
24. tòushì 透视 V/N: fluoroscopy, roentgenoscopy
(x-ray scan)
25. wǎn 碗 N: bowl
26. -xià 一下 M: (for an action) (Note that in
this case the meaning for
-yíxià and -yí is the same.)
Qǐng nǐ kàn yíxià.
(Qǐng nǐ kànyikàn.)
Qǐng nǐ shuō yíxià.
(Qǐng nǐ shuōyishuō.)
(Please take a look.)
(Please say it once.)

27. xǐ 洗 V: to wash
Xiǎo hái'zi búhuì xǐ liǎn. (Children don't know how to wash their faces.)
28. xiāngxia 乡下 N: countryside
Tāmen zhùzai xiāngxia. (They live in the country.)
29. yǎnjīng 眼睛 N: eye
30. yào 药 N: medicine, drugs
- a. yàopù 药铺 N: drug store, herb (medicinal) store
- b. yàofáng 药房 N: pharmacy, drug store, dispensary
- c. yàofāngr 药方 (儿) N: prescription
Nǐ méiyǒu yàofāngr, yàofáng búmàigěi nǐ yào. (The drug store won't sell you medicine without a prescription.)
- d. yàoshuǐ 药水 N: medicine (liquid)
31. yīwùsuǒ 医务所 N: clinic
32. yīyuàn 医院 N: hospital
33. yùndòng 运动 N/V: exercise (physical), sports, movement/take physical exercise
Tiāntiān dēi yùndòng liǎngge zhōngtōu. ([One] must exercise two hours each day.)
34. -zháo 一着 RVE: (indicates success in attaining object of the action)
Nǐ mǎidezhuó Zhōngguó bǐ ma? (Can you [find and] buy Chinese pens?)
35. zháojí 着急 SV: to be worried, feel anxious
Nǐ wèishenme zháojí a? (Why are you worried?)
36. zhèyàng (zhèiyàng) 这样 A/N: in this way, manner/this kind, this sort, this pattern
Zhèyàng nǐ yīdìng hěn tóuténg. ([Doing it] this way, you'll certainly have a headache.)
37. zhùyì 注意 VO/V: pay attention, take note of

Qǐng nǐmen zhù yidiǎnr yǐ.		(Please pay a little attention.)
Bié zhùyì tāde liǎn, zhùyì tā shuōde huà.		(Don't pay attention to her face but to what she says.)
38. zǒudedòng	走得动	RV: be able to walk (potential positive case)
a. zǒubudòng	走不动	RV: not be able to walk (potential negative case)
b. -dòng	一动	RVE: to move
c. nádedòng	拿得动	RV: be able to carry (the load)
d. nábudòng	拿不动	RV: not be able to carry (the load)