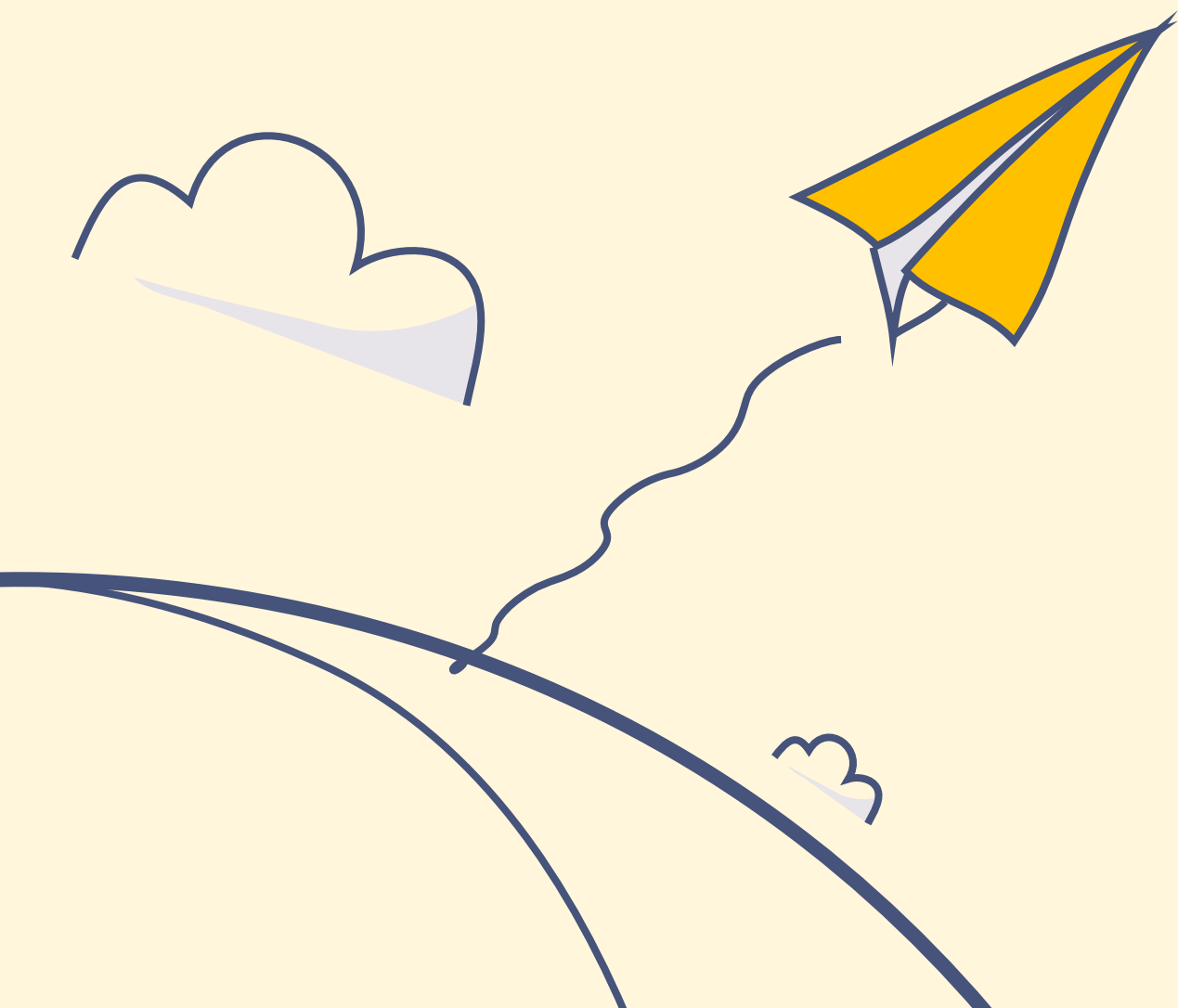


Basic Chinese for International Students

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Lesson 6

Making

Appointments

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

- Answer a phone call and initiate a phone conversation;
- Set up an appointment with a teacher on the phone;
- Ask for a favor;
- Ask someone to return your call.

1.	给	gěi	prep	to; for [See Grammar 1.]
2.	打电话	dǎ diànhuà	vo	to make a phone call
	电话	diànhuà	n	telephone
3.	喂	wéi/wèi	interj	(on telephone) Hello!; Hey!
4.	在	zài	v	to be present; to be at (a place)
5.	就	jiù	adv	precisely; exactly
6.	您	nín	pr	you (honorific for 你)
7.	哪	nǎ/něi	qpr	which
8.	位	wèi	m	(polite measure word for people)

9.	下午	xiàwǔ	t	afternoon
10.	时间	shíjiān	n	time
11.	问题	wèntí	n	question; problem
12.	要	yào	mv	will, be going to; to want to, to have a desire to [See Grammar 2.]

13.	开会	kāi huì	vo	to have a meeting
	开	kāi	v	to open; to hold (a meeting, party, etc.)
	会	huì	n	meeting
14.	上午	shàngwǔ	t	morning
15.	节	jié	m	(measure word for class periods)
16.	课	kè	n	class; course; lesson
17.	年级	niánjí	n	grade in school
18.	考试	kǎo shì	vo/n	to give or take a test; test
	考	kǎo	v	to give or take a test
	试	shì	n/v	test; to try; to experiment

19.	以后	yǐhòu	t	after; from now on, later on
20.	空(儿)	kòng(r)	n	free time
21.	要是	yàoshi	conj	if
22.	方便	fāngbiàn	adj	convenient
23.	到	dào	v	to go to; to arrive
24.	办公室	bàngōngshì	n	office
25.	行	xíng	v	all right; O.K.
26.	等	děng	v	to wait; to wait for

27.	别	bié	adv	don't [See Grammar 3.]
-----	---	-----	-----	------------------------

28.	客气	kèqi	adj	polite
-----	----	------	-----	--------


Proper Noun

29.	常老师	Cháng lǎoshī		Teacher Chang
-----	-----	--------------	--	---------------

Dialogue I : Calling One's Teacher

(李友给^①常老师打电话)


 喂？

 喂，请问，常老师在吗？

 我就是。您^①是哪位？


 老师，您好。我是李友。


 李友，有事儿吗？

 老师，今天下午您有
时间^②吗？我想问^③您几
个问题。


(Lǐ Yǒu gěi ^①Cháng lǎoshī dǎ diànhuà)


 Wéi?

 Wéi, qǐng wèn, Cháng lǎoshī zài ma?


 Wǒ jiù shì. Nín^① shì nǎ wèi?

 Lǎoshī, nín hǎo. Wǒ shì Lǐ Yǒu.

 Lǐ Yǒu, yǒu shìr ma?

 Lǎoshī, jīntiān xiàwǔ nín yǒu shíjiān^② ma? Wǒ xiǎng wèn^③ nín jǐ
ge wèntí.

Dialogue I : Calling One's Teacher


 对不起，今天下午我^②要开会。

 明天呢？

 明天上午我有两节^④课，下午三点要给二年级考试。


 您什么时候^⑤有空儿？

 明天四点以后^⑥才有空儿。

 Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒ yào^② kāi huì.

 Míngtiān ne?

 Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒ yǒu liǎng jié^④ kè, xiàwǔ sān diǎn yào gěi èr niánjí kǎo shì.

 Nín shénme shíhòu^⑤ yǒu kòng?

 Míngtiān sì diǎn yǐhòu^⑥ cái yǒu kòng.

Dialogue I : Calling One's Teacher



要是⁷您方便，四点半我到您的办公室去，行吗？



四点半，没问题⁸。我在办公室等你。



谢谢您。



别^③客气。



Yàoshi⁷ nín fāngbiàn, sì diǎn bàn wǒ dào nín de bàngōngshì qù, xíng ma?



Sì diǎn bàn, méi wèntí⁸. Wǒ zài bàngōngshì děng nǐ.



Xièxie nín.



Bié^③ kèqì.

Step 1

Dialogue 2

next on

- xià ge
- 下个



below; next

- Xià
- 下



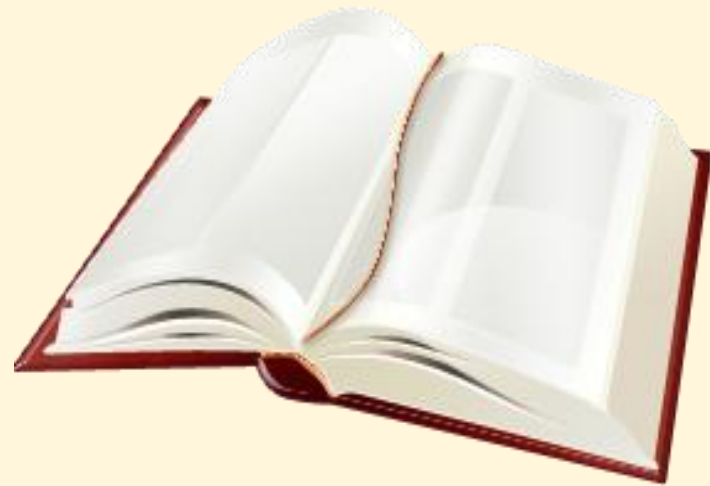
Chinese language

- Zhōngwén
- 中文
- n



language; script; written language

- Wén
- 文
- n



to help

- Bāng
- 帮
- v



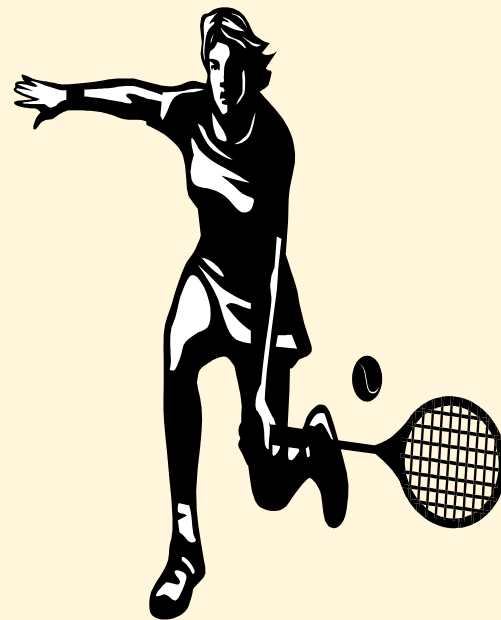
to prepare

- Zhǔnbèi
- 备
- v



to practice

- Liànxí
- 练习
- v



to say; to speak

- Shuō
- 说
- v



a sentence-final particle of exclamation,
interrogation, etc.

- a
- 啊
- p

but

- Dànshì
- 但是
- conj

must; to have to

- Děi
- 得
- av

with

- Gēn
- 跟
- prep



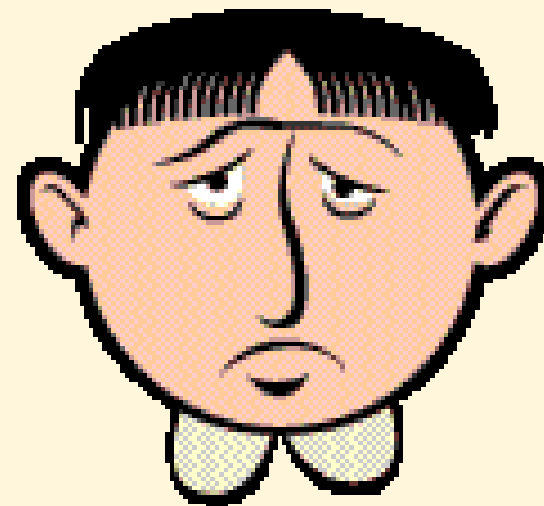
to meet up; to meet with

- jiàn miàn
- 见面
- vo



face

- Miàn
- 面
- n



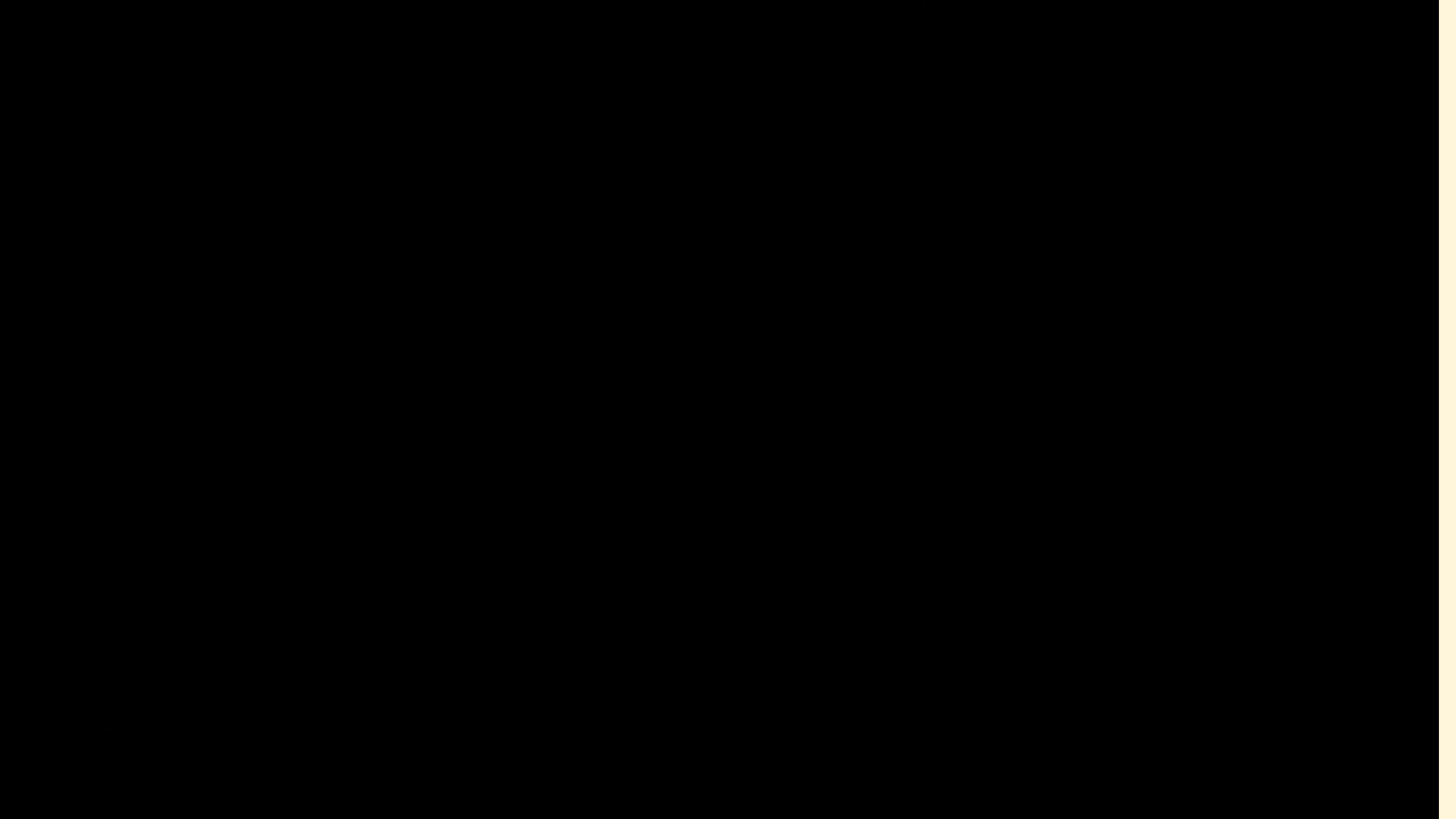
to come back

- huí lai
- 回来
- VC



1.	下个	xià ge		next one
	下	xià		below; next
2.	中文	Zhōngwén	n	Chinese language
	文	wén	n	language; script; written language
3.	帮	bāng	v	to help
4.	准备	zhǔnbèi	v	to prepare
5.	练习	liànxí	v	to practice
6.	说	shuō	v	to say; to speak

7.	啊	a	p	(a sentence-final particle of exclamation, interrogation, etc.)
8.	但是	dànshì	conj	but
9.	得	děi	av	must; to have to
10.	跟	gēn	prep	with
11.	见面	jiàn miàn	vo	to meet up; to meet with
	面		n	face
12.	回来	huí lai	vc	to come back





Dialogue II : Calling a Friend for Help

Dialogue II

Li You: Hello, is Wang Peng there?

Wang Peng: This is he. Is this Li You?

Li You: Hi, Wang Peng. Next week I have a Chinese exam. Could you help me prepare and practice speaking Chinese with me?

Wang Peng: Sure, but you must take me out for coffee.

Li You: Take you out for coffee? No problem. So, when can I see you? Are you free this evening?

Wang Peng: This evening Bai Ying'ai is taking me out to dinner.

Li You: Is that so? Bai Ying'ai is taking you out to dinner?

Wang Peng: That's right. I will call you when I get back.

Li You: O.K. I'll wait for your call.

Dialogue II : Calling a Friend for Help



喂，请问，王朋在吗？



我就是。你是李友吧^①？



王朋，我下个星期^④要考中文，你帮我准备一下，跟我练习说中文，好吗？



好啊，但是你^得^⑤请我喝咖啡。



Wéi, qǐng wèn, Wáng Péng zài ma?



Wǒ jiù shì. Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ba^①?



Wáng Péng, wǒ xià ge xīngqī^④ yào kǎo Zhōngwén, nǐ bāng wǒ zhǔnbèi yí xià, gēn wǒ liànxí shuō Zhōngwén, hǎo ma?



Hǎo a, dànshì nǐ děi^⑤ qǐng wǒ hē kāfēi.

Dialogue II : Calling a Friend for Help



喝咖啡，没问题。那我什么时候跟你见面？你今天晚上有空儿吗？



今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。



Hē kāfēi, méi wèntí. Nà wǒ shénme shíhou gēn nǐ jiàn miàn? Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu kòngr ma?



Jīntiān wǎnshang Bái Yīng'ài qǐng wǒ chī fàn.

Dialogue II : Calling a Friend for Help



是吗？白英爱请你吃饭？



对。我回来^⑥以后给你打电话。



好，我等你的电话。



Shì ma? Bái Yīng'ài qǐng nǐ chī fàn?



Duì. Wǒ huí lai^⑥ yǐhòu gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà.



Hǎo, wǒ děng nǐ de diànhuà.

Dialogue II : Calling a Friend for Help



喂，请问，王朋在吗？



我就是。你是李友吧^①？

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Compare the two particles

吧 (ba) and 吗 (ma):

你是李友吧？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ba?)

You are Li You, aren't you?

(I think you're Li You. Am I right?)

你是李友吗？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ma?)

Are you Li You?

(I am not quite sure.)

Dialogue II : Grammar

4. Time Expressions

下个星期 (xià ge xīngqī, next week) literally means “the week below.” By the same token, 上个星期 (shàng ge xīngqī, last week) literally means “the week above.” The measure word 个 can be omitted: 下个星期=下星期; 上个星期=上星期. “Last/next month” is 上个月/下个月 (shàng ge yuè/xià ge yuè). However, we don’t say *上月/下月.

To help you remember, envision a calendar. Next week/month is below (下, xià) this week/month; last week/month is above (上, shàng) this week/month.

Dialogue II : Grammar

Time Expressions Involving Month and Week

上上个月	shàng shàng ge yuè the month before last	上上(个)星期	shàng shàng (ge) xīngqī the week before last
上个月	shàng ge yuè last month	上(个)星期	shàng (ge) xīngqī last week
这个月	zhè ge yuè this month	这(个)星期	zhè (ge) xīngqī this week
下个月	xià ge yuè next month	下(个)星期	xià (ge) xīngqī next week
下下个月	xià xià ge yuè the month after next	下下(个)星期	xià xià (ge) xīngqī the week after next

Dialogue II : Grammar

The above expressions with 月 (yuè, month) and 星期 (xīngqī, week) form two parallel series. “One week” is 一个星期 (yí ge xīngqī), therefore “one week later” is 一个星期以后 (yí ge xīngqī yǐhòu). “One month” is 一个月 (yí ge yuè), not 一月 (yīyuè, January). “One month later” is 一个月以后 (yí ge yuè yǐhòu).

Dialogue II : Grammar

Additional Time Expressions Involving Year and Day

大前天	dàqiántiān three days ago	大前年	dàqiánnián three years ago
前天	qiántiān the day before yesterday	前年	qiánnián the year before last
昨天	zuótiān yesterday	去年	qùnián last year
今天	jīntiān today	今年	jīnnián this year
明天	míngtiān tomorrow	明年	míngnián next year
后天	hòutiān the day after tomorrow	后年	hòunián the year after next
大后天	dàhòutiān three days from today	大后年	dàhòunián three years from now

The above expressions with 天 (tiān, day) and 年 (nián, year) form two parallel series except for 昨天 (zuótiān, yesterday) and 去年 (qùnián, last year).

Dialogue II : Grammar

5. The Modal Verb 得 (děi, must)

The modal verb 得 (děi) means “need to” or “must”.

① 我现在得去开会，没空儿跟你聊天儿。

Wǒ xiànzài děi qù kāi huì, méi kòngr gēn nǐ liáo tiānr.

(I need to go to a meeting right now, and have no time to chat with you.)

② 我有事儿，得去学校。

Wǒ yǒu shìr, děi qù xuéxiào.

(I've some business [to attend to]. I must go to school.)

Dialogue II : Grammar

The negative form of 得 (děi, must) is 不用 (búyòng, need not) or 不必 (búbì, need not), not *不得 (bù děi). Therefore, the correct way to say “You don’t have to go to the library” in Chinese is A, not B:

A. 你不用去图书馆。 or 你不必去图书馆。

Nǐ búyòng qù túshūguǎn.

Nǐ búbì qù túshūguǎn.

B. *你不得去图书馆。

*Nǐ bù děi qù túshūguǎn.

The negative form of 得 (děi, must)

不用 (búyòng, need not)

or

不必 (búbì, need not)

not *不得 (bù děi).

You don't have to go to the library

- Nǐ búyòng qù túshūguǎn.

/ Nǐ búbì qù túshūguǎn.

- 你不用去图书馆。

or 你不必去图书馆。

- Nǐ bù děi qù túshūguǎn.

- 你不得去图书馆。



得V

得V: must, have to, need to

Notice the special negation for 得

我明天要考试，所以今天晚上得看书。
你不考试，所以你不用看书。

(Bú yòng)

得V

张老师得去开会，李老师不用去开会。

得V

今天我得去学校，我朋友不用去。

得V

晚上你得去图书馆，对不对？

不，...

我不用去图书馆。

得V

我明天要考试，所以今天__复习。

你明天不考试，所以你不__复习！

Dialogue II : Grammar

6. Directional Complements (I)

来/去 (lái/qù, to come/go) can serve as a directional complement after such verbs as 进 (jìn, to enter) and 回 (huí, to return). 来 (lái, to come) signifies movement toward the speaker, while 去 (qù, to go) signifies movement away from the speaker.

① [A is at home, speaking on the phone to B, who is away from home.]

A: 你什么时候回来？

Nǐ shénme shíhou huí lai?

(When are you coming back?)

B: 我六点回去。

Wǒ liù diǎn huí qu.

(I'm going back at six.)

Directional Complement (V+来 / V+去)



回去

回来

Dialogue II : Grammar

2 [A is outside, and B is inside. A knocks on the door, and B tells A to come in.]

B: 进来。

Jìn lai.

(Come in.)



[Both A and B are outside. A tells B to go inside.]

A: 进去。

Jìn qu.

(Go in.)

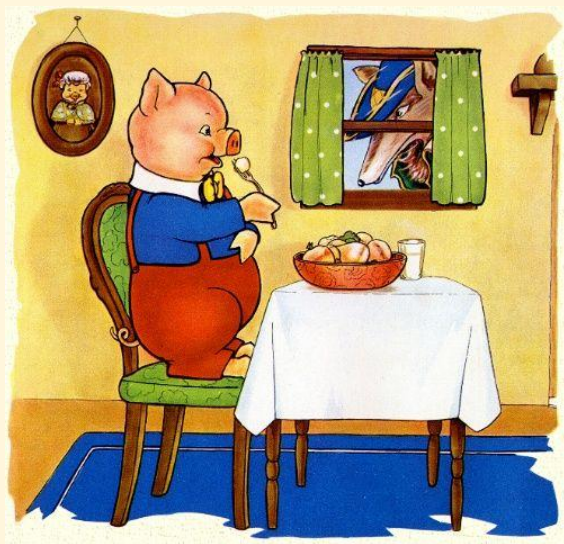


Directional Complement (V+来 / V+去)



Big bad wolf:

“我要进去!”



Little pig:

“你不可以进来!”

Directional Complement (V+来 / V+去)



你在学校，妈妈在家给你打电话：

妈妈：“你什么时候回来？”









你：“我七点半回去。”

F. A 跟 B + V(O) (A gēn B + V(O), A does something with B)

Look at the portraits of the characters and the words given, and practice saying who does what with whom.

EXAMPLE:  ◇  ◇ 说中文 shuō Zhōngwén

→ 常老师跟李友说中文。 Cháng lǎoshī gēn Lǐ Yǒu shuō Zhōngwén.

1.  ◇  ◇ 聊天儿 liáo tiānr
2.  ◇  ◇ 跳舞 tiào wǔ
3.  ◇  ◇ 说英文 shuō Yīngwén
4.  ◇  ◇ 见面吃晚饭 jiàn miàn chī wǎnfàn

G. 别 (bié, don't) and 得 (děi, must)

Use the following key words to practice how to persuade or urge someone not to do something because he or she has to do something else.

EXAMPLE:  聊天儿  看书  liáo tiānr  kàn shū

→ 你**别**聊天儿，
你**得**看书。

→ Nǐ **bié** liáo tiānr,
nǐ **děi** kàn shū.

1. ~~喝茶~~ ✓ 睡觉

2. ~~看电视~~

✓ 给老师打电话

3. ~~睡觉~~ ✓ 去考试

4. ~~打球~~ ✓ 练习说中文

5. ~~去朋友家玩儿~~

✓ 去学校工作

1. ~~hē chá~~ ✓ shuì jiào

2. ~~kàn diànshì~~

✓ ǒu lǎoshī dǎ diànhuà

3. ~~shuì jiào~~ ✓ qù kǎo shì

4. ~~dǎ qiú~~ ✓ liànxí shuō Zhōngwén

5. ~~qù péngyou jiā wánr~~

✓ qù xuéxiào gōngzuò

H. A 跟 B 见面 (A gēn B jiàn miàn, A meets with B)

Among the characters in the text, indicate whom you would or would not like to meet with.

EXAMPLE:



→ 我（不）想跟
王朋见面。

Wǒ (bù) xiǎng gēn

Wáng Péng jiàn miàn.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



I. With a partner

Take out your day planner, and take turns asking each other questions:

你这个星期天
上午（要）做什么？

Nǐ zhè ge xīngqītiān

shàngwǔ (yào) zuò shénme?

你下个星期三
下午（要）做什么？

Nǐ xià ge xīngqīsān

xiàwǔ (yào) zuò shénme?

你下个星期五
晚上（要）做什么？

Nǐ xià ge xīngqīwǔ

wǎnshang (yào) zuò shénme?

J. What does your friend have to do if he or she wants you to help him/her?

study Chinese practice playing ball

practice singing practice dancing

"If I help you..., you have to ..."

要是我帮你_____，
你得_____。

Yàoshi wǒ bāng nǐ_____，

nǐ děi _____.

What languages do you speak?

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1. | 法文 | Fǎwén | pn | the French language |
| 2. | 日文 | Rìwén | pn | the Japanese language |
| 3. | 德文 | Déwén | pn | the German language |
| 4. | 韩文 | Hánwén | pn | the Korean language |
| 5. | 俄文 | Éwén | pn | the Russian language |
| 6. | 西班牙文 | Xībānyáwén | pn | the Spanish language |
| 7. | 意大利文 | Yìdàlìwén | pn | the Italian language |
| 8. | 葡萄牙文 | Pútáoyáwén | pn | the Portuguese language |
| 9. | 希腊文 | Xīlàwén | pn | the Greek language |
| 10. | 拉丁文 | Lādīngwén | pn | the Latin language |

If a language you speak is not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here: _____.