

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



KÀNBĪNG

Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde yǒu yídiǎnr bùshūfu, dào yíge yīyuàn
qù kànbīng. Dào le yīyuàn ménkǒur, tā gēn yíge rén dǎting.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qīngwèn, zài shénme dìfang guàhào?

Nàige rén: (Yòng shǒu zhǐzhe.) Jìù zài zuǒbianr nàige xiǎo
chuānghu nàr, pángbiānr yǒu yíge páizi, shàngtōu
xiězhe "guàhàochù". Nín kàn, qiántōu zhànzhe
hǎo xiē rén, nàr jiù shì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ kànjian le. Xièxie nín.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le guàhàochù jiù zhàn zài biérén
hòutōu dēngzhe. Dēng de shíhou, tā gēn zhàn zài tā
qiánbiānr de yíge bīng rén tánqíhuà lái le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín guìxíng?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Xíng Zhāng. Nín guìxíng?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xíng Mǎ. Nín yě shì lái kànbīng de ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Shì de. Yáténg.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín dào zhèr lái guo ma?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Láiguó háojiǐ huí le. Zhèige yīyuàn shìzài bùcuò,
yáke dàifu yóuqí hǎo. Wǒ qián liǎng tiān yáténg,
téngde jiǎnzhide bùnéng chǐ dōngxī. Lái kànle
yí cǐ jiù hǎo duō le. Zhè shì wǒ dìsān cǐ lái.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiānzài hái téng bùténg?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Xiānzài yídiǎnr dōu bùténg le. Yàobushi dàifu
shàngcǐ shuō jiào wǒ zài lái kàn yí cǐ, wǒ jiù
bùlái le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zài zhèr kànbing, shǒuxu máfan bumáfan?

Zhāng Xiānsheng: Máfan dàoshi bumáfan. Guàle hào jiù kéyǐ qu
jiàn dàifu. Búguo bìngrén tài duō, dǎi dēngzhe,
yào dānwu hěn duō gōngfu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Kānjiàn Zhāng Xiānsheng qiántou méiyǒu rén le.)
Nín qu guàhào ba. Gāi nín le.

Zhāng Xiānsheng: (Guàle hào.) Mǎ Xiānsheng, wǒ yào jiàn dàifu
qu le. Zàijiàn!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zàijiàn! (Dàole chuānghu qiántou.)

Guàhàochù: Nín yǐqián láiguó méiyǒu?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Méiláiguó, zhè shì dìyí cǐ.

Guàhàochù: Shì guà nèikē, shì guà wàikē?

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Nàikē.

Guāhàochū: Nín shì guà pūtōnghào, hái shì guà tàbié hào?

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Yǒu shénme fēnbié ne?

Guāhàochū: Pūtōnghào wǔ kuai qián, tàbié hào shíwǔ kuai qián.
Guà pūtōnghào de rén duō, dǎi duō dēng yíhuìr.

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Nà bùyào jìn, wǒ fǎnzheng méishì, wǒ guà pūtōnghào
ba.

Guāhàochū: Qǐng xiān bǐ zhàishāng biǎo tián yítián.

(Mǐ Xiānsheng bǐ biǎo tiánhǎo, yòu gěile wǔ kuài
qián guāhàofèi.)

Guāhàochū: (Gěi Mǐ Xiānsheng yíge páizi.) Qǐng nín dào èr lóu,
èrbǎi-wúshí hào qu jiàn Zhào Dàifu.

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Xièxie.

(Mǐ Xiānsheng dào le èrbǎi-wúshí hào, bǐ guāhào de
páizi gěi hùshi kàn le kàn.)

Hùshi: Nín qǐng zuòxià dēng yíhuìr ba.

(Guò le bàngē zhōngtōu, hùshi lái jiào Mǐ Xiānsheng,
tā jiù dào Zhào Dàifu de zhěnsī qu le.)

Zhào Dàifu: Nín shì Mǐ Xiānsheng ba? Qǐng zuò. Nǎr bùshūfu a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jīnlái yèlǐ lǎo shuǐbuhǎo. Jīùshí búshuǐ yě bùzěn-me kùn. Shuǐzhǎole jiù zuòmèng. Zuò de mèng dōu tǐng kěpà. Shuǐbùliǎo jǐ fēnzhōng jiù xià yí tiào, xiàxíng le. Xíng le de shíhòu, zǒngshì chū hǎoxiē hàn, hái chángcháng késou. Yǒu shíhòu juéde hěn lèi, yě bútài xiǎng chī dōngxī. Bùzhīdao shì shén-me yuàngù. Wǒ pà yuèlái yuè lìhai, suǒyǐ lái jiǎnchá jiǎnchá.

Zhào Dàifu: Hǎo. Wǒ gěi nín kànkàn. (Gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngle tīng, liǎngle liǎng tīwēn.) Nín kě bukě?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kě, lǎo xiǎng hēshuǐ.

Zhào Dàifu: Tīngbuchulai yǒu shénme máobīng, yě méi fāshāo. Wǒ kàn dēi zhào yízhào X guāng, yéxū dēi zhùyuan jiǎnchá.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng xiān zhào X-guāng ye hǎo. Yàoshì hái kànbuchulai shì shénme bīng, wǒ xiàxíngqǐ zài zhùyuan, hǎo ma?

Zhào Dàifu: Hǎo. Zànshí wǒ xiān gěi nín kāi yíge yàofāng, nín dào yàofáng qu mǎi zhèige ānmiányào, shuǐjiào yíqián chǐ. (Bǎ yàofāng jiāogei Mǎ Xiānsheng.) Qǐng nín dào sānlóu, sānbǎi-bāshí hào qu zhào X guāng. Xiàxíngqǐ zài lái kànkàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de. Xièxie.

Zhào Dàifu: Búkèqǐ. Zàijiàn!

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Zàijiàn!

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. yīyuàn | N: hospital |
| 2. guà(hào) | V: to register (at a hospital) |
| guàhàofèi | N: registration fee |
| guàhàochù | N: registration desk or registration window |
| Wǒ yào guà wàikē. | |
| 3. -chù | BF: place, office, point |
| gèchù | N: everywhere |
| chùchù | N: everywhere |
| hǎochu | N: good point, benefit |
| chángchu | N: strong point |
| duǎnchu | N: shortcoming |
| nánchu | N: difficulty |
| yòngchu | N: use, usage |
| Niànshū yǒu hěn duō de hǎochu. | |
| 4. kē | N: department |
| yákē | N: dental department |
| yǎnkē | N: ophthalmology department |
| ěrbíhóukē | N: ear, nose, and throat department |
| nèikē | N: department of internal medicine |
| wàikē | N: surgical department |

5. shizai

A: indeed, really, actually

shuō shí zài de

PH: to tell the truth

a. Shuō shízài de, tā zhēn méiyǒu qián mǎi xīn chāngpiàn.

b. Qián Dàifu zhè liǎng tiān shí zài hěn máng.

6. dānwu

V: to delay, to waste (compare
fai)

dānwu gōngfu

VO: to waste time, to take time

dānwu shíhou

VO: to waste time, to take time

dānwu shí qīng

VO: to delay a business affair

Wōmen zài qíchēzhàn dēngchē, dānwule hěn duō shíhòu.

7. gāi

V/AV: to be one's turn/should

Gāi shéi?

PH: Whose turn?

gāi zōu lè

PH: time to go

Jīntiān gāi nǐ qù le, míngtiān gāi shéi ne?

8. CŒNG

M: story (for lóu)

sāncóng/lóu

N: third floor, three stories

wūcáng

N: fifth floor

a. Zhèige lóu yǒu sāncóng.

b. Tā shùzai sāncéng (sānlóu).

9. hushi

N: nurse

10. zhǒn

V: to examine (a patient)

zhēnbié nq

VO: to diagnose a disease

zhěnsī

N: a doctor's consulting room

zhěnsuǒ

N: clinic

Zhèige yīsheng zhěnbīng gèng zīxī.

11. jīnlái

A: recently

Nǐ jīnlái kànjiàn tā méiyǒu?

12. kūn

SV: be sleepy

13. yuángù

N: reason, cause

14. mèng

N: dream

zuòmèng

VO: to dream

mèngjiàn

RV: dream about

Wǒ zuótiān yèlǐ zuòle yíge mèng, mèngjiàn tā sǐ le.

15. kěqùde dìfang

PH: place one can go to

16. méi shénme kèshuōde

PH: nothing that can be said

17. xià

V: to startle, to frighten

xiàhuàile

RV: scared to pieces

xiàsǐle

RV: scared to death

xià yí tiào

V: to startle

Tā cóng hòutou qīngqīngde zǒulai, xiàle wǒ yí tiào.

18. hàn

N: sweat

chūhàn

VO: to sweat, to perspire

Tā bìngde hěn lǐhài, chūle yí tóu hàn.

19. kě

SV: be thirsty

20. zhàoxiàng

VO: to take a picture, to be photographed

xiàngpiānr

N: photograph

zhàoxiàngjī

N: camera

a. Wǒ gěi nín zhào yī zhāng xiàng ba?

b. Tā zhào de zhèi zhāng xiàng búcuò.

c. Nín xǐhuan zhàoxiàng ma?

21. guāng

N: light, ray

àikèsī guāng

N: X-ray

zhào àikèsī guāng

VO: to take an X-ray

zhào àikèsī guāngxiàng

VO: to take an X-ray picture

zhào àikèsī guāng zhào de tài duō duì shēntǐ bùhǎo.

22. zhùyuàn

VO: to stay in the hospital

zhù yīyuàn

VO: to stay in the hospital

zhùyuàn de bīng rén

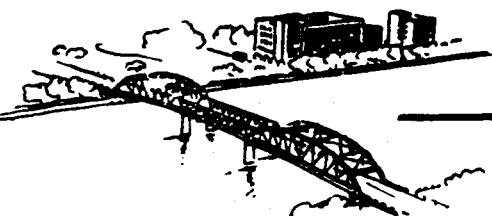
N: in-patient

23. ānmiányào

N: sleeping pills

Ānmiányào chī de tài duō duì shēntǐ yǒu huàichu.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Ambiguity of Language

In the Chinese language, there is no inflection of nouns to indicate number or case and no inflection of verbs to indicate person, number, tense, mood, or voice. Hence, the Chinese language is simple in form, but this very virtue of simplicity is accompanied by the evil of ambiguity.

English is simpler than French and is therefore more ambiguous than the latter. Civilization has trained us to assume friendly intent on the part of someone who asks, "May I have you for supper?" Yet there is ambiguity inherent in the question.

Four ambiguous expressions have been chosen for further clarification. Where there is a choice of expressions, the student should use the clearest forms, although he should be able to understand the ambiguous ones from their context because people do use them.

1. zū fángzi

Wǒ zūle yīsuǒr fángzi may mean "I rented a house" as a tenant or "I rented out a house" as a landlord.

However, this sentence is usually understood to mean renting a house by a tenant. A landlord renting out a house would probably use one of the sentences below.

Wǒ zūchū yī suǒr fángzi I rented out a house.
qu.

Wǒ bǎ yī suǒr fángzi zu- I have rented out a house.
chuqu le.

Wǒ zūgei tā yī suǒr fáng- I rented out a house to him.
zi.

2. zhàoxiàng

Wǒ zhàole yī zhāng xiàng may mean "I took a picture" or "I had my picture taken."

Your intent will be clearer if you add a few words.

Wǒ gěi tā zhàole yīzhāng I took a picture for him.
xiàng.

Wǒ qǐng tā gěi wǒ zhàole I asked him to take a picture
yīzhāng xiàng. of me.

3. kànbǐng

When the actor is the doctor, kànbǐng means "to diagnose a disease," "to attend to a patient," or "to practice medicine." When the actor is the patient, it means "to see a doctor."

Wǒ míngtiān yào qù kànbǐng may mean "Tomorrow I am going out to see a patient" or "Tomorrow I am going out to see a doctor."

To express the idea of wanting to see a doctor, it is best to say Qǐng dàifu gěi wǒ kànbǐng.

4. juānqián

This verb-object may mean "to contribute money" or "to ask somebody else to contribute money."

Wǒ juānle yībǎi kuài qián may mean "I contributed \$100" or "I got a \$100 contribution for some organization."

To express the idea of contributing, use juāngěi.

Wǒ juāngěi jiàohuì yībǎi kuài qián. I contributed \$100 to the church.

To express the idea of collecting contributions, it is best to use one of the following forms.

Wǒ gěi jiàohuì juānle yībǎi kuài qián.

I solicited \$100 for the church.

Wǒ tī jiàohuì juānle yībǎi kuài qián.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Zuótiān wǒ zhàole yī zhāng xiàng, yě bùzhīdao hǎo bùhǎo. Tāmen shuō jīntiān jiào wǒ qù kàn yàngzi. Yàoshi wǒ bùxīhuan, tāmen zài gěi wǒ zhào.
2. Nǐde fángzi zūhǎole méiyǒu? Yàoshi tāmen hái méigěi dīngqian ne, wǒ yǒu yīge péngyou xiǎng qù kànkàn, bùzhīdao xíng bùxíng?
3. Nǐ xiǎng juān duōshao qián ne? Wǒ juéde zhèi zhǒng shíqing nǐ děi zìjǐ juéding. Biéren méi fāzi tī nǐ chu zhúyi. Yàoshi nǐ yuànyì duō juān, jiù duō juān diǎnr.
4. Zhèi jǐ tiān zǒng tóuteng. Yě bùzhīdao shì shénme bìng. Suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng zūhǎo shì zǎo yǐdiǎnr kànkàn qu.

5. Zuótiān zài gōngyuánli, xiǎoháizi yào zhàoxiàng. Wǒ bú-ràng tā zhào; tā jiù ku le. Wǒde xīn zhàoxiàngjǐ, wǒ pà tā gěi wǒ nònghuài le.
6. Xiànzài wǒmen yǐjīng yǒule sānwàn-qīqiānduō kuài qián le. Nǐ shuō wǒ hái dēi zài juān duōshǎo? Dāngrán zuǐhǎo néng yǒu wūwànkùai qián. Kěshì zài juān yīwànduō, kǒngpà bù-róngyi ba.
7. Nín jǐwèi xiān zai zhèr zuò yīhuīr ba. Wǒ dēi kànbīng qù le. Zhēn qíguài, měicǐ dòu shì zhèyàng. Jiāli yīyǒu kèrén, jiù yǒu bīngren dǎ diànhuà lái.
8. Zū fángzi kě bùróngyi. Zuǐ yào jīn de shì zū gěi héshì de rén, yàoburán, yǐhòu yídīng yǒu máfan.
9. Wǒ zuótiān kànbīng què, dàifu shuō dēi kàn wǒde X guāng. Tā yào gěi wǒ zhào. Wǒ shuō wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou, tā zhào de piányi. Wǒ dào tā nǎr qù zhào, xíng bùxíng? Dàifu shuō bùxíng, tā pà tā zhàobùhǎo.
10. Tā zuǐ xīhuan juānqián. Qiántiān wǒ kànjian tā zhānzai jiēshang jiǎngyǎn, jiǎngwánle jiù gēn rén yào qián. Jīn-tiān yòu dào zhèr lái juān lai le.

Exercise 2. Form sentences with zū fángzi, zhàoxiàng, kànbīng, and juānqián, trying to avoid the possibility of ambiguity.

More on the Bǎ Construction

The bǎ construction has been discussed in Lesson 42. Two more points are worth noting.

a. You'll remember that in a bǎ construction, the main verb must be followed by a complement of some sort. In addition to the six types mentioned in Lesson 42, a descriptive complement may occur after the main verb + de, and the subject of the descriptive complement may be moved to a position in front of the main verb by means of a bǎ.

Descriptive complement: Shuōde wǒmen lèijīle.

The bǎ construction: Bǎ wǒmen shuōde lèijīle.

b. In Lesson 42, we learned that in a sentence using the bǎ construction, a resultative-verb ending may follow the main verb as a complement. When the resultative-verb ending is a resultative verb itself, like shànglái or xiàqù, it is possible to insert a place word between the double-syllable resultative-verb ending.

Bǎ zhuōzi bānshàng lóu qu.