

Mandarin
5月18号

Spoken drill 1

1. Transform the following sentences from **bù** to past negative with **méi**.

Wǒ bù lái.

“I’m not coming.”

Wǒ bù zǒu.

“I’m not leaving.”

Wǒ bú dài míngpiàn.

“I don’t carry name cards.”

Tā bú qù Zhōngguó.

“She’s not going to China.”

Nǐ yě bú wèn zěmme qù.

“And you don’t ask how to go.”

Wǒ méi lái.

“I didn’t come.”

Wǒ méi zǒu.

“I didn’t leave.”

Wǒ méi dài míngpiàn.

“I didn’t carry name cards.”

Tā méi qù Zhōngguó.

“She didn’t go to China.”

Nǐ yě méi wèn zěmme qù.

“And you didn’t ask how to go.”

Spoken drill 2

wǒ gēn nǐ

“I and you”

wǒ gēn tā

“I and he”

wǒmen gēn nǐmen

“we and you”

wǒmen gēn tāmen

“we and they”

Lǎo Lǐ gēn Xiǎo Bái

“Old Li and Little Bai”

àirén gēn háizi

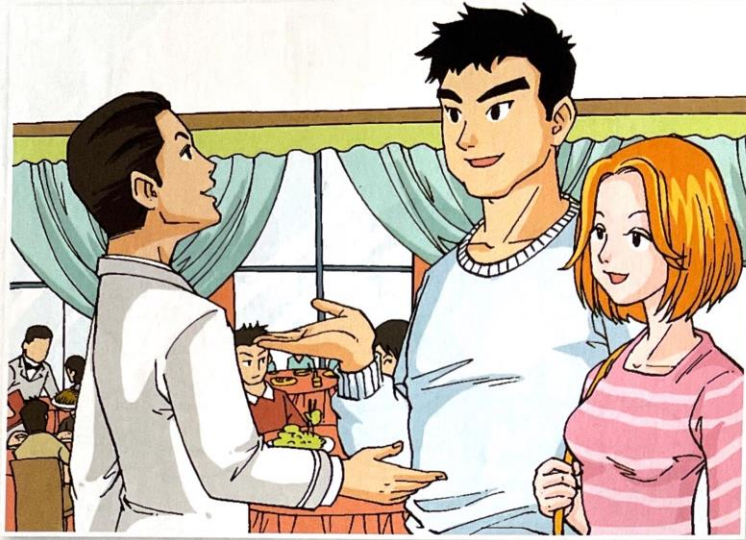
“spouse and child”

xiānsheng gēn tàitai

“husband and wife”

Pinyin (last lesson's homework)

- Chúle zhège, hái yǒu qítā xuǎnzé ma.
- Qǐng gěi wǒ yī sháo yán
- bǎ shū fàng zài zhuōzi shàng.
- Bié wàngle.
- Wǒ yào mǎi yīxiē báicài zuòcài.
- Dōngxī dōu mài wánle.
- Wǒ gāng chī wán wǎnfàn.
- Qǐng bāng wǒ zhǎoqián.



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么多^①？好像一个位子都^①没有了。



服务员^②，请问，还有没有位子？



有，有，有。那张桌子没有人。

* * *



两位想吃点儿什么？



王朋，你点菜吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Beijing, 这么 (zhème) is commonly pronounced as zème.

② In a restaurant, one may address a staff member, either male or female, as 服务员 (fúwùyuán, waiter). In Beijing, however, some customers would address a young waiter as 小伙子 (xiǎohuǒzi, young man) and a young waitress as 小妹 (xiǎomèi, lit., little sister), while some older or middle-aged people would call a young waitress 姑娘 (gūniang, girl; miss). In Taiwan, it is proper to address a waiter as 先生 (xiānsheng) and a waitress as 小姐 (xiǎojiě).



好。先给我们两盘饺子，要素的。



除了饺子以外，还要什么？



李友，你说呢？



还要一盘家常豆腐，不要放肉，我吃素。



我们的家常豆腐没有肉。



还要两碗酸辣汤^③，请别放味精，少^②放点儿盐。有小白菜吗？



对不起，小白菜刚^③卖完^④。



那就不要青菜了。



那喝点儿^④什么呢？



我要一杯冰茶。李友，你喝什么？

③ Nouns for containers or vessels such as 碗 (wǎn, bowl), 杯 (bēi, cup/glass), and 盘 (pán, plate/dish) can serve as measure words, e.g., 一碗饭 (yì wǎn fàn, a bowl of rice), 一杯水 (yì bēi shuǐ, a glass of water), and 一盘饺子 (yì pán jiǎozi, a plate of dumplings).

④ 点儿 (diǎnr) here is the abbreviated form of 一点儿 (yì diǎnr). When used to modify nouns, (一) 点儿 (yì diǎnr) can soften the tone and therefore make the sentence more polite.

⑤ As an adjective, 够 (gòu) functions only as a predicate, and never as an attributive before nouns. Thus one says 我的钱不够 (wǒ de qián bú gòu, my money is not enough), but never *我没有够钱 (*wǒ méi yǒu gòu qián).



我很渴，请给我一杯可乐，多放点儿冰。



好，两盘饺子，一盘家常豆腐，两碗酸辣汤，一杯冰茶，一杯可乐，多放冰。还要别的吗？



不要别的了，这些够^⑤了。

服务员，我们都饿了，请上菜快一点儿。



没问题，菜很快就能做好^⑤。

(Zài fànguǎnr)



Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn.



Rén zěnmē zhème^① duō? Hǎoxiàng yí ge wèizi dōu^① méiyǒu le.



Fúwùyuán^②, qǐng wèn, hái yǒu méiyǒu wèizi?



Yǒu, yǒu, yǒu. Nà zhāng zhuōzi méiyǒu rén.

* * *



Liǎng wèi xiǎng chī diǎnr shénme?



Wáng Péng, nǐ diǎn cài ba.



Hǎo. Xiān gěi wǒmen liǎng pán jiǎozi, yào sù de.



Chúle jiǎozi yíwài, hái yào shénme?



Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ shuō ne?



Hái yào yì pán jiācháng dòufu, bú yào fàng ròu, wǒ chī sù.



Wǒmen de jiācháng dòufu méiyǒu ròu.



Hái yào liǎng wǎn suānlàtāng^③, qǐng bié fàng wèijīng, shǎo^④ fàng diǎnr yán. Yǒu xiǎo báicài ma?



Duìbuqǐ, xiǎo báicài gāng^③ mài wán^④.



Nà jiù bú yào qīngcài le.



Nà hē diǎnr^④ shénme ne?



Wǒ yào yì bēi bīngchá. Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ hē shénme?



Wǒ hěn kě, qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi kělè, duō fàng diǎnr bīng.



Hǎo, liǎng pán jiǎozi, yì pán jiācháng dòufu, liǎng wǎn suānlàtāng, yì bēi bīngchá, yì bēi kělè, duō fàng bīng. Hái yào bié de ma?



Bú yào bié de le, zhè xiē gòu^⑤ le. Fúwùyuán, wǒmen dōu è le, qǐng shàng cài kuài yì diǎnr.



Méi wèntí, cài hěn kuài jiù néng zuò hǎo^⑤.



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|-----|-------|------------|-----|--|
| 1. | 饭馆(儿) | fànguǎn(r) | n | restaurant |
| 2. | 好像 | hǎoxiàng | v | to seem; to be like |
| 3. | 位子 | wèizi | n | seat |
| 4. | 服务员 | fúwùyuán | n | waiter; attendant |
| | 服务 | fúwù | v | to serve; to provide service |
| 5. | 桌子 | zhuōzi | n | table |
| 6. | 点菜 | diǎn cài | vo | to order food |
| 7. | 盘 | pán | n | plate; dish |
| 8. | 饺子 | jiǎozi | n | dumplings (with vegetable and/or meat filling) |
| 9. | 素 | sù | adj | vegetarian; made from vegetables |
| 10. | 家常 | jiācháng | n | home-style |
| 11. | 豆腐 | dòufu | n | tofu; bean curd |
| 12. | 放 | fàng | v | to put; to place |
| 13. | 肉 | ròu | n | meat |
| 14. | 碗 | wǎn | n | bowl |
| 15. | 酸辣汤 | suānlàtāng | n | hot and sour soup |
| | 酸 | suān | adj | sour |
| | 辣 | là | adj | spicy; hot |
| | 汤 | tāng | n | soup |
| 16. | 味精 | wèijīng | n | monosodium glutamate (MSG) |
| 17. | 盐 | yán | n | salt |
| 18. | 白菜 | báicài | n | bok choy |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----------|-----|---|
| 19. | 刚 | gāng | adv | just [See Grammar 3.] |
| 20. | 卖完 | mài wán | vc | to be sold out [See Grammar 4.] |
| | 完 | wán | c | finished |
| 21. | 青菜 | qīngcài | n | green/leafy vegetable |
| 22. | 冰茶 | bīngchá | n | iced tea |
| | 冰 | bīng | n | ice |
| 23. | 渴 | kě | adj | thirsty |
| 24. | 些 | xiē | m | (measure word for an indefinite amount); some |
| 25. | 够 | gòu | adj | enough |
| 26. | 饿 | è | adj | hungry |
| 27. | 上菜 | shàng cài | vo | to serve food |



- 4 老师说要写五十个字，我写了四十五个，少写了五个。

Lǎoshī shuō yào xiě wǔshí ge zì, wǒ xiě le sishíwǔ ge, shǎo xiě le wǔ ge.
(The teacher told us to write fifty characters. I wrote forty-five. I was five short.)

3. 刚 (gāng) vs. 刚才 (gāngcái)

As an adverb, 刚 (gāng) denotes that the action or change in situation took place in the most recent past.

- 1 我哥哥刚从中国来，一个朋友都没有。

Wǒ gēge gāng cóng Zhōngguó lái, yí ge péngyou dōu méiyǒu.
(My older brother just came from China. He doesn't have a single friend here.)

- 2 我刚洗完澡，舒服极了。

Wǒ gāng xǐ wán zǎo, shūfu jí le.
(I just showered, and feel so great.)

刚才 (gāngcái) is a noun that refers to the time shortly before the act of speaking.

- 3 A: 你知道王朋在哪儿吗？

Nǐ zhīdào Wáng Péng zài nǎr ma?
(Do you know where Wang Peng is?)

- B: 他刚才在这儿，我不知道他去哪儿了。

Tā gāngcái zài zhèr, wǒ bù zhīdao tā qù nǎr le.
(He was here a moment ago. I don't know where he went.)

- 4 弟弟刚才吃了十五个饺子，喝了两碗酸辣汤。

Didi gāngcái chī le shíwǔ ge jiǎozi, hē le liǎng wǎn suānlàtāng.
(My younger brother finished fifteen dumplings and two bowls of hot and sour soup a moment ago.)

Although 刚 (gāng) and 刚才 (gāngcái) are similar in meaning, they are classified as different parts of speech and are therefore used differently.

a. 刚 (gāng) can be followed by an expression that indicates the duration of time.

⑤ 他刚走了两天。

Tā gāng zǒu le liǎng tiān.

(He left only two days ago.)

*他刚才走了两天。

*Tā gāng cái zǒu le liǎng tiān.

Unlike 刚才 (gāngcái), 刚 (gāng) cannot be followed by the negation words 不 (bù) or 没 (méi).

⑥ A: 你刚才为什么没说?

Nǐ gāngcái wèishénme méi shuō?

(Why didn't you say it a moment ago?)

*你刚为什么没说?

*Nǐ gāng wèishénme méi shuō?

B: 我刚才不想说。

Wǒ gāngcái bù xiǎng shuō.

(I didn't want to say it a moment ago.)

*我刚不想说。

*Wǒ gāng bù xiǎng shuō.

b. A sentence that includes 刚才 (gāngcái) often ends with 了 (le), but a sentence including 刚 (gāng) cannot have 了 (le) at the end.

⑦ A: 你刚才去哪儿了? 老师要你去办公室找他。

Nǐ gāngcái qù nǎr le? Lǎoshī yào nǐ qù bàngōngshì zhǎo tā.

(Where were you a moment ago? The teacher wanted you to go to his office.)

- 1.我刚才看了一部电影。(Wǒ gāngcái kànle yī bù diànyǐng.) I just watched a movie.
- 2.他刚刚走了。(Tā gānggāng zǒule.) He just left.
- 3.刚下雨，路很湿。(Gāng xià yǔ, lù hěn shī.) It just rained, and the road is wet.
- 4.我刚才打电话给你了。(Wǒ gāngcái dǎ diànhuà gěi nǐle.) I just called you.
- 5.她刚刚买了一件新衣服。(Tā gānggāng mǎile yī jiàn xīn yīfu.) She just bought a new dress.
- 6.我刚才在超市买了些水果。(Wǒ gāngcái zài chāoshì mǎile xiē shuǐguǒ.) I just bought some fruit at the supermarket.
- 7.刚才我在公园见到了我的朋友。(Gāngcái wǒ zài gōngyuán jiàn dào le wǒ de péngyǒu.) I just met my friend in the park.
- 8.他刚洗完澡。(Tā gāng xǐ wán zǎo.) He just finished taking a shower.

作业

Lots to read in the notes today. Focus on re-reading the restaurant dialogue and the example sentences demonstrating 刚 and 刚才

but don't worry about distinguishing between them.

The difference is a very slight one of usage and emphasis and isn't worth wasting brain cells on at this stage.