

Unit 12

Spiritual steps on the road to enlightenment

Confucius on education

Zǐ yuē:

Wú shí-yǒu-wǔ ér zhì yú xué;
sānshí ér lì;
sìshí ér bú huò;
wǔshí ér zhī tiān mìng;
liùshí ér ěr shùn;
qíshí ér cóng xīn suǒ yù, bù yú jǔ.

Lúnyǔ 2.4

The Master said:

I 10 + 5 *ér* set-sights on learning;
30 *ér* stand-up;
40 *ér* not doubt;
50 *ér* know heaven's will;
60 *ér* ears obedient;
70 *ér* follow heart's desires, without
crossing limits.

Analects 2.4

The first word, wú (无), is Modern Chinese wú. Ēr (而), which occurs in every line above with the same function, is a Classical Chinese conjunction which can sometimes be translated 'and', but in these contexts requires something more explicit such as 'having done so', 'on doing so', 'on reaching [the age of 30]', etc.

"The Master said: At fifteen I was determined on learning, at thirty I was established, at forty I had no doubts, at fifty I understood the commands of Heaven, at sixty my ears were obedient, at seventy I may follow what my heart desires without transgressing the limits." Translation from E. Bruce Brooks and A. Taeko Brooks, *The Original Analects: Sayings of Confucius and His Successors* [p. 110].

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12.1 Taking photographs

Like people elsewhere, Chinese take photographs to record and commemorate special occasions such as meetings, gatherings with friends or family, or excursions. At scenic spots (jīngdiǎn) this means, ideally, getting oneself photographed either by commercial photographers, who often establish themselves at those places that command the best views, or by friends or accommodating strangers. Photographing a gathering of colleagues or family will initiate mixing and jostling until the people of high status – elders or superiors – accept their proper positions front and center. They in turn, are likely to assume fairly serious expressions, which will spread to all but the youngest members of the group.

Shēngcí

zhàoxiàng <i>photo-likeness</i> V O take a photo	(~ pāizhào) <i>take-photo</i> V O (in Taiwan and south)	shèyǐng <i>shoot-shadows</i> V O shoot a film	zhàoxiàngjī <i>take-photo-machine</i> N camera	shùzi zhàoxiàngjī <i>number camera</i> N digital camera
zhàoxiàlai <i>record by photographing</i> take [a photo] [of s/t]	zhào <yí> ge ~ zhāng xiàng <i>take a photo</i> take a picture [of someone]		jièyì <i>interpose-intention</i> object to	
jiāojiǎnr <i>plastic-roll</i> film	jùjiāo [zhàoxiàngjī] <i>gather-scorch</i> to focus [a camera]	zìdòng de <i>self-move DE</i> automatic	jìngtóu <i>mirror-TOU</i> lens; shot; scene	àn niǔ ~ jiàn <i>push button ~ key</i> press the button

Jùzi

- 1a. Yào wǒ tì nǐ zhào ma? Would [you] like me to take [it] for you?
b. Wǒ lái bāng nǐmen zhào, hǎo ma? Let me help you take [it], okay?
2. Láojià ~ máfan nǐ, bāng ~ tì wǒ zhào ge xiàng. [Zìjǐ gěi zìjǐ zhào bù xíng!] Would you mind taking a picture for me? [One can't take a picture of oneself!]
3. Sījī shīfu, néng bu néng tíng yíxià bǎ fēngjǐng zhàoxiàlai? Driver, could we stop and take some photos of the scenery?
4. Wǒ bǎ zhèi ge shéntái zhàoxiàlai, tāmen jièyì bu jièyì? Would they mind if I took a picture of the shrine ('god-platform')?
5. Néng bu néng bǎ ménshén zhàoxiàlai? Could I take a picture of the door gods?
6. Wǒ gěi nǐ zhào ge xiàng, nǐ jièyì bú jièyì? Would you mind if I took your photograph?
7. Wǒ bǎ nǐmen dōu zhàoxiàlai, xíng ma? Can I take a picture of the whole group?
8. Qǐng zhànjìn yìdiǎnr. Stand a bit closer, please.
9. Qǐng wàng hòu/qián zhàn yìdiǎnr. Further back / forward, please.
10. Qǐng zhànjǐn yìdiǎnr. Could you bunch in a bit? [jǐn 'tight']
11. Fēnchéng liǎng pái, hǎo bu hǎo? Split up into two rows, okay?
12. Gāo de zài hòubiānr, āi de zài qiánbiānr. Tall [people] in the back, short, in the front.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Dōu shì zìdòng de, àn shàngtóu de niǔ ~ jiàn, jiù hǎo. | Everything's automatic; just press the button ~ key on top. |
| 14. Hái děi jùjiāo; duìzhe qiánbiānr de jùjiāo. | You need to focus – focus on the people in front. |
| 15. Kànqǐlai tǐng hǎo! | It looks great. |
| 16. Xiào yìdiǎnr; yī èr: qíézi! | Smiiiile; 1, 2, 'eggplant'! |
| 17. Zài lái yí gè! | One more! |
| 18. Wǒ huì gěi nǐmen jì jǐ fēnr. | I'll send you some copies. |
| 19. Yǒu yìdiǎnr bèiyīnr; wàng liàng chū zhànzhān. | It's a bit dark [shady]; move out into the light [and stand]. |
| 20. Tài liàng le, wàng biānshàng zhànzhān. | It's too bright, stand to the side. |
| 21. Shǎnguāngdēng liàng le ma? | Did the flash go off? |

Notes

- a) zìdòng 'automatic (self-move)'
- b) àn V 'press'; niǔ 'button; knob'; jiàn 'key [as on a keyboard]'
- c) bèiyīnr 'dark; shady (back-dark)'; liàng SV 'bright; light'
- d) shǎnguāngdēng '[camera]flash (lightning-light-lamp)'

Exercise 1

In groups of two or three, compose short interchanges that cover the following situations:

1. You'd like to take a photograph of the Buddha statues (Fóxiàng) in the main hall (dàdiàn) of the Huating Temple (Huátíng Chánsì) on Xī Shān, near Kūnmíng; ask if it's okay to do so; then set it up.
2. You've just climbed Fúbō Shān in Guìlín and a view of the city and the surrounding karst hills lies before you. Try to get someone to take a photo of you with the hills in the background; then have the person take another, to be sure of a good one.
3. You and a number of visitors are being given a tour by a group from the host university – Zhōngguó Kēxué Jìshù Dàxué (known as USTC – 'The University of Science and Technology of China'), in Héféi. At a suitable time, you ask if it would be okay to take a picture of everyone – in front of the lake might be a nice place. Make sure the arrangement is appropriate.

4. You're driving from Xīníng towards Qīnghǎi Lake. As the road gets higher the views get better and better. Ask the driver if he'd mind stopping at some convenient point so you (and your colleagues) can take some photos of the impressive scenery.



Advertisement, Shanghai. [JKW 2006]

12.2 Méi Tàidé: The Story (see Unit 4)

Èrlínglíngwǔ nián wǔyuè de yì tiān, zài Chéngdū kāiwǎng Miányáng de chángtú qìchē shàng zuò-zhe hěn duō rén, yǒude zài kànbào, yǒude zài kàn xiǎoshuōr, yǒude zài liáotiānr, yǒude zài dǎpái, yǒude zài xià xiàngqí, yǒude zài chī dōngxī, hái yǒude rén zài shuǐjiào.

Zài chéngkè zhōng, yǒu yí ge huáng tóufa、 lán yǎnjīng、 dà bízi de wàiguóren. Tā jiào Méi Tàidé, shì Hélánrén, jǐ nián qián cóng Hélán dào Měiguó Mixīgēn Dàxué qù xuéxí. Tā èrniánjí de shíhou juéding xuéxí Zhōngguó jīngjì, xiànzài yǐjīng shì sīniánjí de xuéshēng le. Tā juéde yánjiu Zhōngguó jīngjì hěn yǒu yìsi, rúguǒ dǒng Zhōngwén jiu gèng hǎo le. Suǒyǐ tā liǎng nián yǐqián kāishǐ xuéxí Zhōngwén. Suīrán tā zài Měiguó yǐjīng xué-le liǎng nián de Zhōngwén le, kěshi tā juéde zhǐ yǒu qù Zhōngguó cái nénggòu gèng hǎo de tígāo tā de Zhōngwén tīng shuō nénglì, cái néng gèng hǎo-de liǎojiě Zhōngguó wǔ qiān duō nián de wénhuà hé lìshǐ, cái néng gèng hǎo-de rènshi Zhōngguó shèhuì, suǒyǐ shàng ge xuéqī tā cóng Mixīgēn Dàxué láidào Chéngdū Sìchuān Dàxué

xuéxí Zhōngwén hé Zhōngguó wénhuà. Tā zhèi cì liyòng shǔjià de jīhuì yí ge rén qù Miányáng lǚxíng.

Tā zài chē shàng yě xiǎng gēn biérén liáotiān, liànxí Zhōngwén, kěshì tā kàndào liáotiānr de rén dōu liáo+de hěn rènào, tā yě bù zhīdào yào gēn tāmen shuō shénme, suǒyǐ tā zhǐ hǎo yìbiānr tīng biérén shuōhuà, yìbiānr náchulai dāngtiān de Zhōngwén bàozhǐ kàn.

Zhèi shíhou, yí wèi zuò zài lí Méi Tàidé bù yuǎn de rén kàndào Méi Tàidé zài kàn Zhōngwén bàozhǐ, juéde hěn hǎowánr, yīnwèi yǒude Zhōngguó rén xiǎng, Zhōngwén duìyú wàiguó rén lái shuō fēicháng nán. Wàiguó rén néng shuō yìdiǎnr Zhōngwén yǐjīng hěn búcuò le, néng kàn Zhōngwén bàozhǐ de wàiguó rén jiu gèng liǎobuqǐ le. Tā juéding yào gēn zhèi wèi kàndedǒng Hànzì de lǎowài liáoliao. Tā zhànqǐlai, zǒuguòqu gēn Méi Tàidé zuò-le zìwǒ jièshào, ránhòu yòu gěi Méi Tàidé jièshào-le tāde tàitai. Méi Tàidé yě zuò-le zìwǒ jièshào. Jiù zhèiyang liǎngge rén jiu liáo-le-qǐlai. Liáotiānr zhōng, Méi Tàidé zhīdào-le zhèi wèi Zhōngguó rén xìng Ōuyáng, shì yí ge gōngsī de jīnglǐ. Tā xiànzài hé tàitai yìqǐ qù Déyáng kàn tā de jiějie. Ōuyáng xiānsheng yě hěn gāoxìng rènshi zhèi wèi huì jiǎng Zhōngwén, jiào Tàidé de lǎowài. Liǎngge rén liáo+de hěn kāixīn, cóng Zhōngguó lìshǐ, liáo dào Zhōngguó gǎigé kāifàng; cóng Zhōngguó gǎigé kāifàng liáo dào Zhōngguó jīngjì; cóng Zhōngguó jīngjì liáo dào Zhōngguó wénhuà. Zuì ràng Ōuyáng xiānsheng gāoxìng de shì tāmen liǎngge dōu xǐhuan chī Sìchuān cài. Tàidé gào su Ōuyáng, tā lái Zhōngguó yǐhòu tiāntiān dōu chī Zhōngguó fàn, suǒyǐ tā xiànzài yǐjīng chīguàn-le, tèbié shì Sìchuān cài, yòu má yòu là, chī-le yǐhòu ràng rén yǒu yì zhǒng shuōbùchūlái de gǎnjué. Ōuyáng gào su Méi Tàidé, tā shì Dōngběi Chángchūn rén, Dōngběi Chángchūn yé yǒu hěn duō hǎochī de dōngxì, kěshì tā zuì xǐhuan chī de cài háishì Sìchuān cài.

Liǎngge rén liáo-zhe liáo-zhe, Déyáng jiu dào le. Xiàchē yìqián, Ōuyáng xiānsheng gào su Méi Tàidé, dàgài xiàwǔ yī diǎn zuǒyòu dào Miányáng, ràng tā yī diǎn yìqián zuòhǎo xiàchē de zhǔnbèi. Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé tā tàitai yào xiàchē le, Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé Méi Tàidé dōu yǒudiǎnr nánguò, yīnwèi tāmen fāxiàn tāmen liǎng ge rén

yǒu hěnduō yíyàng de xìngqū hé àihào. Yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō zhè shì yǒu yuánfèn. Ōuyáng xiānsheng bǎ zìjǐ de míngpiàn gěi-le Méi Tàidé yì zhāng, hái shuō, rènshi tā zhèi ge wàiguó péngyou hěn gāoxìng, xīwàng néng bǎochí liánxì. Yīnwèi Méi Tàidé méiyǒu míngpiàn le, tā zhǐhǎo bǎ zìjǐ de diànhuà-hàomǎ hé yīmèi'ér dìzhǐ xiě zài Ōuyáng xiānsheng de běnzi shàng. Dào Déyáng le, Méi Tàidé hěn kèqì, yào bāng Ōuyáng xiānsheng ná xíngli, sòng Ōuyáng xiānsheng hé tā tàitai xiàchē, kěshi Ōuyáng xiānsheng shuō tāmen de xíngli bù duō, zhǐ yǒu yí jiàn, jiù bú yào xiàchē le. Ōuyáng xiānsheng gēn Méi Tàidé shuō yàoshi tā yǒu shíjiān de huà, huānyíng tā dào Chángchūn qù wánr liǎng tiān. Jiù zhèiyàng, tāmen shuō-le zàijiàn, jiù fēnshǒu le.

Shēngcíbiǎo

kāiwǎng	V 'heading to; be bound for', often in reference to airplanes, ships, buses.
chángtú	'long distance'; cf. <u>chángtú diànhuà</u>
xiǎoshuō<r>	'a novel'
dǎpái	VO 'play cards'
xià xiàngqí	VO 'play Chinese chess' (~ 'play go')
chéngkè	N 'passengers (ride-guests)'
nénggòu	= néng
tígāo ... néngli	V 'to improve; raise (lift-high)...abilities (capable-strength)'
shèhuì	'society'
liyòng	V 'to utilize; make use of (benefit-use)'
shǔjià	'summer holiday (heat-leave)'
jīhuì	'opportunity'; cf. <u>chèn ... jīhuì</u> 'take advantage of the opportunity to...'
yìbiānr...yìbiānr	'on the one hand...on the other; to V and V (one-side)'
dāngtiān	'that day; the same day'; dāngrán de dāng.
duìyu ... lái shuō	'[their] attitude towards; [their] view of ...'
kāixīn	SV 'be happy'; V 'to rejoice; feel happy'
gǎigé kāifàng	N 'reform and openness'
gǎnjué	'feelings'; gǎn xìngqū, gǎnxiè de gǎn.
zhǔnbèi	N. 'preparation'; V 'to prepare'
nánguò	SV 'sad (hard to pass through)'
yuánfèn	'destiny; fate; affinity'
bǎochí liánxì	'keep in touch (preserve-links)'
fēnshǒu	VO 'part company; go separate ways; say goodbye'

Notes

liáo-zhe liáo-zhe ‘continued to chat [in this way, until...]’; cf. zǒu-zhe zǒu-zhe ‘they walked on [like this, until...]. This can be treated as one of a number of common patterns in which zhe appears, and like the others, this one also serves to set the scene, as part of the build up to an event, in this case, Déyáng jiu dào le.

Exercise 2

a) Provide accurate but idiomatic translations of the following excerpts (some of which are full sentences, some of which are not):

1. Kěshi tā juéde zhǐ yǒu qù Zhōngguó cái nénggòu gèng hǎo-de tígāo tā de Zhōngwén tīng shuō nénglì, cái néng gèng hǎo-de liǎojiě Zhōngguó wǔ qiān duō nián de wénhuà hé lìshǐ.
2. Kěshi tā kàndào liáotiānr de rén dōu liáo+de hěn rènào, tā yě bù zhīdào yào gēn tāmen shuō shénme, suǒyǐ tā zhǐhǎo yìbiānr tīng biérén shuōhuà, yìbiānr náchūlai dāngtiān de Zhōngwén bàozhǐ kàn.
3. Jiù zhèiyàng liǎngge rén jiu liáo-le-qǐlai.
4. ...yòu má yòu là, chī-le yǐhòu ràng rén yǒu yì zhǒng shuōbùchūlái de gǎnjué...
5. ...ràng tā yī diǎn yǐqián zuòhǎo xiàchē de zhǔnbèi...

b) In groups of two or three, prepare answers for the following questions:

1. Méi Tàidé hé Ōuyáng xiānsheng shì zěnme rènshi de?
2. Qǐng shuō yìdiǎnr guānyú Méi Tàidé de bèijǐng (‘background’)
3. Shuō yìdiǎnr guānyú Ōuyáng xiānsheng de qíngxíng.
4. Méi Tàidé Hànyǔ shuō+de zěnme yàng? Xué-le duōcháng shíjiān le?
5. Méi Tàidé hé Ōuyáng xiānsheng liáo de shì shénme?
6. Ōuyáng xiānsheng wèishénme juéde Méi Tàidé hěn liǎobuqǐ?

c) Review of *V-zhe* and other patterns. With one or two other classmates, compose a Chinese version of the following – and provide an ending.

He rode up on a bike, holding an umbrella in his hand. He was wearing a white shirt (chènshān) and jeans (niúzǎikù), and had a black beret (bèilémào) on his head. He was covered in mud (ní), and looked tired. It had been raining for 3 days and there was water all over. As soon as I saw him, I knew he wasn’t well. I was preparing dinner. I gave him a towel (máojīn) and told him to hang his trousers up to dry. By the time I returned with a cup of tea, he was lying down (tǎng) on the sofa. I noticed a small silver box (yínsè de hézi) sitting on the table next to him. ‘I’ve missed you’, he said. We sat for a while, then suddenly (hūrán)



[JKW 2006]

12.3 The Tian'anmen Incident

Máo Dàwéi is staying with the parents of his Chinese teacher. They are retired and considerably older than his father. He carefully broaches the topic of the Tian'anmen 'incident' that took place on June 4, 1989, usually referred to in Chinese as the Liùsì Shìjiàn 'the 6-4 incident', or simply Liùsì. Dàwéi approaches the topic rather carefully:

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| Máo | Bóbo, Měiguó rén chángcháng shuō Liùsì Shìjiàn, Zhōngguó rén shuō ma? | Uncle, Americans often talk about the June 4 incident; do Chinese? |
| Bóbo | <i>Aiya, Liùsì, xiànzài Zhōngguó rén yǐjīng bù shuō le! Nà dōu shì guòqu de shì le.</i> | <i>Oh, June 4, nowadays Chinese don't talk about it anymore! It's all in the past.</i> |
| Máo | Nà, nèi shíhou nǐ qù-guo Tiān'ānmén ma? | Well, did you go to TAM at that time? |
| Bobo | <i>Wǒ ma, wǒ Liùsì nèi tiān jiu zài Dōng Cháng'ān Jiē.</i> | <i>Me? On June 4 I was on East Chang-an Street.</i> |
| Máo | O, Cháng'ān Jiē, nà shì chuān-guo Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng-de nèi tiáo dàjiē, duì ma? | Oh, Chang'an Street, that's the street that passes through Tian'anmen Square, isn't it? |
| Bóbo | <i>Shì a. Zài Běijīng Dàfàndiàn de qiántou. Hěn duō wàiguó jìzhě dōu zài nàr.</i> | <i>It is. [I] was in front of the Beijing Hotel. There were a lot of foreign reporters there.</i> |

Máo Guǎngchǎng jímǎn-le xuésheng ma? And the square was full of students?

Bóbo Dàochù dōu jímǎn-le xuésheng, érqǐě búdàn shì xuésheng, yě yǒu gōngrén hé nóngmín! Tāmen qíngxù dōu hěn jīdòng. Yīnwèi wǒmen bù zhīdao huì fāsheng shénme shì. Kěshi nà shì hěn jiǔ yǐqián de shìr le. Wǒmen xiànzài de qíngxìng bǐ yǐqián hǎo duō le!

Yes, there were students everywhere, and not just students, there were also workers and peasants! Feelings ran high. Because we didn't know what was going to happen. But that was a long time ago. Nowadays, things are much better than before!

Notes

bóbo	‘father’s elder brother; uncle; father’s friend of similar age’
shìjiàn	‘incident’; shìqing de shì; yí jiàn shìqing de jiàn.
chuānguo	V ‘pass through’; chuān yīfu de chuān.
jímǎn	VV ‘crowded to capacity [crowded-full]’; cf. <u>kèmǎn</u> ‘packed with guests’ [eg a cinema]’.
érqǐě, búdàn..yě	‘what’s more, not only...but...’
qíngxù	‘emotions; feelings; mood’
jīdòng SV	‘agitated; restless’; dòngwù, yùndòng de dòng.
fāsheng V	‘happen; occur’; cf. <u>fāxiàn</u> ‘discover’; <u>fāzhǎn</u> ‘develop’.

Exercise 3

Provide short phrases that distinguish the following words:

1. shíjiān 2. shìjiàn 3. shíhou 4. shìqing 5. qíngxù 6. qíngxìng 7. shìjiè 8. qīngsōng

12.4 Kinship

There are two types of kinterms, those used in direct address (‘Hi, Dad’), and those used to refer to the relationship (‘father’). In Chinese, a child may address her *grandfather on her father’s side* (her zǔfù) as yéye, her *grandfather on her mother’s side* (her wàigōng or wài zǔfù), as gōnggong. Typically, the address forms show wide variation in Chinese, as they do in English (eg for ‘grandmother’, grandma, granny, gran, mawmaw, etc.) So while the relationships mentioned in the passage below are all significant in the Chinese kinship system, the particular terms cited may vary from region to region. You might compare the usage here with that of your Chinese friends.

Guòqu de Zhōngguó jiāting dàduō dōu shì dàjiāting, yóuqí shì zài nóngcūn, tǐng máfan de. Wèishénme máfan ne? Yīnwèi rén tài duō; rén duō shìr jiu duō. Háizimen suīrán dōu jiéhūn le, yǒu-le zìjǐ de jiāting, dànshi hái dōu gēn fùmǔ guò. Yí dàjiāzi shí

duō kǒu rén, yǒude shènzhì èrshíjǐ kǒu rén, nǐ shuōshuo zhème duō rén, měitiān dēi yǒu duōshao shìr. Rén duō, shìr jiu duō, wèntí yě jiu duō, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou wèile yìdiǎnr jīmáo-suànpí de xiǎoshìr, nòng+de dàjiā dōu bú tài yúkuài. Nǐ shuō máfan bu máfan?

Wèishénme rén-men jié-le hūn hái gēn fùmǔ guò? Zhè shì yīnwèi rén-men shòu-le Zhōngguó chuántǒng sīxiǎng de yǐngxiǎng. Zhōngguó rén de chuántǒng sīxiǎng shì shénme ne? Zhōngguó rén de chuántǒng sīxiǎng yǒu hěn duō, qízhōng yí ge shì hěn zhòngshì jiāting guānniàn. Jǐ bèi rén zhù zài yìqǐ de dàjiāting zài Zhōngguó cúnzài-le jǐ qiān nián, zài zhèi yàng de dàjiāting lǐmian niánlíng zuì dà de rén – yě jiùshì bèifen zuì dà de rén – quánlì zuì dà, tāmen shì jiāzhǎng, tāmen shuō de huà shéi dōu dēi tīng, xiǎobèir de rén – yě jiùshì háizimen – méiyǒu shénme zìyóu, jiā lǐ de yìqiè dōu dēi yǒu jiāzhǎng lái juédìng, bāokuò háizimen de hūnshì.

Duìyú nǚrén-men lái shuō, tāmen zài jiā lǐ méiyǒu shénme dìwèi, tāmen zhǔyào de gōngzuò jiùshì zhàogù hái zi, zhàogù zhàngfu, zuòfàn, dēngdēng. Kěshì rúguǒ tāmen shēng de hái zi duō, yóuqí shì shēng de nánhái zi duō, nàme tā duì zhèi ge dàjiāting de gòngxiàn yě jiu dà. Yīnwèi ànzhào Zhōngguó chuántǒng de sīxiǎng, yí ge jiāting lǐ rúguǒ érzi duō, sūnzi duō, nàme, jiāzhǎng jiu huì fēicháng gāoxìng, fēicháng zìhào; yīnwèi érzi sūnzi duō dàibiǎo érsūn-mǎntáng, duōzǐ-duōfú, jiāting-xīngwàng. Zài Zhōngguó jiāting lǐ, rén-men hái tèbié zhòngshì jìnglǎo-àiyòu. Shénme shì jìnglǎo-àiyòu? Jìnglǎo jiùshì niánqīngrén yào zūnjìng zhǎngbèi, xiǎoshùn fùmǔ; àiyòu jiùshì zhǎngbèi yào téng'ài érnǚ, téng'ài xiǎozìbèir. Hái zi xiǎo de shíhou yóu fùmǔ zhàogù, fùmǔ lǎo-le yǐhòu yǒu érnǚ fúyǎng, zhè zài Zhōngguó rén de sīxiǎng zhōng shì tiānjīng-dìyì de. Zhè jiùshì wèishénme yǒu xiē Zhōngguó rén lái Měiguó hòu shēng-le hái zi, hái bǎ fùmǔ cóng Zhōngguó jiē lái bāngzhù zhàogù de yuángù.

Xiàndài shèhuì de jiāting gēn yìqián bǐ, yǒu-le fēicháng dà de biànhuà, dàjiāting yě jīběn bù cúnzài le, jiāting biàn+de yuè lái yuè xiǎo le, dàduōshù de jiāzhǎng yě dōu bú zài guǎn háizimen de shìr le. Niánqīngrén jié-le hūn, yǒu tiáojiàn de huà, jiu dōu bānchūqu zhù, dúlì shēnghuó le, zhǐ shì zhōumò huòzhě yǒu shíjiān de huà, qù kànkan fùmǔ, bāngzhù fùmǔ gàn diǎnr huór. Nǚrén-men yě yǒu-le shèhuì dìwèi, hěn duō nǚrén

zài jīngjì shàng yě dúlì le. Jiāting biànxǎo le, rénkǒu shǎo le, jiù shǎo-le hěn duō máfan. Kěshì yóuyú Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ zài qīshí niándài shíxíng de jìhuà-shēngyù. zhèngcè, měi jiā zhǐ néng yǒu yí ge háizi, ‘xiǎo huángdì’ de wèntí jiù chūxiàn le.

Nǐmen ràng wǒ shuōshuo wǒ jiā de qíngkuang? Hǎo, wǒ shuōshuo wǒ jiā de qíngkuang. Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén, wǒ tàitai, wǒ háizi, hái yǒu wǒ. Tàitai yě jiùshì wǒ àiren; zhèngshì de chēnghu shì fūrén. Rúguǒ nǐmen xiǎng gěi biérén jièshao nǐ tàitai, nǐ kěyǐ shuō, “zhè shì wǒ àiren”. Kěshì rúguǒ zài péngyou huòzhě hěn shú de rén miànqián tíqǐ zìjǐ de tàitai shí, wǒmen yě chángcháng shuō ‘wǒ nèi wèi...’, ‘wǒ nèi kǒuzi...’, ‘wǒmen háizi tā mā...’, ‘wǒ lǎopo’. Xiànzài rén-men gèng xǐhuan yòng ‘tàitai’ lái chēnghu zìjǐ de àiren le. Ào, nǐ wèn wǒ tàitai zěnme chēnghu wǒ? Yíyàng, yǐqián tā jièshao wǒ shí yě yòng ‘àiren’ zhèi ge cí, xiànzài gǎn shímáo, zài bú tài zhèngshì de chǎnghé tā chángcháng yòng ‘lǎogōng’ zhèi ge chēnghu, zài péngyou, shúrén miànqián yě yòng ‘wǒ nèi wèi...’, ‘wǒ nèi kǒuzi...’, ‘wǒmen háizi tā bà...’, zhèngshì yìdiǎnr de chǎnghé tā chángcháng yòng ‘xiānshēng’ zhèi ge chēnghu.

Nǐmen xiànzài xiǎng ràng wǒ shuōshuo Zhōngguó rén de qīnqi guānxi. Hǎo ba, wǒ jiù lái shuōshuo, búguò, zhèi duì nǐmen lái shuō kě shì yí ge tǐng fùzá de wèntí, bú tài róngyì jìzhù.

Jiù nà wǒ de jiārén lái shuō ba: wǒ bàba shì wǒ tàitai de gōngong, shì wǒ háizi de yéye; wǒ māma shì wǒ tàitai de pópo, shì wǒ háizi de nǎinai.

Wǒ zài jiā páiháng lǎosān, shàngbiānr yǒu yí ge gēge, yí ge jiějie; xiàbiānr yǒu yí ge didi, yí ge mèimei. Wǒ háizi jiào wǒ gēge dàiyé; yǒude dìfang yě jiào bóbo; jiào wǒ didi shūshu, jiào wǒ jiějie dàgū, jiào wǒ mèimei èrgū.

Wǒ de gēge, didi, jiějie, mèimei dōu jiéhūn le, tāmen yě dōu yǒu-le háizi. Wǒ gēge de tàitai shì wǒ de sāozi, wǒ háizi jiào tā dànáng; wǒ didi de tàitai shì wǒ de dìmèi, wǒ háizi jiào tā shěnr; wǒ jiějie de xiānsheng shì wǒ de jiěfū, wǒ háizi jiào tā dàgūfu; wǒ mèimei de xiānshēng shì wǒ de mèifu, wǒ háizi jiào tā èrgūfu. Wǒ gēge hé didi de érzi jiùshì wǒ de zhízi, tāmen de nǚ’ér shì wǒ de zhínǚ; wǒ shì wǒ gēge háizi de shūshu, shì wǒ didi háizi de dàiyé; wǒ tàitai shì wǒ gēge háizi de shěnr, shì wǒ didi háizi de dànáng.

Wǒ jiějie hé mèimei de érzi shì wǒ de wàishēng, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ de wàishēngnǚ,
wǒ shì tāmen de jiùjiu, wǒ tàitai shì tāmen de jùnmā, yǒude dìfang yě jiào jùnmǔ; wǒ
gēge, dìdi de nánhàir shì wǒ háizi de tánggē huòzhě tángdi, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì tā de
tángjiě huòzhě tángmèi; wǒ jiějie, mèimei de nánhàir shì wǒ háizi de biǎogē huòzhě
biǎodi, nǚ'ér shì tā de biǎojiě huòzhě biǎomèi.

Wǒ tàitai de māma shì wǒ de yuèmǔ, shì wǒ háizi de lǎolao; wǒ tàitai de bàba shì
wǒ de yuèfù, shì wǒ háizi de lǎoye. Wǒ tàitai yě yǒu yí ge gēge, yí ge dìdi, yí ge jiějie, yí
ge mèimei, tāmen yě dōu jiéhūn le, yě dōu yǒu-le háizi. Wǒ tàitai de gēge hé dìdi dōu shì
wǒ háizi de jiùjiu, tāmen de tàitai shì wǒ háizi de jùnmā, yě jiào jùnmǔ; wǒ tàitai de jiějie
hé mèimei shì wǒ háizi de dàiyí hé èryí. Wǒ tàitai de gēge hé dìdi de érzi dōu shì wǒ háizi
de biǎogē huòzhě biǎodi, tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ háizi de biǎojiě huòzhě biǎomèi; wǒ
tàitai de jiějie hé mèimei de érzi shì wǒ háizi de yíge huòzhě yídi; tāmen de nǚ'ér shì wǒ
háizi de yíjiě huòzhě yímèi.

Nà, nǐmen kànkàn, Zhōngguó jiāting de qīnqi guānxi shì bu shì tài fùzá le? Zài
chéngshì shì zhèi yàng, zài nóngcūn jiu gèng fùzá le, yǒude rén shuō Zhōngguó rén de
qīnqi guānxi shì qīnqi de qīnqi yě shì qīnqi, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou jiu lián wǒmen zìjǐ yě
gǎobuqīngchu zìjǐ de qīnqi guānxi. Hǎo le, wǒ shuō-le bàntiān, bù zhī nǐmen shífǒu dōu
nòngqīngchu le Zhōngguó jiāting hé Zhōngguó qīnqi de guānxi. Nǐmen xiànzài kěyǐ bǎ
shàngmiàn de nèi xiē Zhōngguó qīnqi guānxi de cíhuì fānyìchéng Yīngwén, zhèi yàng
nǐmen jiu néng duì zhèi liǎng ge xìtǒng de bù tóng de dìfang kàn+de gèng qīngchu

Based on material provided by Chén Tōng.

Shēngcí

yí dàjiāzi	= yí ge dàjiāting
shènzhì	‘even to the point of; so much so that (even-reach)’
wèile	‘on account of’; cf. <u>wèi</u> ‘for the sake of’; <u>wèi</u> and <u>wèile</u> overlap, but the former is more often followed by a person (<u>wèi rénmin fúwù</u>), the latter by a purpose or reason (as here).
jīmáo-suànpí	literally ‘chicken-feather garlic-skin’, ie ‘inessential matters’.
nòng	a verb with very broad application: ‘make; do; engage; obtain’; <u>nòngcuò</u> ‘make a mistake; goof’; <u>nònghǎo</u> ‘make good; fix’; <u>nòngqīngchu</u> ‘clarify’.
yúkuài	SV ‘cheerful; happy; joyful’; cf. <u>kuàilè</u> .
shòu...	literally ‘to receive ... influence’, ie ‘to be influenced by...’
yǐngxiǎng	

sīxiǎng	‘thought’
qízhōng	‘among which; including (its-middle)’; <u>qízhōng yí ge shì...</u> ‘one of which is...’
zhòngshì	V ‘value; regard as important (heavy-view)’; zhòngyào de zhòng; shìqing de shì.
guānniàn	‘concept; notion; idea’; zhuàngguān de guān, niànshū de niàn.
jǐ bèi	‘several generations’; cf. <u>shàngbèi</u> ‘ancestors; older generation’.
cúnzài	V ‘exist; be’
niánlǐng	‘age [on forms, etc.]’
bèifēn	‘position in the family or clan’; cf. <u>jǐ bèi</u> .
quánlì	‘power; authority’; rénquán de quán, lìliàng de lì.
jiāzhǎng	‘head of the family’; cf. <u>xiàozhǎng</u> , <u>shìzhǎng</u> .
xiǎobèir	‘young members of a family’; cf. <u>bèifēn</u> , <u>jǐ bèi</u> , <u>zhǎngbèi</u> ‘elders; seniors’
zìyóu	‘freedom (self-source)’
yíqiè	‘everything; all (one-cut)’; cf. 11.8 notes.
bāokuò	V ‘to include’
hūnshì	‘marriage (marriage-business)’
duìyú	CV ‘in connection with; for; to’; <u>duìyú ... lái shuō</u> ‘as for...’
dìwèi	‘position’; dìfang de dì, nèi wèi de wèi.
zhǔyào	‘the main; principle; the main thing (host-need)’; <u>zhǔyào mùbiāo</u> ‘main objective’.
zhàogù	V ‘look after; care for; show consideration for’
duì...gòngxiàn	‘contribute to’
zìhào	V ‘pride oneself on’; zìjǐ de zì.
dàibiǎo	V ‘to represent’; also a N.
érsūn-mǎntáng	‘children-grandchildren full-house’; cf. <u>jǐmǎn</u> , <u>kèmǎn</u> .
duōzǐ-duōfú	‘many-children much-fortune’
xīngwàng	SV ‘prosperous; thriving’
jìnglǎo-àiyòu	‘respect-elders love-youngsters’
zūnjìng	V ‘respect’; jìng nǐ yì bēi jiǔ de jìng.
xiàoshùn	V ‘respect one’s parents; be obedient’
téng’ài	V ‘be fond of; dearly love’; tóu téng de téng.
fúyǎng	V ‘bring up; raise; support’; fúzhù ‘hold on’ de fú; yǎng zhū de yǎng.
xiǎozìbèir	‘youngster (small-character; name-generation)’
tiānjīng-dìyì	‘a matter of course; taken for granted; quite all right; proper (heaven-pass earth-proper)’; jīngguo de jīng.
jiēlai	V ‘meet; receive; bring over’; jiē péngyou, jiē diànhuà de jiē.
shèhuì	‘society’
jīběn	SV ‘basic; fundamental’; ADV ‘on the whole; basically’; jīchū de jī; yì běn shū de běn.
guǎn	V ‘have charge of; bother about; manage’; guǎnlǐ de guǎn.
yǒu tiáojiàn	‘have the means to’; <u>tiáojiàn</u> ‘conditions; factors’.
dúlì	V ‘stand one’s own’; SV ‘be independent’.
gànhuór	VO ‘to work; do things’
yóuyú	CV ‘owing to; on account of’
shíxíng	V ‘carry out; put into practice; implement (real-go)’
jìhuà-shēngyù	‘family planning; birth control (plan-bear children)’

zhèngcè	‘policy’; zhèngfǔ de zhèng.
xiǎo huángdì	‘little emperor’
chūxiàn	‘emerge; happen’; <u>chūxiàn-le yí ge wèntí</u> ‘there’s a problem’.
shífǒu	shì bu shì.
zhèngshì	‘formal’; cf. <u>fēizhèngshì</u> .
shú ~ shóu	SV ‘familiar; close’
miànqián	‘before; to one’s face (face-before)’
tíqǐ	‘to raise; bring up [a subject]’; cf. <u>bié tí le</u> ‘don’t bring it up’
...shí	= de shíhou
gǎn shímáo	‘follow fashion (chase-fashion)’
chǎnghé	‘a setting; situation; occasion’; jīchǎng de chǎng.
páiháng	Wǒ páiháng lǎodà. ‘I’m the oldest child [in my family].’
lián ... yě	‘even...’
cíhuì	‘words and phrases’
xìtǒng	‘system’

Notes

a) Rén-mén, nǚrén-mén: -mén, toneless with pronouns (zámen) also occurs, sometimes toned, with personal nouns to indicate plurality: lǎoshī-mén; xuésheng-men, etc. With nouns, it is optional, and omitted if the number is otherwise clear from the context. Mén never co-occurs with a number; so either sān ge rén or simply rén-mén.

b) Lián...yě/dōu ‘even; to the point of’

Wǒ lián yì fēn qián dōu méiyǒu!	I don’t have a cent [to my name]!
Zhèi ge zì lián lǎoshī yě bú rènshi.	Even [my] teacher doesn’t know this character.



Retirees on the island of Gǔlàngyǔ, off Xiàmén in Fújiàn. [JKW 2006]

Exercise 4

a) Translate the following excerpts into English:

1. Rén duō, shìr jiu duō, wèntí yě jiu duō, suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou wèile yìdiǎnr jīmáo-suànpí de xiǎoshìr, nòng+de dàjiā dōu bú tài yúkuài.
2. Háizi xiǎo de shíhou yǒu fùmǔ zhàogù, fùmǔ lǎo-le yǐhòu yǒu érnǚ fúyǎng, zhè zài Zhōngguó rén de sīxiǎng zhōng shì tiānjīng-dìyì de.
3. Xiàndài shèhuì de jiāting gēn yìqián bǐ yǒu-le fēicháng dà de biànhuà, dàjiāting yě jīběn bù cúnzài le, jiāting biàn+de yuélái yuèxiǎo le, dàduōshù de jiāzhǎng yě dōu bú zài guǎn háizimen de shìr le.
4. Kěshi yóuyú Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ zài qīshí niándài shíxíng de jìhuà-shēngyù zhèngcè, měi jiā zhǐ néng yǒu yí ge háizi, ‘xiǎo huángdì’ de wèntí jiu chūxiàn le.
5. Kěshi rúguǒ zài péngyou huòzhě hěn shù de rén miànqián tíqǐ zìjǐ de tàitai shí, wǒmen yě chángcháng shuō ‘wǒ nèi wèi’

b) Terms. With one or two classmates, relisten/reread the kinship passage and as you do so, fill in the Chinese terms in the charts below; then go back and fill in the English terms where applicable, and be prepared to talk about how the two systems differ (in terms of distinctions, ambiguity, overlap, etc.)

Through husband or wife:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
husband's father		
husband's mother	pópo	mother-in-law
wife's father		
wife's mother		mother-in-law

Through siblings:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
older brother's wife		
younger brother's wife		
brother's son		
brother's daughter		
older sister's husband		
younger sister's husband		
sister's son		
sister's daughter	wàishēngnǚ	neice

Through mother:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
mother's father		
mother's mother		
mother's brother		
mother's brother's wife		
mother's older sister	dà yí	aunt
mother's younger sister	è yí	aunt
mother's brother's older son	biǎo gē	
mother's bro's younger son		
mo's bro's older daughter		
mo's bro's yngr daughter		
mother's sister's older son		
mother's sis's younger son	yí dì	cousin
mo's sis's older daughter		
mo's sis's younger daughter		

Through father:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Chinese term</i>	<i>English term (if any)</i>
father's father		
father's mother		
father's older brother		uncle
father's older brother's wife		
father's younger brother		
father's ygr brother's wife	shěnr	[?]
father's older sister		
father's older sis's husband		
father's younger sister		
father's yngr sis's husband		
father's bro's older son		
father's bro's yngr son	táng dì	cousin
father's bro's older daughter		
father's bro's yngr daughter		
father's sister's older son	biǎo gē	
father's sister's yngr son		
father's sis's older daughter		
father's sis's yngr daughter		

c) Create sentences or phrases to illustrate the usage of the following expressions:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. shòu...yǐngxiǎng | 2. gěi wǒ liú-le...yìxiàng |
| 3. duì...gòngxiàn | 4. lián...yě/dōu |

12.5 Death

We haven't had much to say about death so far. Confucius wrote: Wèi zhī shēng, yān zhī sǐ? Which means, literally: 'Not yet know life, wherein know death?' He was admonishing followers to attend to the rites and rituals of this world, the basis of social stability, rather than follow the prescriptions of those who claimed esoteric knowledge about the hereafter. But although we do not want to dwell upon death, we do want to be able to report it from time to time.

Someone's death can be presented in direct, unadorned fashion, using sǐ 'die':

Tā sǐ le.	He's dead; he died.
Tā sǐdiào le.	" " " ("die-fall')

However, Chinese, like speakers of many other languages, prefer euphemisms, particularly where the death involves friend or family:

Wǒ bà yě bú zài le. My father's no longer with [us] either.

Mǔqīn qùshì shí, wǒ shí suì. I was 10 when my mother passed on. ('depart-world')

Tā qiánnián jiù guòshì le. He passed away the year before last. ('pass-world')

Written / formal language has other options, including shìshì 'depart the world':

Zhōu Ēnlái tóngzhì shìshì èrshíbā zhōunián
the 28th anniversary of the passing of Zhou Enlai

12.5.1 Causes

People may die of natural causes; or they may die of disease or accident. Here are some options:

àizībìng love...illness aids	xīnzàngbìng heart-organ- heart attack	(chū) chēhuò (happen) car-disaster (be in) an auto accident	áizhèng cancer-disease cancer	zhōngfēng middle-wind <have a> stroke
zìshā self-kill commit suicide	xīdú take-drugs drugs	yānsǐ drown-die drown	bèi dǎsǐ de by hit-kill LE be killed; be shot	

zài zhànzhēng zhōng <i>in battle middle</i> in the war	dǎzhàng <i>to fight</i> fighting	fēijī shīshì <i>plane-loss-event</i> a plane-crash	Wénhuà Dàgéming zhōng <i>culture big-revol'n in</i> in the Cultural Revol'n
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Note

Zhōngfēng N or V ‘a stroke; have a stroke’; cf. fáng zhōngfēng ‘prevent stroke’; zhōngfēng de wēixiǎn ‘danger of stroke’; tā zhōngfēng le ‘she’s had a stroke’, also huàn zhōngfēng le ‘she’s suffered a stroke’, with huàn ‘contract; suffer [an illness]’. The more scientific word for stroke – or cerebral hemorrhage – is the graphic nǎoyìxuè ~ xiě ‘brain-overflow-blood’.

In colloquial speech, the illness can be treated as an adverbial (cf. 12.8 below), and placed in a position before the verb:

<i>Tā <shi> zěnme sǐ de?</i>	<i>How did <s>he die?</i>
Tā lǎo sǐ de.	She died of natural causes. (‘old-age die’)
Tā shì áizhèng sǐ de.	He died of cancer.
Tā àizībìng sǐ de.	She died of aids.
Tā shì xīnzàngbìng sǐ de.	He died of a heart attack.
Tā dǎzhàng sǐ de.	He died fighting.
Tā zài Dì-èr cì Shìjiè Dàzhàn zhōng sǐ de.	He died in WW II.
Tā shì zìshā sǐ de.	She committed suicide.
Tā bèi dǎsǐ de.	He was killed/ shot.
Tāmen chēhuò sǐ de.	They died in a traffic accident.

A more formal version, making use of the versatile literary preposition yú ‘at; from; of; by, etc.’ and Classical Chinese word order, is also sometimes spoken:

Tā sǐ yú zhōngfēng.	She died of a stroke.
Tā sǐ yú fēijī shīshì.	He died in a plane crash.

Exercise 5

Report on the date and cause of death of some well known people, or on people killed in disasters, such as airplane crashes, earthquakes or wars:

Eg: Māo Wáng shì xīdú sǐ de, zài 1977 nián; tā zhǐ yǒu 42 suì.
Zài 2005 nián, hěn duō rén shì dìzhèn sǐ de. (~ dìzhèn yà [‘crush’] sǐ de.)



Grave on Cheung Chao Island, Hong Kong. [JKW 2006]

12.6 The Chinese School System

Zhōngguó jiàoyù zhìdù jīběnshàng fēnchéng xiǎoxué liù nián, zhōngxué sān nián, gāozhōng sān nián, dàxué sì nián. Xiǎoxué, zhōngxué, gāozhōng hé dàxué yǒu zhòngdiǎn hé fēizhòngdiǎn. Zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué, zhōngxué, gāozhōng hé dàxué gè fāngmiàn de tiáojiàn dōu bǐ fēizhòngdiǎn hǎo.

Zhōngguó de hái zi yìbān dōu shì qī suì kāishǐ shàng xiǎoxué. Yīnwèi Zhōngguó de xuéxiào bǐ Měiguó de shǎo, língwài, Zhōngguó rén kǒu tài duō, zài jiāshàng Zhōngguó hěn duō jiātíng dōu zhǐ yǒu yí ge hái zi, suǒyǐ, hěn duō fùmǔ dōu yǒu ‘wàngzǐ-chénglóng’, ‘wàngnǚ-chéngfèng’ de sīxiǎng. Dàduōshù fùmǔ dōu xīwàng tāmen de hái zi yǐhòu bǐ tāmen qiáng, suǒyǐ dōu xiǎng bànfǎ ràng zìjǐ de hái zi dào zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué qù dúshū. Dànshì jìn zhòngdiǎn xuéxiào hěn bù róngyì. Chule xuésheng zìjǐ xuéxíhǎo yǐwài, fùmǔ hái děi yǒu qián, huòzhě yǒu guānxi cái xíng. Bù guǎn shì shàng zhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué hái shì fēizhòngdiǎn xiǎoxué de xuésheng, tāmen de fùmǔ hé lǎoshī dōu yào xiǎng bànfǎ ràng tāmen shàng zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué hé zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, yīnwèi zhǐ yǒu shàng-le zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué, tèbié shì zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, shàng dàxué de jīhuì cái néng gèng dà. Suǒyǐ, jué dàduōshù Zhōngguó de xuéshēng cóng xiǎo xuéxí jiù fēicháng nǚlì, fùmǔ hé lǎoshī yě dōu bǐ+de hěn jǐn, mùdì jiùshì yǐhòu néng ràng zhèi xiē xuésheng shàng ge hǎo gāozhōng, yǐhòu hǎo kǎo ge dàxué. Xiànzài hěn duō Zhōngguó

rén dōu rènwéi zhīshi hěn zhòngyào, méiyǒu zhīshi jiù méiyǒu yíqiè. Érqǐè hěn duō fùmǔ dōu bǎ xīwàng jìtuō zài tāmen zhèi ge wéiyī de háizi shēn shàng, xīwàng tāmen de háizi néng dédào zuì hǎo de jiàoyù.

Zhōngguó de xuésheng cóng xiǎo jiù fēicháng xīnkǔ. Tāmen měitiān zǎoshang qī diǎn duō jiù yào dào xuéxiào. Xiàowǔ wǔ liù diǎn cái néng huíjiā. Xiǎo xuésheng zhōumò yě xiūxibuliǎo, tāmen de fùmǔ hái yào sòng tāmen qù cānjiā yìxiē xìngqù huódòng, pìrúshuō, qù liàn yuèqì, huìhuà, dēngdēng. Tāmen de fùmǔ xīwàng tāmen chùle yào xuéxihǎo yǐwài, hái yào yǒu yíjì-zhīcháng, zhèiyàng yěxǔ yǐhòu huì duì háizi de chéngzhǎng yǒu bāngzhù. Xuésheng dào-le gāozhōng jiù gèng máng le. Wèile kǎo dàxué, tāmen měitiān chùle shàngkè yǐwài, yèyú shíjiān jǐběnshàng dōu yòng zài dàliàng zuò liànxi tí shàng le. Kǎobushàng dàxué de xuésheng, dàduōshù dōu shàng-le jìshù xuéxiào huòzhě zhíyè gāozhōng le. Zài zhèiyàng de xuéxiào lǐ xuéxí liǎng sān nián yǐhòu, yǒu-le yíjì-zhīcháng, biyè hòu dào gōngchǎng qù dāng jìshù gōngrén huòzhě zuò qítā de gōngzuò.

Suízhe gǎigé kāifàng, Zhōngguó de jīngjì yuèlái-yuèhǎo. Xiànzài Zhōngguó de xuéxiào dōu shōufèi le. Xuéxiào bù yíyàng, shōufèi de duōshao yě bù yíyàng. Zhèiyàng, méiyǒu qián de háizi shàngxué hěn kùnnán. Suǒyǐ hěn duō xuéxiào yě dōu yǒu jiǎngxuéjīn zhìdù, tèbié shì dàxué. Zhōngguó hái yǒu yí ge “Xīwàng Gōngchéng”. “Xīwàng gōngchéng” zhǔyào shì bāngzhù hěn qióng de dìfang de háizi shàngxué de, yě bāngzhù nèi xiē jiātíng shēnghuó yǒu kùnnán, dàn xuéxí fēicháng hǎo de xuéshēng de. Xiànzài Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ yě ràng yǒuqián rén náchū yìxiē qián lai bāngzhù Zhōngguó de jiàoyù, ràng tāmen bàn xuéxiào. Suǒyǐ Zhōngguó xiànzài yě yǒu sīlì xiǎoxué, sīlì zhōngxué, sīlì gāozhōng hé sīlì dàxué. Zhōngguó xiànzài de jiàoyù bǐ yǐqián hǎo duōle, néng shàng dàxué de rén yě yuèlai-yuèduō le.

[Chen Tong]

Shēngcí

jiàoyù	‘education’
zhìdù	‘system’
zhòngdiǎn	‘emphasis; key’; <u>zhòngdiǎn dàxué</u> ‘university for gifted students’
fēi-	‘not; un-’; cf. <u>fēicháng</u> ‘un-usual’; <u>fēihuáyì</u> ‘non-Chinese Americans’; <u>fēizhèngshì</u> ‘in-formal’.

gè fāngmiàn	‘each aspect’; cf. <u>gè wèi péngyou</u> ‘my friends,...’; <u>gè guó</u> ‘every country’.
yībān	ADV ‘generally; on the whole’; SV ‘general; ordinary’
língwài	ADV ‘in addition; besides’
zài jiāshàng	‘as well as (again add-on)’; <u>yīnwèi</u> ..., <u>língwài</u> ... <u>zài jiāshàng</u> ...
lóng; fèng	‘dragon’; ‘phoenix’; <u>wàngzǐ/nǚ-chénglóng/fèng</u> , ‘hope one’s children have a bright future (hope-children-become-dragon/phoenix)’
xīwàng	V ‘to hope’; N ‘hope [for]’
bùguǎn	‘no matter ...’; see examples in <i>notes</i> below.
jué bù...	‘in no way; absolutely not; not in the least’; <u>jué</u> ‘cut; sever’.
nǔlì	SV ‘hard working’; VO ‘make great effort to’
bī	V ‘force; push for’; <u>bī+de hěn jǐn</u> ‘push [them] hard’; <u>jǐnzhāng de jǐn</u> .
mùdì	‘goal (eye-goal)’; <u>mùbiāo</u> ‘objective’
hǎo+V	‘the better to’
rènwei	‘think that; reckon that’; <u>rènshi de rèn</u> ; <u>yǐwei de wei</u> .
zhīshi	‘knowledge’; <u>zhīdao de zhī</u> , <u>rènshi de shí</u> .
jìtuō zài	‘entrust to the care of; place hope in’; <u>jìxìn de jì</u> ; <u>tuō nǐ yí jiàn shì de tuō</u> .
wéiyī de	‘the sole; the only [one]’
dédào	‘to obtain (get-reach)’
xīnkǔ	SV ‘be laborious; to be hard work’; V ‘work hard’
xìngqù	‘interest’; <u>hěn yǒu xìngqù</u> ; <u>duì lǐshǐ gǎn xìngqù</u> .
huódòng	‘activities (live-move)’; <u>dòngwù de dòng</u> .
yìjī-zhīcháng	‘professional skill; technical specialization (‘one-skill’s-strength)’
yèyú shíjiān	‘spare time’; <u>yèyú xuéxiào</u> ‘part-time school’; <u>yèyú àihào</u> ‘hobby’
dàliàng	‘a great amount of’
liànxī tí	‘to practice questions/problems’
jìshù	‘technology; skill; technique’
zhíyè	‘occupation; profession’; <u>wǒ de zhíyè shì</u>
qítā	‘other; the rest’; cf. <u>biéde</u> ; <u>língwài</u> with which it overlaps.
suízhe	CV ‘following the; along with the...’; there are a number of CVs which incorporate the verbal suffix <u>zhe</u> , including <u>gēnzhe</u> ‘with’, <u>yánzhe</u> ‘along’.
shōufèi	‘collect fees; charge’; <u>shōuyīnjī de shōu</u> ; <u>diànhuàfèi de fèi</u> .
kùnnán	‘difficulties’
jiǎngxuéjīn	‘scholarships (award-study-gold)’; also <u>zhùxuéjīn</u> ‘help-study-gold’.
Xīwàng-Gōngchéng	‘Project Hope (hope-engineering project)’
sīlì	‘private (private-establish)’; cf. <u>zhōulì</u> ‘state’; <u>gōnglì</u> ‘public; government [established]’.

Notes

Bù guǎn: ‘no matter [question]’; The following pair of examples are cited from the very useful Mandarin language corpus website of the Center for Chinese Linguistics at Beijing University (<ccl.pku.edu.cn>). Notice that the phrase following bù guǎn always has the form of a question.

Bù guǎn qù nǎlǐ, yào liú ge huà yǐbiàn liánxi.

No matter go where, need leave a note so-as-to-facilitate contact.

Bù guǎn tiānxià fāsheng shénme shì, zhǐyào rén-men chībǎo dùzi, yíqiè jiù hǎobàn le.

No matter under heaven happens what thing, as long as people eat-full stomach, all then easy-manage LE.

Exercise 6

a) Translate these excerpts:

1. Yīnwèi zhǐ yǒu shàng-le zhòngdiǎn zhōngxué, tèbié shì zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, shàng dàxué de jīhuì cái néng gèng dà.
2. Suǒyǐ, jué dàduōshù Zhōngguó de xuésheng cóng xiǎo xuéxí jiù fēicháng nǚli, fùmǔ hé lǎoshī yě dōu bī+de hěn jǐn, mùdì jiùshì yǐhòu néng ràng zhèi xiē xuésheng shàng ge hǎo gāozhōng, yǐhòu hǎo kǎo ge dàxué.
3. Xiǎo xuésheng zhōumò yě xiūxibuliǎo, tāmen de fùmǔ hái yào sòng tāmen qù cānjiā yìxiē xìngqù huódòng, pìrúshuō, qù liàn yuèqì, huìhuà, dēngdēng.
4. ...yě bāngzhù nèi xiē jiātíng shēnghuó yǒu kùnnán, dàn xuéxí fēicháng hǎo de xuéshēng de.

b) Answer the questions in Chinese:

1. Zhòngdiǎn xuéxiào hé fēizhòngdiǎn xuéxiào zěnme bù yíyàng?
2. Qǐng jiěshì yíxià ‘wángzǐ chénglóng’ hé ‘wángnǚ chéngfèng’ shì shénme yìyì (‘significance’)?
3. Jùshuō Zhōngguó xuésheng cóng xiǎo shēnghuó hěn xīnkǔ; wèishénme zhèi yàngr shuō?
4. ‘Xīwàng Gōngchéng’ shì shénme?



Qiānmíng shèjì 'Signature design', Canton [JKW 2006]

12.7 Life in Tianjin

Wǒmen lái Měiguó yìqián zhù zài Tiānjīn. Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn de jiā shì yí ge Riběnsì de xiǎo lóufáng, yǒu liǎng céng. Dì-yī céng zhù-zhe yí hù rénjiā, wǒmen zhù èr céng. Nǐmen kěnéng huì wèn, wèishénme nèi ge xiǎo èrlóu shì Riběnsì de ne? Yīnwèi 1900 nián, bāguó-liánjūn rùqìn Zhōngguó yǐhòu, nèi ge dìfāng shì Riběn rén de zūjièdì, yǒu hěn duō Riběn rén zài nàr zhù, suǒyǐ nèi yí dài yǒu hěn duō fángzi dōu shì Riběn rén gài de, dāngrán yě jiùshì Riběnsì de le. 1976 nián Tángshān dà dìzhèn de shíhou, fángzi huài le. Wèile bǎochí yuánlai de yàngzi, zhèngfǔ yòu ànzhào yuánlai de shìyàng chóngxīn fāngài le. Dànshì zhǐ shì wàimiàn gēn yìqián chàbuduō yíyàng, dìbǎn, mén hé chuānghu dōu hé yìqián bù yíyàng le.

Wǒmen zhù de nèi ge xiǎo èrlóu zài Tiānjīnshì zhōngxīn, yě jiùshì Tiānjīn zuì rēnao de dìfāng. Fùjìn yǒu hěn duō dà shāngchǎng, dà fàndiàn, yīyuàn, diànyǐngyuàn, dēngdēng, suǒyǐ huāqián hěn fāngbiàn. Wǒmen zhù de xiǎo èrlóu duìmiàn shì Tiānjīnshì Diànbào Dàlóu, hòumiàn shì Tiānjīn Ribàoshè, zuǒmiàn shì Tiānjīn Jiàoyù Xuéyuàn, yòumiàn shì Tiānjīn Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn. Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn jiùshì chǎogǔ de dìfāng. Suīrán wǒmen zhù de dìfāng lí Gǔpiào Jiāoyì Zhōngxīn hěn jìn, chǎogǔ hěn fāngbiàn, dànshì wǒmen méiyǒu qián qù chǎogǔ. Lóu xià shì Tiānjīn hěn yǒumíng de, yě shì hěn zhòngyào de yí tiáo mǎlù jiào Nánjīng Lù. Lóu xià bù yuǎnchù jiùshì dìtiězhàn, qìchēzhàn. Cóng wǒmen zhù de dìfāng zǒu shíwǔ fēn zhōng jiùshì Tiānjīn ‘Gǒu bù lǐ Bāozipù’, nèi shì yí gè zài Zhōngguó hěn yǒumíng de bāozipù. Měitiān dōu yǒu hěn duō rén qù nàr chī bāozi, dāngrán yě yǒu hěn duō wàiguó rén qù nàr chī. Zǒu èrshí duō fēn zhōng jiùshì Hǎi Hé. Hǎi Hé shì chuānguo Tiānjīnshì zhōngxīn de yí tiáo hé, shì Zhōngguó hěn yǒumíng de héliú zhīyī. Xiàtiān de shíhou, wǒmen sān kǒu chángcháng chī-le wǎnfàn yǐhòu, dào hé biānr qù wǎnr, qu chéngliáng.

Yīnwèi shì Riběnsì de xiǎo lóufáng, suǒyǐ wǒmen de fángzi bú tài dà. Wǒmen yǒu liǎng ge fángjiān, yí ge xiǎo wèishēngjiān, hé yí ge xiǎo chúfáng. Suīrán hé Měiguó rén de fángzi bǐ, wǒmen de xiǎo-le yìdiǎn, dànshì sānkǒu-zhījiā zhù-zhe hěn shūfu. Fángjiān suīrán bú tài dà, dànshì bèi wǒ tàitai shōushi+de zhěngqí, hěn gānjìng. Fángjiān lǐ yǒu yí ge hěn dà de diànshì, yí ge dà bīngxiāng, dōu shì wǒ 1993 nián cóng Měiguó

huíqu de shíhou mǎi de, dōu shì ‘Sōngxià’ páir de. Wèishénme mǎi Sōngxià páir de?
Dàjiā dōu shuō Sōngxià páir de diànqì bǐjiào hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ jiu mǎi le.

Cóng wàimiàn de wūzi wàng wài kàn jiùshì Diànbào Dàlóu de dàzhōng. Zhèi ge dàzhōng měi yí ge xiǎoshí xiǎng yí cì, shì jǐ diǎn tā jiu xiǎng jǐ xià, suǒyǐ wǒmen nèi ge shíhou bù xūyào biǎo, yào zhīdao shíjiān, wàng wài kànkan huò tīng yǐxià jiu zhīdao shì jǐ diǎn le. Suǒyǐ yǒude shíhou, wǒmen péngyou de biǎo bù zhǔn huòzhě tíng le, tāmen jiu huì gěi wǒmen dǎ ge diànhuà, wèn wǒmen Diànbào Dàlóu de zhōng jǐ diǎn le, yīnwèi rén-mén xiǎng nèi ge dàzhōng yīnggāi shì zuì zhǔn de.

Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn zhù de dìfang suīrán gàn shénme dōu hěn fāngbiàn, dànshì hěn chǎo. Měitiān cóngzǎo-dàowǎn, láilái-wǎngwǎng de rén hé qìchē bú duàn, yìdiǎnr yě bù ānjìng. Shuōhuà shēng, qìchē shēng, dàzhōng shēng, chǎo+de nǐ hěn fán. Měitiān yě jiu yǒu sì-wǔ ge xiǎoshí ānjìng yìdiǎnr, nà jiùshì yè lǐ yì diǎn dào qīngchén sì diǎn. Nǐ rúguǒ yǒu shīmián de wèntí, nǐ bù néng zhù zài nàr, děi kǎolù bānjiā. Nǐmen rúguǒ yǒu jīhuì hé wǒmen yìqǐ qù Tiānjīn, wǒmen yíding dài nǐmen qù cānguan cānguan wǒmen yuánlai zhù de dìfang.

Chén Tōng

Shēngcí

-shì	‘type’; cf. <u>Yīngguóshì de Yīngwén</u> ‘British English’.
lóufáng	‘a building of more than 1 story’
rénjiā<r>	‘family’
hù	‘M for households’; <u>sānshí hù rénjiā</u> ‘30 families’; cf. <u>kǒu</u> .
bāguó-liánjūn	‘8-country united-army’; a foreign expeditionary army sent to China in 1900 to defeat the Boxer Uprising. In China, this army is remembered for its violent reprisals.
rùqìn	V ‘invade (enter-invade)’
zūjièdì	‘concession, settlement (rent-borrow-place)’
yí dài	‘belt; band; zone’
gài	‘to cover; to build [houses]’
Tángshān	a city in Héběi, northeastern China, not so far from Tianjin. In July 1976 it suffered the most devastating earthquake of modern times, with an estimated 250,000 people killed.
dìzhèn	‘earthquake’
bǎochí	‘preserve (hold-support)’
yuánlái	‘original; former’
chóngxīn	ADV ‘again; anew (again-new)’
fāngài	V ‘renovate [a house] (overturn-build)’

dìbǎn	‘floor’
shāngchǎng	‘bazaar; market (business-space)’
huāqián	VO ‘spend money’
ribàoshè	‘newspaper agency’
xuéyuàn	‘college’
gǔpiào	‘stocks (share-ticket)’
jiāoyì	N/V ‘trade; transaction’
chǎo gǔ<piào>	VO ‘speculate on stocks; play the stockmarket (fry-stocks)’
mǎlù	‘main road (horse-road)’
yuǎnchù	‘distant place (far-place)’; cf. <u>dào</u> chù ~ <u>chù</u> chù ‘everywhere’.
gǒubulí	a type of dumpling made famous by a restaurant in Tianjin, but now also found on menus outside Tianjin. The name means, literally ‘dog not obey’ – presumably because doggie is so smitten with the dumplings.
pù	‘shop’; <u>pù</u> zi.
héliú	‘river (river-flow)’
chéngliáng	VO ‘enjoy the breeze (ride-coolness)’
shōushi	V ‘tidy up; put in order; pack’; shōushi xíngli.
zhěngqí	SV ‘neat; tidy (entire-even)’; zhěngtiān de zhěng.
diànqì	‘appliance (electric-tool)’
dàzhōng	‘large bell’
xiǎng	V ‘to ring out’
zhǔn	SV ‘accurate’
lái wǎng	‘come and go; comings and goings’
fán	SV ‘irritating; obnoxious’; cf. <u>máfan</u> .
qīngchén	‘early morning’
shīmián	VO ‘have problems sleeping (lose-sleep)’
kǎolǜ	V ‘consider; think about’; contrast <u>shāngliang</u> ‘talk over’.
dài	V ‘lead; take; accompany’
cānguān	V ‘visit; tour’

Exercise 7

a) Translate the following excerpts:

1. Zhèi ge dàzhōng měi yí ge xiǎoshí xiǎng yí cì, shì jǐ diǎn tā jiù xiǎng jǐ xià, suǒyǐ wǒmen nèi ge shíhou bù xūyào biǎo, yào zhīdao shíjiān, wàng wài kànkàn huò tīng yǐxià jiù zhīdao shì jǐ diǎn le.
2. Wǒmen zài Tiānjīn zhù de dìfang suīrán gǎn shénme dōu hěn fāngbiàn, dànshi hěn chǎo. Měitiān cóngzǎo-dàowǎn, láilái-wǎngwǎng de rén hé qìchē bú duàn, yìdiǎnr yě bù ānjìng.

b) Answer the questions in Chinese:

1. Wèishénme zài Tiānjīn yǒude fángzi shì Riběnsì de fángzi?
2. Shuō yíxià Tángshān dàdìzhèn de shìr.
3. Wèishénme shuō tā zhù de fángzi hěn fāngbiàn?
4. Shuō yíxià nèi suǒ fángzi de yàngzi.

12.8 Adverbials of manner

In sentence structure, adverbials modify verb-phrases and are positioned directly before them. Words that are specialized to act in this position are adverbs. Common ones are often one syllable: dōu, yě, hái; others may be disyllabic: mǎshang, zǎojiù ('long ago'), yìzhí ('all along; straight'):

Wǒ xiān zǒu.	I'll go first [then].
Yòu lái le!	Here [she] is again!
Zhēn tāoyàn!	How annoying!
Gāng chīwán le.	[We] just finished [eating].
Wǒ dào bù juéde rè!	I don't feel hot!
Míngtiān zài shuō ba.	Let's talk tomorrow then.
Wǒ fēicháng mǎnyì.	I'm quite satisfied.
Mǎshang jiù lái.	I'll be right back.
Xiāngdāng fùzá.	[It]'s rather complicated.
Wǒmen gǎnkuài zǒu ba!	We'd better be off right away.
Nǐ tā mā cái fēng le ne.	[It]'s you who's so damned crazy!

Disyllabic adverbs are sometimes followed by *-de*, the adverbial marker, which comes into play more when other parts of speech function as adverbials (see next section):

Jīntiān fēicháng<-de> rè!	It's extremely hot today.
Wǒmen zhíjiē<-de> qù!	We're going directly there.

12.8.1 Reduplication and the adverbial marker *-de*

Words and phrases other than adverbs, per se, can occupy the adverbial position; most of these convey something about the *manner* of the verbal event – the 'how':

Tā <u>dī-zhe tóu</u> zǒulái-zǒuqù.	He walked back and forth with his head down.
<u>Dǎ ge dí</u> qù ba.	Why don't [you] take a taxi there?
Tā shì <u>chēhuò</u> sǐ de.	He died in a car accident.
Tā <u>wǎn</u> dào shí fēn zhōng.	She got there ten minutes late.

Adjectives (SVs) are particularly common in the adverbial position. A few, like wǎn above, can appear in common expressions without modification or other marking:

SV		ADV
Huǒchē gèng kuài.	>	Kuài zǒu ba, bù zǎo le.
<i>Trains are even faster.</i>		<i>Hurry, it's late.</i>
Zìxíngchē hěn màn.	>	Màn zǒu!
<i>Bikes are slow.</i>		<i>Take it easy.</i>

And some SVs have gained a specialized adverbial meaning so that they can be categorized as SV or ADV. Lǎo for example, as an SV means ‘be old’, but as an ADV means ‘always; persistently’:

Tāmen lǎo le.	>	Tāmen lǎo bǎochí yíding de jùli.
<i>They're getting old.</i>		<i>They always keep a set distance [between them].</i>

But otherwise SVs that are only a single syllable have to be marked as adverbials either by reduplication, or by modification (eg by hěn) and the addition of the adverbial marker *-de*. (This *-de* is usually written with the *di* of dìfang: (地), a practice that derives from the fact that in certain regions, it is pronounced ‘di’ rather than ‘de’.) The two processes, reduplication and marking with *-de*, are illustrated below:

i.) SV > ADV through reduplication; the example is from the beginning of *Chars 5*:

Zǎozāo shuì, wǎnwǎn qǐ,	Early to bed, late to rise,
yòu shěng dēngyóu, yòu shěng mǐ.	saves you lamp oil, saves you rice.

Notice the tonal and other modifications that accompany the reduplication in this context. In northern Mandarin speech, the reduplicated syllable is often pronounced with r-suffix, and if so, the tone shifts to level (provided it's not already level): hǎo > hǎohāor; màn > màn mānr; duō > duōduōr. Not all speakers produce these changes; non-northern speakers say màn mǎn zǒu, hǎo hǎo xiūxi, with neither the r-flavoring nor the tone change.

ii.) SV > ADV through modification (kuài > hěn kuài) + *-de* (the example taken from the journey to Zhenjiang):

Wǒ hěn kuài-de pá dào shāndǐng, wàng xià kàn Zhènjiāng...

Disyllabic and larger SVs are more versatile and can appear as adverbials without reduplication, and either with or without *-de*:

Tā hěn nǚli<-de> gōngzuò.	She works very hard.
Tā hěn nàixīn<-de> dēng-le tā hěn duō nián le.	He's been waiting patiently for her for many years.
Tā hái yúkuài-de huíyì-le qùnián 12 yuè duì Zhōngguó de yǒuhǎo fǎngwèn.	She still recalled fondly her friendly visit to China last December. [From the CCL at BKU website cited above.]

Notes

- a) nàixīn SV ‘be patient’
- b) huíyì V ‘recall’
- c) yǒuhǎo SV ‘friendly’; péngyou de yǒu + hǎo.
- d) fǎngwèn V ‘to visit; interview’; N ‘a visit’

Many, but not all, disyllabic SVs can also be reduplicated. If so, they follow the pattern AB > AABB: shūfu > shūshū-fúfú; qīngchu > qīngqīng-chǔchǔ. And as the examples show, under reduplication, neutral tones – if any -- get restored. Such reduplicated adverbials are also usually marked with adverbial *-de*:

Suīrán yì zhěngtiān wǒ dōu cōngcōng-mángmáng-de pǎolái-paoqù...

The four syllable adverbial is a preferred type, and appears not just as a result of reduplication, but also through other processes of elaboration:

Tā bùzhī-bùjué-de jiu kūqilai le. He couldn't help but burst into tears.

Tāmen liǎng ge liǎng ge-de They went in two by two.
zǒujìnqu le.

Wǒ méiyóu mùbiāo-de shàng-le yí ge gōnggòngqìchē. ('without aim; randomly')

Onomatopoeic expressions are also frequently found in the adverbial position. One common construction subordinates them to a noun, yì shēng 'the sound of', often with a regular *de* (的), not with an adverbial *-de*:

Qíang huālā yì shēng dǎo le. The wall collapsed with a crashing sound.

Píngzi pā de (的) yì shēng zhà le. The bottle exploded with a pow [sound].

However, four syllable onomatopoeic expressions may be directly attached to the verb, in which case, they are usually marked by adverbial *-de*: This following example (also from the CCL at BKU website) is cited in its entirety because it contains fine examples of the xyy adjectival pattern as well (cf. Unit 10.8).

Guònián de biānpào pīla-pālā-de (地) The New Year's firecrackers exploded
xiǎng le; tuányuán de zhuō shàng bim-bim-bam-bam; and the delegates' table
bǎimǎn-le rètēngtēng, was brimming with the piping hot, savory
xiāngpēnpēn (的) niánfàn. New Year's feast.

Notes

- a) tuányuán 'delegates (group-member)'; cf. fúwùyuan.
- b) bǎimǎn VV 'lay out-full'; cf. jǐmǎn, kè mǎn
- c) niánfàn 'New Year's meal'

And though not onomatopoeic, expressions in the form xyy are also common in the adverbial position:

Tā xiàomīmī-de diǎn-le diǎn tóu. He nodded his head with a smile.

12.8.2 Manner adverbials vs predicate complements

A source of confusion for speakers of English is the fact that some words that are clearly adverbs in English do not show up as adverbials in Chinese:

He speaks Chinese properly. Tā zhōngwén shuō+de hěn biāozhǔn.
 He doesn't write badly either. Tā yě xiě+de bú cuò.

In both these cases, the English adverbs show up in the so-called 'predicate complement' position – the construction with +*de*. In some cases, both options are possible:

Tā qīngqīng-chūchū-de bǎ zhèi ge wèntí jiěshì-le yíxià.

Tā bǎ zhèi ge wèntí jiěshì+de hěn qīngchū.

The difference is subtle. In the first – with the adverbial – the focus is on the *process*: 'his method of presentation is very systematic and clear'. In the second, the focus is on the *result*: 'people understood his presentation very clearly'. If you keep the distinction between process and result in mind, then it is not surprising that instructions tend to employ manner adverbials, while evaluations use predicate complements:

Instructions: Qǐng hǎohāor bǎ nǐ de míngzì xiě zài hēibǎn shàng.

Evaluation: Nǐ xiě+de hěn hǎo.

Instructions: Qǐng duōduō zhǐjiào. [A polite formula used when asking for comments on your work.] More suggestions please.



Two hours by bus from Guilin. [JKW 2006]

12.8.3 The three ‘de’s:

Though earlier written Mandarin followed the spoken language in writing the three functions of *de* (that in this text we distinguish as *de*, *+de or no space*, and *-de*) all with 的, since the post-World War II period, educators have insisted on writing them differently, as 的, 得, and 地, respectively. Here are examples of each:

Zhèi ge cái shì nǐ de.	的
Wǒmen shì zài Xiānggǎng rènshi de.	的
Tā shuō+de hěn biāozhǔn.	得
Nǐ tīngdedǒng ma?	得
Tā jìngjìng-de tǎng zài shāfa shàng. <i>She lay quietly on the sofa.</i>	地

12.8.4 A vivid event

Jiǎ: Jīntiān zǎoshàng, nèi ge rén zhēn dòu!	That guy was really funny this morning!
Yī: Shéi a?	Who?
Jiǎ: Bú rènshi! Tā jíjí-mángmáng-de pǎojìn jiàoshì, bǎ yīfu guà zài mén hòu biānr, bǎ shū fàng zai zhuōzi shàng.	Don’t know him. He hurries into the classroom, hangs his coat behind the door, and puts his books on the table.
Yī: Tā shàngkè lái le!	He was coming to class.
Jiǎ: Shì a! Kěshi tā yòu huānghuāng-zhāngzhāng-de ná-le dōngxī pǎochūqu le.	Yes. But then he frantically grabs his things again and runs out.
Yī: Zěnmé yòu pǎo le; bú shì lái shàngkè de ma?	How come he ran out again; wasn’t he coming to class?
Jiǎ: Tā hūrán fāxiàn zǒucuò jiàoshì le!	He suddenly realized he’d walked into the wrong room!

Shēngcí

dòu V ‘weird; funny’
jíjí-mángmáng, or jíjí ADV ‘be in a hurry; anxious; urgent (urgent-busy)’
huānghuāng-zhāngzhāng derived by reduplication from SV huāngzhāng ‘flustered’.

Note the several appearances of yòu (又) ‘once again’.
hūrán ADV ‘suddenly’

12.9 Confrontation (2)

While you are still coming to grips with basic conversational material, it is appropriate to try to speak a standard form of the language, and adopt a fairly formal level of usage. However, if you live in a Chinese setting, you will quickly realize that the Mandarin that you hear on the street (rather than in an institutional setting) is likely to be quite regional in its usage, and informal – larded with colorful language, slang, obscenities and obscure references. The conversation below, though still rather idealized compared to real life, provides a glimpse of what to observe. But first, a digression to introduce some language of mild abuse.

12.9.1 Expletives and swear words

Expletives are phrases along the lines of ‘you idiot’ or ‘you fool’ (or worse), used to express intense emotions, particularly disgust, anger or contempt, but also surprise or wonder. Chinese has as many varieties as English. Here is a sample of some less obscene words that fall under the general headings of ‘nonsense’ and ‘idiot/bastard’:

1. Nonsense.

gǒupì	‘bullshit; nonsense (dog-fart)’
húshuō	‘nonsense’
fèihuà	‘rubbish (waste-words)’

2. Stupidity

shǎguā	‘idiot (stupid melon)’
shǎguādàn	‘idiot (stupid-melon-egg); see next item.
wángbādàn	‘son-of-a-bitch; bastard’; <u>wángbā</u> means ‘turtle; tortoise’, with an extended meaning of ‘cuckold’; <u>dàn</u> is ‘egg’, so ‘child of a cuckold’, or ‘bastard’.
báichī shǎzi	‘idiot (white-silly idiot)’
shénjīngbīng	‘crazy; nuts (mental-illness)’
zázhǒng	‘bastard (mixed-race)’
gǒunyáng-yǎngde	‘son of a bitch (dog-girl raised)’
chòugǒushǐ	‘piece of shit (smelly-dog-shit)’
gǒuzǎizi	‘bastard (dog-whelp)’
nǎozǐ-yǒubìng	‘moron (brain have-disease)’
liúmáng	‘bum; hooligan’
wúlài	‘rascal; good-for-nothing (not-rely on)’
èrbǎiwǔ	‘dope; idiot’; how ‘250’ came to have this meaning is a subject of much speculation.

3. Tā mā <de> ‘damn’

Another expression that should be mentioned in this context is tā mā <de>, literally ‘his/her mother’s’. In its crudest form, the object is provided and the English translation would have to make use of the f-word. But as is, it corresponds to ‘damn; damned; bloody’, a signal of emotional intensity. It tends to be used adverbially. In the first of the two examples below, it reinforces an emotion of wonder or delight; in the second, of anger or contempt.

Nǐ tā mā de zhēn xíng a, jǐ tiān zài gǔshì shàng zhuàn-le shíwàn yuán!

You bloody really okay, few days at stockmarket on earn-LE 100,000/-.

You’re really something! A few days playing the stockmarket and you’ve earned 100,000/-.

[To someone who has just accidentally spit on him.]

Nǐ tā mā de háishi rén ma? Dàjiēshàng dào chù luàn lā!

You damn still person Q street everywhere random-pull [shit].

What sort of a person are you? Shitting all over the street!

12.9.2 Dialogue

This conversation takes place under conditions similar to those in the Unit 11. 9 conversation, that takes place between two women involved in a bicycling accident. In this case, the protagonists are men, and their language is concomitantly, cruder (though still toned down for this family textbook).

Jiǎ and Yǐ, riding bikes on a busy street in Beijing, collide with each other:

Jiǎ	Ài, xiā le, wàng nǎr qí?	Hey, [you]’re blind, where are you going?
Yǐ	Nǐ tāma cái xiā le ne!	It’s you who’s so motherf’ing blind!
Jiǎ	Ài, nǐ zěnme chūménr zǒng bǎ nǐ mā dài zhe?	Hey, how come you’re bringing your mother every time you leave the house?
Yǐ	Cào nǐ mā de!	Up your mother’s!
Jiǎ	Nǐ zuǐ gānjìng diǎnr, chòu zuǐ. Zǎochén méi shùkǒu jiu chūlai le?	Hey, clean your mouth out, you filthy gob! You come out without gargling this morning?
Yǐ	Shǎo fèihuà, wǒ zìxíngchē huài le, gěi wǒ xiūchē qu?	Cut the nonsense! My bike’s damaged; you gonna have it fixed for me?
Jiǎ	Gěi nǐ xiū chē? Zuòmèng qǔ xífur -- xiǎng+de měi. Wǒ hái méi jiào nǐ gěi wǒ xiūchē ne?	Fix it for you? You’re dreaming – dream on! Haven’t I told you to fix my bike yet?
Yǐ	Wǒ gěi nǐ xiū ge pì!	I’ll fix your fart!

- Jiǎ Nǐ tāma zhǎo zòu a! You looking for a goddam thrashing?
 Yǐ *Zěnmezhe, xiǎng bǐhua bǐhua?* *How's that, you wanna make gestures?*
Nǐ hái bú shì gèr. Wǒ kàn nǐ hái shì *You're not up to it yet. Look, you come and*
xiān liàn jǐ nián zài lài zhǎo wǒ. *and find me after you practice for a couple*
of years.
- Bǐng Suàn le, suàn le, chē méi huài,** **[Passer-by] Forget it! [Your] bikes are**
rén yě méi shāng, dōu hébì zhème **fine and no one's hurt, why you all so**
dà huǒr ne? **het up?**
- Jiǎ Bú shì wǒ huǒr dà; tā zhuàng-le I'm not het up; he's cursing me after
 wǒ hái mà rén. colliding with me!
- Yǐ *Nǐ yào bù xiān mà rén ne?* *And if you hadn't cursed first?*
- Bǐng Déle, déle, dàzǎochén qīlái** **Okay, enough, it's not good for the body**
shēngqì shāng shēnzi. **to be angry in the morning.**
- Jiǎ Tā yào tàidu hǎo yìdiǎnr, He needs to improve his attitude and
 dào ge qiàn, jiu suàn le. Nǐ kàn apologize, then [I]'d forget it. Look at
 tā nèi yàng, jiu gēn chī-le him there, like he's ingested gunpowder!
 qiāngyào sì de!
- Bǐng Sàn le, sànr le, yàoburán shàngbān** **Break it up, break it up, else you'll be**
dōu wǎn le. **late for work.**
- Jiǎ Yàobushi kàn zài dàhuǒr de If [I] wasn't thinking of your face, mate,
 miàn shàng, wǒ jīntiān fēi ràng I'd sure make you nice and comfortable
 nǐ shūfu shūfu bù kě! today!
- Yǐ *Bié zuǐ yìng le! Xíng le, gāi* *Don't talk tough! Go ahead, do what you*
gànmá gànmá qù ba! *need to do.*
- Bǐng Sàn le, sànr le.** **Break it up now, break it up!**

[With help from friends who wish to remain anonymous.]

Shēngcí

- xiā V 'be blind'
 cào... a word for which there is no standard character; informally, it is
 sometimes written 'X'.
 shùkǒur 'gargle (wash-mouth)'
 zuòmèng VO 'have a dream; dream'
 qǔ xífù VO 'find a wife; marry (marry-wife)'

pì	‘fart’; cf. <u>pìgu</u> ‘bottom; butt’ and <u>fàngpì</u> VO ‘fart’.
zòu	V ‘beat; hit; strike’
bǐhua	‘gestures’
gèr	‘stature; height’; cf. <u>tā gèr hěn gāo</u> .
shāng	V ‘harm’; <u>shāng shēnzi</u> ‘harm the body’.
hébi	= wèishénme
dàhuǒr	‘temper (big-fire)’
mà	‘curse’
déle	‘enough; stop (get-LE)’
tàidu	‘attitude’
dàoqiàn	VO ‘apologize (express-apology)’
gēn...sì de	‘similar to; like (with...like DE)’
sàn	‘disperse; scatter’
yàoburán	‘otherwise; or else (if-not-thus)’; also <u>bùrán</u> or <u>yàobu</u> .
miàn	‘face’, literal and figurative.
fēi...bù kě	‘have to; must (not...be okay)’
zuǐ yìng	‘talk tough (mouth hard)’; <u>yìngwò de yìng</u> .



‘Fun brand’ store, Xiàmén [JKW 2006]

12.10 The Northwind and the Sun

The following is unlike the material that has been placed at the end of the previous 11 units in that it is not a rhyme, but a tale. A fable, in fact, one of Aesop’s fables. Aesop was a Greek, of course, and though it is said that some of the fables in his collection derived from north Indian sources, and so, as some later date, could have been transmitted to China along with Buddhism, the Chinese version of this fable, The North Wind and the Sun, has a more mundane and recent source. Translations of the fable in

different languages were used to demonstrate the International Phonetic Alphabet in various publications; and linguists have collected versions of the story for comparative purposes.

In that tradition, Chao Yuen Ren (赵元任 Zhào Yuánrèn), a linguist who was as well known out of China as he was within, composed the following version of the tale in the style of a storyteller. It is published in the first volume of his *Readings in Sayable Chinese* (Asian Language Publications, Inc., San Francisco, 1968, p. 3), however, according to a note following the text there, his version was first published in *Le Maître Phonétique* in 1928. Chao, incidentally, was born in Tianjin in 1892, was educated at both Cornell and Harvard, taught at U.C Berkeley for many years, and died in Berkeley in 1982 at the age of 90.

You would do well to memorize the fable so as to be able to retell it with gesture and emotion. The short tale also provides some fine examples of the more important grammatical patterns that you have encountered in this course.

Běifēng gēn tàiyang

Yǒu yì huí Běifēng gēn Tàiyang zhèng dāi nàr zhēnglùn shéi de běnshì dà.
 Shuō-zhe shuō-zhe, lái-le yí ge zǒudào de shēn shàng chuān-zhe yí jiàn hòu
 páozi. Tāmen liǎ jiu shānglianghǎo-le shuō, shéi néng xiān jiào nèi ge
 zǒudào de bǎ tā de páozi tuō-le xiàlai a, jiu suàn shéi de běnshì dà. Hǎo,
 Běifēng jiu shǐqǐ dàjìn lai jìnguā-jìnguā, kěshi tā guā+de yuè lihai, nèi rén bǎ
 páozi guǒ+de yuè jǐn; dào mòliǎor Běifēng méi-le fǎzi, zhǐhǎo jiu suàn le.
 Yìhuǐr Tàiyang jiu chūlái rèrē-de yí shài, nèi zǒudào de mǎshang jiu bǎ
 páozi tuō-le xiàlai. Suǒyǐ Běifēng bù néng bù chéngrèn dàodǐ háishi tàiyang
 bǐ tā běnshì dà.

Word-for-word

Have 1 time Northwind and Sun just stay there dispute whose talent bigger. Talking on and on,
 [when] come-LE a walker body on wear-ing 1 M thick cloak. They 2 then
 consider-ready-le say, whoever can first make that M walker BA his cloak remove-le off,
 then reckon that-one's talent bigger. Okay, Northwind then apply-begin big strength come exhaust-blow,
 but he blow + more strong, that person BA cloak wrap + more tight; arrive at end Northwind not have way,
 can only then give-up LE. In a bit Sun then out-come hot-ly shine, that walker immediately then
 BA cloak remove-LE off. So Northwind not able not admit in -the-end still Sun than him talent bigger.

Notes

yǒu yì huí	‘Once upon a time...’; recall <u>huí</u> ‘occasion; time’; cf. <u>yí cì</u> .
běnsì	běnlái de běn, shìqing de shì.
zǒudào-de	‘walk-road-one’
tāmen liǎ	= tāmen liǎng ge rén
shāngliang	‘consult; talk over’
shǐ	V ‘make; cause; apply’; <u>shǐqǐlai</u> , with <u>dàjìn</u> ‘effort’ as object inserted between <u>shǐqǐ</u> and <u>lai</u> .
dàjìn	‘big effort’; zhēn yǒu jìn de jìn.
jìngguā jìngguā	jìn SV ‘to the utmost; with the greatest of effort’ + <u>guā</u> V ‘blow [of wind]’; cf. <u>guāfēng</u> .
guǒ	V ‘wrap up’; cf. <u>bāoguǒ</u> ‘package’.
mòliǎo	<u>zuihòu</u> ; zhōumò de mò; le ~ liǎo de liǎo.
méi le fǎzi	= méi fǎzi.
shài	V ‘to dry in the sun; to sunbathe; to shine’
chéngrèn	V ‘admit; recognize that’; rènshi de rèn.



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