

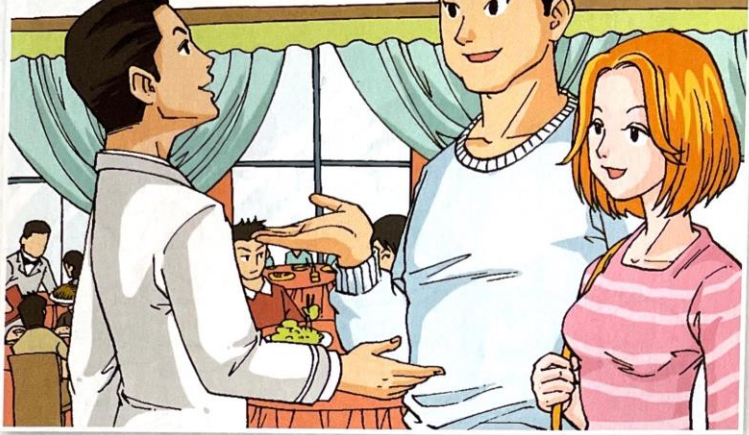
12月04日

Online lesson

What's the pinyin?

- 身体 body
- 健康 health
- 只 only (zhi3)

- 热 心 (hot heart = enthusiastic)
- To express 'enthusiastic about s/th' you say: 'Towards x very enthusiastic' ie: 我**对** x 很热心
- You can use this expression with other adjectives:
- 我**对**法国文化很有兴趣 (I'm interested in French culture)
- 文化 culture
- 中文, 英文, 德文, 法文 these refer to languages but emphasise formal, written language
- 汉语, 英语, 德语, 法语 these emphasise spoken, transactional language
- Dui4 对 = towards, correct, with regard to



(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 zème.

② In a restaurant, one may address a staff member, 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 (xiǎo mèitāi, 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？

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).

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dialogue I:

1. 王朋和李友到饭馆儿的时候，那儿的人多吗？
1. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào fànguǎnr de shíhou, nàr de rén duō ma?
2. 李友让王朋点菜，他点了些什么？
2. Lǐ Yǒu ràng Wáng Péng diǎn cài, tā diǎn le xiē shénme?
3. 李友点了些什么？
3. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn le xiē shénme?
4. 服务员说他们的家常豆腐有肉吗？
4. Fúwùyuán shuō tāmen de jiācháng dòufu yǒu ròu ma?
5. 李友点酸辣汤的时候，跟服务员说了什么？
5. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn suānlàtāng de shíhou, gēn fúwùyuán shuō le shénme?
6. 王朋和李友点青菜了吗？
6. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu diǎn qīngcài le ma?

4. Resultative Complements (I)

Following a verb, an adjective or another verb can be used to denote the result of the action, hence the term resultative complement.

- ① 小白菜卖完了。
Xiǎo báicài mài wán le.
(Baby bok choy is sold out.)
- ② 你找错钱了。
Nǐ zhǎo cuò qián le.
(You gave me the incorrect change.)
- ③ 那个人是谁你看清楚了吗?
Nà ge rén shì shéi nǐ kàn qīngchū le ma?
(Did you see clearly who that person was?)
[清楚 qīngchū, clear: see Dialogue II]

④ 太好了，这个字你写对了。

Tài hǎo le, zhè ge zì nǐ xiě duì le.

(Great! You wrote this character correctly.)

Generally, the negative form of a resultative complement is formed by placing 没 (méi, no, not) or 没有 (méiyǒu, have not) before the verb.

⑤ 小白菜还没卖完。

Xiǎo báicài hái méi mài wán.

(Baby bok choy is not sold out yet.)

⑥ 那个人我没看清楚。

Nà ge rén wǒ méi kàn qīngchū.

(I didn't see clearly who that person was.)

⑦ 糟糕，这个字你没有写对。

Zāogāo, zhè ge zì nǐ méiyǒu xiě duì.

(Shoot! You didn't write this character correctly.)

作业

- Read through the notes.
- Find the pinyin for the new vocab on pages 2 and 3 above
- Answer the comprehension questions on page 6 above. There are only 6 questions, not 8 as I said, because we haven't quite finished reading the dialogue yet. Reply with full sentences (shamelessly copying the language in the dialogue)