

# COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



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An American student (A) is trying to find out from the librarian (B) how to use the library.

## Frame 1

- |                                 |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 1                               | A: Wǒ yào <u>huán</u> shū, yě yào <u>jiè</u> shū.                                     | I want to return some books and also borrow some books.                                      |
| 2                               | B: Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng. (He indicates another patron.)<br>Tā xiān dào de.              | Please wait a moment. He was here first (he arrived first).                                  |
| (After a while, showing a book) |   |  |
| 3                               | A: Zhèiběn shū shì biérén jiè de. Xiànzài wǒ tī tā dài huí lái <u>huángěi</u> nǐ men. | This book was borrowed by someone else. I have brought it back on his behalf, to turn it in. |
| 4                               | B: Fàngzai zhèr ba. Zhè shì nǐ dì yí cì dào zhèr lái jiè shū ma?                      | Put it here. Is this the first time you've come here to borrow books?                        |
| 5                               | A: Shì de.  | That's right (Yes).  |

## Notes:

1 Huán "return" and huángěi "return to" can take one indirect object and one direct object. Examples:

<u>S</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Ind-O</u>	<u>D-O</u>	
Qǐng	<u>nǐ huán(gěi)</u>	<u>wǒ</u>	<u>qián</u> .	Please pay me back the money (you borrowed).
	<u>Wǒ yào huán</u>	<u>tā</u>	<u>shū</u> .	I want to return him the book (I borrowed).

1,3,4 Jiè means both "borrow" and "lend" unless the following pattern is used to clarify the situation:

... gēn ... jiè	borrow from
Wǒ gēn Zhāng Xs. jiè le	I borrowed \$500.00 from Mr.
wǔbǎi kuài qián.	Zhang.

... jiègěi ...  
 Zuótiān Zhāng Xs. jiègěi  
 wǒ wǔbǎi kuài qián.

lend to  
 Yesterday Mr. Zhang lent me  
 \$500.00.

## Frame 2

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6 A: Zhèiběn huàbào shì wǒ dào nǐmen zhèr lái yǐqián, cóng lóushàngde shūjià náxiàlái. Wǒ yǐjīng kànwánle.   | This pictorial magazine is one I took down from the shelf upstairs before I came to you (to return the books). I've already finished reading it.                                      |
| 7 B: Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèiběn huàbào fànghuíqu.  | Please put this pictorial magazine back (where you found it).   |
| 8 A: Wǒ xiǎng jiè yīběn cídiǎn.  | I'd like to borrow a dictionary.  |
| 9 B: Cídiǎn kéyǐ zài túshūguǎn-lǐ yòng, bùnéng náchū túshūguǎn qu.   | Dictionaries can be used in the library. They cannot be taken out.  |
| 10 A: Kěshì yǒu xiē zì wǒ chále, yǒu wàngle; děi chá hǎojǐcǐ.  | But there are some words I looked up and then forgot; I'll have to look them up several times.  |
| 11 B: Nǐ wèi shénme bùbǎ nàxiē zìde yìsì xiěxiàlai, huòshì bǎ nèige jùzi duō kàn jǐbiàn? Yàoshì zhěnggè jùzide yìsì míngbaile, jiù kéyǐ jìde měige zìde yìsì le. | Why don't you write down the meanings of those words, or read those sentences a few more times? If you understand the entire sentence, then you'll remember the meaning of each word. |

Notes:

6&7 Verbs compounded with motion and direction: -lái and -qù are used as verbal suffixes. The sentence generally does not need a Place Word because -lái has an implied "here," and -qù has an implied "there," or destination understood. Examples:

náxiàlái  
 fànghuíqu  
 zǒujīnqu  
 zǒushàngqu  
  
 zǒushànglai

bring it down here  
 put it back there  
 go (walk) in there  
 walk up (there, away from the speaker)  
 walk up (here, toward the speaker)

- 9 Verbal suffixes can also conjoin Place Words. Examples:

bùnéng <u>náchū</u> qù	cannot take it out
bùnéng <u>náchū</u> túshūguǎn qù	cannot take it out of the library
<u>náchū</u> zhèige fángjiān qù	take it out of this room
<u>zǒuchū</u> zhèige lóu qù	walk out of this building

## Frame 3

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 12 A: Shìde! Wǒ kéyǐ jiè dìtú ma?  | Right! May I borrow maps?  |
| 13 B: Kéyǐ. Qǐng nǐ xiān bǎ hàomǎ(r) chāchūlai, zài dào shūjiǎ nàr qù zhǎo dìtú.                 | You may. Please first look up the number; then go to the shelf and look for the map.                                 |
| 14 A: Wǒ děi bǎ shǔmíng, hàomǎ(r), dēngdēng dōu xiězài zhèzhāng zhǐshàng, jiāogěi nǐ. Duì buduì? | I have to write down the title and number and so on, on this sheet of paper, and then hand it to you. Is that right? |
| 15 B: Duìle.   | That's right.  |

Notes:

13&14 The bǎ pattern needs a complement after the main verb. There are several possibilities. Examples:

1. -le

Tā bǎ qìchē mǎile. He sold the car.

2. Verb compounded with -lái or -qù

Qǐng nǐ bǎ wǒde huà xiě-xialai. Please write down my words.

Wǒ xiǎng bǎ zhèige cài chīxiaqu. I want to eat (swallow down into my stomach) this dish.

## 3. Number-Measure

Bǎ dī èrshisān kè zài kàn sānbiàn. Read Lesson 23 three more times.

## Frame 4

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 16 | B: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ <u>shǒuli</u> nèixiē chīde dōngxi, <u>bukéyi</u> nájìn túshūguǎn lái.                           | Excuse me (I am sorry). Those edibles in your hand cannot be brought into the library.                         |
| 17 | A: Búshi wǒde. Gāngcái wǒ kànjian zhèixiē dōngxi fàng-zai <u>dìxia</u> , suǒyǐ náqǐlai, yào <u>jiāogěi</u> nǐ. | They're not mine. Just now, I saw these things (placed) on the floor, so I picked them up to hand over to you. |
|    | (A hands over the food to B)   |  |
| 18 | B: Ò! Xièxie, qù zhǎo shū ba.  | Oh, thank you. Go and look for the books.  |
| 19 | A: Hǎo. <u>Yīhuìr</u> jiàn.  | Okay. See you later.   |
| 20 | B: <u>Yīhuìr</u> jiàn.   | See you later.   |

Notes:

16 Another example illustrating splitting the verbal suffix and inserting túshūguǎn, "library."

bukéyi nájìn túshūguǎn lái. cannot be brought into the library.