

Step One
Pronunciation Exercise

Step Two

Vocabulary:

tiānqì	weather
qǐ lái	get up, arise
duànliàn	exercise and refine
bìng le	to have become ill
tàijí quán	fist (martial art) of the Great Ultimate

Sentence Pattern 60 review

Causation can be expressed by sentences that seem redundant in English, having the structure: "Because..., therefore...."

SENTENCE = Yīn wèi SENTENCE, suǒ yǐ SENTENCE

SENT = Yīn wèi SENT₁, suǒ yǐ SENT₂

Example: Yīn wèi tā bìng le, suǒ yǐ tā méi yǒu lái shàng kè.

Because he got sick, (therefore) he did not come to attend class.

Yīnwei shémǎ nǐ...

tiānqì hěn hǎo
bú kùn le
yǐ jīng wǎn le

qǐ lái yǐ lái duànliàn
qí zì xíng chē
qù liàn xí tài jí quán

bìng le
hěn lèi
hěn máng
méi yǒu kàn dào wǒ péng you
tài lǎo le

méi qǐ lái lái dǎ quán
bú yuàn yì qí zì xíng chē

hái hěn nián qīng

Step Three

Vocabulary:

chúle	isolate, remove from a group or set
yǐ wài	to the outside, i.e., put it "outside"
dà jiā	everybody
zhǔn bèi	completely prepared
nà yí dài	that belt (as in "the corn belt")
yòng gōng	diligent

Sentence Pattern 82

goals

A special movable adverb is formed using yǐ (to the) and wài (outside). It tells of something being eliminated from one place and being put in another so that it loses connection with its original background. The phrase “yǐ wài” coordinates with the expression “chú le,” which literally means “to weed out” or “to excise.” So “chúle XYZ yǐ wài” means something like “removing XYZ from consideration and looking at the things outside of it or other than it.”

SENTENCE = chúle NOUN_{target} yǐ wài, SENTENCE

SENT = chúle N_{target} yǐ wài, SENT

Example: Chúle Bàba yǐ wài, wǒmen dōu hěn hài pà
 Except for Papa, we were all very frightened.

Use chu2le...yi3 wai4 to qualify your answer to the following question.

Dà jiǎ dōu zhǔn bèi hǎole ma? prepared?

nà yí dàide rén	people of that region
nà xiē lǎo shī	those teacher
nóng rén jiā lǐ	farm families
nàge nián qīngde jiāng jūn	that young general
xuì xiǎode xiǎo háizi	the youngest children
bú yòng gōngde nàge xué shēng	that undiligent student
méi yǒu qiánde rén	people who lack money
yì xiē nán shēng	some male students
pà shān yángde nà xiē rén	those people who fear goats
xǐ huān láo hǔde nà xiē rén	those people who like tigers

Step Four

Vocabulary:

xiāngzi	box
máo bǐ	Chinese writing brush
zóng tǒng	president
mù dì	target, goal, intention
wèn tí	question

Sentence Pattern 83

SENTENCE = NOUN_{subject} bǎ NOUN_{object} PREDICATE

SENT = N_s bǎ N_o PRED

Example: Dìdi bǎ wǒde táng dōu chī guāng le
Little brother got my candy and ate it all up

A special note on the use of bǎ.

The 把 structure is typically used in two situations. One is to give prominence to the idea of getting one's hands on something or somebody to do something, frequently to their detriment. The other is simply to reposition the object of the verb ahead of the rest of the predicate to enable it to be governed by 都 or to avoid breaking up verb clusters and making their meaning less clear.

These sentences frequently answer the question, "What did they do to your candy?" or "What did they do to your poor nose?" The answer says that so and so got ahold of it and did something to it.

The noun governed by 把 is always a specific individual or group. 公公每次來就給我們書 says that Grandpa gives us books every time he visits, but it is not some known group of books. 公公把書給我們, however, has to refer to "the books," some known group of books that he decided to give us.

In a sense this construction is very literal-minded. 把 means "to take in hand," and if there isn't already something there to grab then it does not make sense to use bǎ. In English it is possible to say something like, "Ba Jin started writing his new novel," but in Chinese one cannot use bǎ as long as there is not something that one could take hold of. After there is something concrete in existence, bǎ can be used to say things like, "Ba Jin finished up writing that new novel." (巴金把那本新的小說寫完了。 Bā Jīn bǎ nà běn xīn de xiǎo shuō xiě wán le.)

Bǎ functions as an "object mover-upper" in two situations: One is to put the object of the sentence where it can be governed by 都 dōu.

他們都買了汽車了。 Tāmen dōu mǎi le qì chē le. "They all bought automobiles." but

他們把汽車都買了。 Tāmen bǎ qì chē dōu mǎi le. "They bought all of the automobiles."

The other function is to move the object out of a tightly bound cluster of verbal elements where it can find no happy home.

As beginning learners of Chinese develop a more advanced sense for the "feel" of the language, they will begin to recognize situations in which there seems to be no safe or appropriate place to put the object of a sentence because it keeps disturbing the flow and organization of that sentence. The ordinary way out of that problem is to move it up before all of those complications by using bǎ.

Supply a subject and make a sentence:

xiáng qǐ lái	think up	míngzi	name
dǎ kāi	strike open	mén	door
guān qǐ lái	close up	nà xiē rén	those people
suǒ qǐ lái	lock up	xiā ngzi	box
lā dào	drag to	zhū	pig
yòng huài	ruin by (mis)use	máo bǐ	writing brush
shuō cuòle	expressed wrongly	zóng tǎo	President's meaning
kàn qīngchule	looked and saw clearly	tā de mù dì	his goal
xiǎng qīngchule	thought and got clear	nàge wèn tí	that question
jiè gěi wǒmen	lent to us	qián	the money
kāi huài le	ruin by (bad) driving	māmade qì chē	ē mom's car
hài sǐ le	injure to point of death	wǒ péng yǒu	my friend
qì sǐ le	anger to death	wǒ bàba	my dad
má fán sǐ le	irritate to death	tā gē	his elder brother
zhǎo dào le	succeed in find	wǒ de gǒu	my dog
jì zhù le	committed to memory	diàn huà hào mǎ	ǎ phone number
zhuī dào le	chase and catch	wǒ de māo	my cat

Step Five

Vocabulary

hǎo hǎoérde	nicely (doing a good job of it)
kuài kuārde	rapidly (hastily)
màn mārde	slowly (languidly)
qīng qīng chǔ chūde	clearly (lucidly)
xīn xīn kǔ kǔ ér de	with great effort and discomfort

Sentence Pattern 84

When verbs are qualified with regard to the mental attitude with which the actions are performed, the grammatical device is an adverb of manner. Adverbs normally are placed immediately before verbs, and adverbs of manner are not an exception to that rule. However, they are different from other adverbs in that they are reduplicated and often followed by another syllable, -er. They are joined to the following verb with the particle de.

ADVERB_{manner} = STATIVE VERB_a STATIVE VERB_a -ér de

ADV_{manner} = SV_a SV_a ér de

Example: Q ǐng nǐ hǎo hǎo ér de xiě zì.
Please write your characters nicely.

Qǐng nǐ kuài kuài ér de huí jiā qù.
Please return home quickly.

Substitution drill:

Shéi.....

hǎo hǎoérde

kuài kuārde

màn mārde

qīng qīng chǔ chūde

xīn xīn kǔ kǔ ér de

xiě zì

shuōle j ǐ jū huà

ji ǎngle zhège wèn tí

huàle yì zhāng dì tú

chàngle yì sh ǒu gē

Lesson 18

Mary meets Liu Xing on Sunday morning.

Mǎ Lì: Liú Xīng, jīn tiān xīngqī tiān, nǐ zěnmē qǐ de zhème zǎo?

Liú Xīng: Yīnwèi tiānqì hěn hǎo, suǒ yǐ wǒ qǐ lái duànliàn. Nǐ zěnmē yě qǐ de zhème zǎo?

Mǎ Lì: Wǒ gēn nǐ yíyàng, yě qǐ lái duànliàn. Bú guò, wǒ měi tiān zǎo chén dōu dǎ yí gè xiǎo shí de Tàijí Quán.

Liú Xīng: Nǐ juéde jīn tiān de tiānqì yǒu méi yǒu zuó tiān nà me nuǎn huó?

Mǎ Lì: Jīn tiān bǐ zuó tiān nuǎn huó. Jīn tiān yǒu tàiyáng.

Liú Xīng: Dǎ wán Tàijí Quán yǐ hòu nǐ dǎ suàn zuò shénme?

Mǎ Lì: Chú le bǎ zhè běn shū gěi Zhāng lǎo shī yǐwài, wǒ méi yǒu shénme shì. Nǐ dǎ suàn gàn shénme ne?

Liú Xīng: Wǒ dǎ suàn qù gōng yuán guàng guàng.

Mǎ Lì: Gōng yuán yíding hěn měi lì. Nǐ hé sùshè de tóng xué yìqǐ qù ma?

Liú Xīng: Bù, wǒ zìjǐ qù. Chú le wǒ yǐ wài, tāmen dōu yào qù kàn diàn yǐng.

Mǎ Lì: Nǐ zěnmē qù gōng yuán?

Liú Xīng: Yīnwèi tiān qì hěn hǎo, wǒ dǎ suàn màn màn de qí zì xíng chē dào gōng yuán qù.

Mǎ Lì: Nà yíding hěn yǒu yì sī.

Liú Xīng: Shì a, nǐ yuàn yì hé wǒ yìqǐ qù ma?

Mǎ Lì: Hǎo a. Kě shì wǒ yào xiān bǎ shū gěi Zhāng lǎo shī.

Liú Xīng: Méi guān xi. Nǐ bǎ shū xiān gěi Zhāng lǎo shī, rán hòu wǒmen yí gè xiǎo shí yǐ hòu zài xué xiào mén kǒu jiàn.

Mǎ Lì: Duì le, wǒmen gěi Liú Xīng hé Dì nà dǎ diàn huà, yì qǐ gāo gāo xìng xìng de wán yī tiān ba.

Liú Xīng: Hǎo zhú yì! Zhōng wǔ wǒmen jiù zài gōng yuán lǐ hǎo hǎo de yě cān yídùn.