

Lesson Twelve Dining

第十二課 吃飯

Dì Shí'èr Kè Chī Fàn

GRAMMAR

1. 一...也/都...不/沒... (yì...yě/dōu...bù/méi)

These structures are used to form an emphatic negation, meaning “not at all”;

A: Subject + 一 + Measure word + Object + 也/都 + 不/沒 + Verb

(1) 小黃一個朋友都沒有。

Xiǎohuáng yī gè péngyǒu dōu méiyǒu.

(Little Huang does not have a single friend.)

(2) 爸爸今天一杯茶都沒喝。

Bàba jīn tiān yībēi chá dōu méi hē.

(My father didn't have a single cup of tea today.)

B: Topic + Subject + 一 + Measure word + Object + 也/都 + 不/沒 + Verb

(3) 這些襯衫我一件也不喜歡。

Zhè xiē chènshān wǒ yījiàn yě bú xǐhuān.

(I don't like any of these shirts.)

(4) 哥哥的鞋，弟弟一雙都不能穿。

Gēge de xié , dìdi yī shuāng dōu búnéng chuān.

(The younger brother cannot wear any of his older brother's shoes.)

Try: (I don't like any of these movies.)

這些電影我一個也不喜歡。

zhè xiē diàn yǐng wǒ yī gè yě bú xǐ huān 。

C: Subject + 一點兒 + Object + 也/都 + 不/沒 + Verb

(5) 他去了商店，可是一點兒東西也沒買。

Tā qù le shāngdiàn, kěshì yī diǎn ér dōngxī yě méi mǎi.

(He went to the store, but he didn't buy anything at all.)

(6) 媽媽做菜一點兒味精都不放。

Māma zuòcài yī diǎn ér wèijīng dōu bú fàng.

(Mom doesn't use any MSG in her cooking.)

If the noun after 一 is countable, a proper measure word should be used between 一 and the noun, as in (1) to (4). If the noun is uncountable, the phrase 一點兒 (yī diǎnr) is usually used instead, as in (5) and (6).

Note: The following sentences are incorrect:

(1a) * 小黃沒有一個朋友。

(2a) * 這些電影我不喜歡一個。

(3a) * 他東西沒買一點兒。

The construction can also be used before an adjective to express emphatic negation.

(7) 這兒的冬天一點兒也不冷。

Zhèer de dōngtiān yī diǎn ér yě bú lěng.

(Winter here is not cold at all.)

(8) 那個學校一點兒也不漂亮。

Nàgè xuéxiào yī diǎn ér yě bú piāoliàng.

(That school is not pretty at all.)

(9) 這杯冰茶一點兒都不好喝。

Zhè bēi bīngchá yī diǎn ér dōu bú hǎohē

(This glass of iced tea doesn't taste good at all.)

Practice: p.44 A

2. Adverb 多/少 + Verb

多 and 少 are two adjectives whose usage is rather unusual. To express the idea of doing something “more” or “less”, one places 多 or 少 before the verb.

(1) 爸爸告訴媽媽做菜的時候少放鹽，多放點兒糖。

Bàba gàosù māma zuòcài de shíhòu shǎo fàng yán , duō fàng diǎn ér tang.

(Dad asked Mom to add less salt and more sugar when she cooks.)

(2) 上中文課得多說中文，少說英文。

Shàng zhōngwén kè dé duō shuō zhōngwén , shǎo shuō yīngwén 。

(In Chinese class, one should speak more Chinese and less English.)

(3) 你多找了我一塊錢。

Nǐ duō zhǎo le wǒ yī kuài qián.

(You gave me one dollar too many.)

(4) 老師說要寫五十個字，我寫了四十五個，少寫了五個。

Lǎoshī shuō yào xiě wǔshí gè zì , wǒ xiě le sì shí wǔ gè , shǎo xiě le wǔ gè.

(The teacher told us to write fifty characters. I wrote forty-five. I was five short.)

Practice: p. 46 D.

3. 剛 VS. 剛才

As an adverb, 剛 denotes that the action or change in situation took place in the most recent past.

(1) 我哥哥剛從中國來，一個朋友都沒有。

Wǒ gēge gāng cóng zhōngguó lái, yī gè péngyǒu dōu méiyǒu.

(My old brother just came from China. He doesn't have a single friend here.)

(2) 我剛洗完澡，舒服極了。

Wǒ gāng xǐ wán zǎo, shūfú jí le.

(I just showered, and feel so great.)

剛才 is a noun that refers to the time shortly before the act of speaking.

(3) A: 你知道王朋在哪兒嗎?

Nǐ zhīdào Wángpéng zài nǎ ér ma?

(Do you know where Wang Peng is?)

B: 他剛才在這兒，我不知道他去哪兒了。

Tā gāngcái zài zhèer , wǒ bú zhīdào tā qù nǎ ér le.

(He was here a moment ago. I don't know where he went.)

Try: (4) 弟弟剛才吃了十五個餃子，喝了兩碗酸辣湯。

Dìdì gāngcái chī le shí wǔ gè jiǎozǐ, hē le liǎng wǎn suānlà tāng.

Difference between 剛 and 剛才。

a. 剛 can be followed by an expression that indicates the duration of time.

(5) 他剛走了兩天。

Tā gāng zǒu le liǎngtiān.

(He left only two days ago.)

Unlike 剛才, 剛cannot be followed by the negation words 不or 沒.

(6) A: 你剛才為什麼沒說? (Why didn't you say it a moment ago?)

*你剛為什麼沒說?

B: 我剛才不想說。(I didn't want to say it a moment ago.)

*我剛不想說。

b. A sentence that includes 剛才 often ends with 了, but a sentence including 剛 cannot have 了 at the end.

(7) A: 你剛才去哪兒了? 老師要你去辦公室找他。

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

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

B: 我剛才去圖書館了。

Wǒ gāngcái qù túshūguǎn le.

(I went to the library.)

(8) A: 明天的考試你開始準備了嗎?

Míngtiān de kǎoshì nǐ kāishǐ zhǔnbèi le ma?

(Have you started preparing for tomorrow's test?)

B: 剛開始準備。

Gāng kāishǐ zhǔnbèi.

(I just got started.)

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.

Verb + Adjective/Verb

- (1) 小白菜賣完了。

Xiǎo bái cài mài wán le.

(The baby bok choy is sold out.)

- (2) 你找錯錢了。

Nǐ zhǎo cuò qián le.

(You gave me the incorrect change.)

- (3) 那個人是誰你看清楚了嗎?

Nà ge rén shì shéi nǐ kàn qīngchū le ma.

(Did you see clearly who that person was?)

- (4) 這個字你寫錯了。

Zhè ge zì nǐ xiě cuò le.

(You wrote this character wrong.)

In (1) 完 (wán; finish) is the result of the action 賣 (mài; to sell), in (2), 錯 (cuò; wrong) is the result of the action 找 (zhǎo; to find), in (3) 清楚 (qīngchū; clear) is the result of the action 看 (kàn; to look), and in (4) 錯 (cuò; wrong) is the result of the action 寫 (xiě; to write).

Generally, the negative form of a resultative complement is formed by placing “沒” (méi; no, not) or “沒有” (méiyǒu; have not) before the verb.

- (5) 小白菜還沒賣完。

Xiǎo báicài hái méi màiwán.

(The baby bok choy is not sold out yet.)

(6) 這個字你沒有寫錯。

Zhè ge zì nǐ méiyǒu xiě cuò.

(You didn't write this character wrong.)

(7) 我沒找錯錢。

Wǒ méi zhǎo cuò qián.

(I didn't give the wrong change.)

Sometimes the collocation of a verb with the following resultative complement is set. In those cases it is a good idea to take the combination of the verb and the complement as a whole unit.

Practice: p. 45. B

5. 好 (hǎo) as a Verb Complement

好 can serve as a complement following a verb, indicating the completion of an action as expected or scheduled.

(1) 功課做好了，我要睡覺了。

Gōngkè zuò hǎole, wǒ yào shuìjiào le.

(I have finished the homework, and I want to go to bed.)

(2) 明天開晚會，我的衣服已經買好了。

Míngtiān kāi wǎnghuì, wǒ de yīfu yǐjīng mǎi hǎo le.

(I have bought my dress for the party tomorrow evening.)

Practice: p. 46. C

6. Reduplication of Adjectives

Adjectives can be used in reduplication. What we have in this lesson are reduplications of monosyllabic adjectives, where the accent usually falls at its second appearance. Reduplication of monosyllabic adjectives often suggests an approving and appreciative attitude on the part of the speaker:

- (1) 啤酒涼涼的，很好喝。

Píjiǔ liángliáng de, hěn hǎo hē.

(The beer is nicely chilled and tastes good.)

- (2) 酸辣湯酸酸的，辣辣的，很好喝。

Suānlà tāng suānsuān de, làlà de, hěn hǎo hē.

(The hot and sour soup tastes good, a bit sour and a bit hot.)

- (3) 我想要一碗酸酸的，辣辣的湯。

Wǒ xiǎng yào yì wǎn suānsuān de, làlà de tāng.

(I'd like to have a soup that's a bit sour, and a bit hot.)

Note: Reduplication of adjectives usually does not appear in the negative form.

7. 來 (lái)

In colloquial expressions, the verb 來 (lái) can serve as a substitute for some other verbs, mostly in imperative sentences:

- (1) 服務員: 先生, 你們想吃點兒什麼?

Fúwùyuán: Xiānsheng, nǐmen xiǎng chī diǎnr shénme?

(Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?)

王先生: 來一盤糖醋魚, 一碗酸辣湯, 和一碗米飯。

Wáng Xiānsheng: Lái yì pán tángcù yú, yì wǎn suānlà tāng, hé yì wǎn mǐfàn.)

(Mr. Wang: Give me a sweet-and-sour fish, a hot-and-sour soup, and a bowl of rice, please.)

- (2) (At a party, when someone has sung a song)

再來一個!

Zài lái yí ge.

(Encore!)

Note: The use of 來 (lái) in this sense is rather limited. It is usually used in restaurants and stores, especially when buying small things, or coaxing someone to sing a song.