

注释 LANGUAGE NOTES

小谢

小谢 literally means “Little Xie.” Here it refers to 谢进学.
In Mainland China, 老 (old) or 小 (young, little) + surname is a friendly and informal way to address familiar people who are older or younger than you.

吸烟

吸烟 [xīyān] and 抽烟 [chōuyān] are both common terms used for “smoke a cigarette.”

但是 and 可是

Both 但是 and 可是 mean “but.” 可是 is more colloquial than 但是.

必须

必须 is an optative verb meaning “must,” “be required to.”

序数

第 is used for ordinal numbers. For example, 第一 (the first), 第二 (the second), 第三 (the third), and 第一天 (the first day).

语法 GRAMMAR

Directional Complement 趋向补语 (DC)

A. The simple directional complement (simple DC)

来 and 去 are often attached to a verb to form a simple directional complement to indicate the direction of a motion. When the motion is towards the speaker, 来 is used. When the motion is away from the speaker, 去 is used. The following are some examples of simple directional complements.

Motion verbs + 来/去

Motion verbs	上 upward	下 downward	进 enter	出 outward	回 return	过 cross	起 up	搬 move	带 take with
来	上来	下来	进来	出来	回来	过来	起来	搬来	带来
去	上去	下去	进去	出去	回去	过去		搬去	带去

- 起 can only be combined with 来, forming 起来

Verb + Object (e.g., place, people) + 来/去

他回宿舍去了。

你们都进客厅去吧!

我带我女朋友来了。

B. Compound directional complement (Compound DC)

The simple directional complements 上来(去), 下来(去), 进来(去), 出来(去), 回来(去), 过来(去), and 起来 may be attached to other verbs to function as complements indicating the direction of movement. They are called compound directional complements.

Their combination possibilities are illustrated below:

Common action verbs:					
走 [zǒu] to walk	跑 [pǎo] to run	跳 [tiào] to jump	坐 [zuò] to sit		
站 [zhàn] to stand	搬 [bān] to move	带 [dài] to bring			
拿 [ná] to take	掉 [diào] to fall	捡 [jiǎn] to pick			
上来/上去:	坐上来	坐下去	跑上来	跑下去	
下来/下去:	走下来	走下去	跳下来	跳下去	掉下去
进来/进去:	走进来	走进去	拿进来	拿进去	
出来/出去:	搬出来	搬出去	带进来	带出去	
回来/回去:	跑回来	拿回来	跑回去	拿回去	
过来/过去:	带过来	搬过来	带过去	搬过去	
起来:	站起来	跳起来	拿起来	捡起来	

- The verbs such as 走, 跑, 跳, 拿 (walk, run, jump, pick) state the action.
- The simple directional complement indicates the direction of the action in relation to a location. It also can indicate the direction of the motion towards or away from the speaker.

Verb + Object (e.g., person, thing) + simple DC

他 要搬 桌子 过来。
Subject V. Object simple DC

他 带 一瓶酒 回来 了。
 V.

Note: 起来 has an idiomatic usage. Its object should be placed as below:

他拿起来一本书。

他拿起书来。

把 Sentences

把 sentences are used to stress the effects of an action upon its object. Their structure is illustrated below:

Subject + 把 + Object + Verb-complement

The following are some characteristics of 把 sentences:

- Used most often with action verbs.
- The object must be definite.
- The verb must incorporate a complement.
- Commonly occurs in imperative sentences. For example, 把饭吃了! (Eat your meal!); 把他带来! (Bring him over!); 把车开回来! (Drive the car back!)
- The common complements involved with 把 structures are:
 - a. degree of complement 他把这个字写得很好。
 - b. 了 may be used as complement for a 把 structure to indicate completion of an action. 我把汤喝了。
 - c. directional complement 我要把那张桌子搬过去。
 - d. resultative complement (will be introduced later) 他把我的杯子打破 [dǎpò] (break) 了。
 - e. duration and frequency complements (will be introduced later) 他把这个汉字写了十遍。

把 Sentences and the Directional Complement

Group A

我带来我的室友了。
我搬来那张桌子了。
我带我的手机过去了。

Group B

我把我室友带来了。
我把那张桌子搬来了。
我把我的手机带过去了。

- With the directional complement, if there is a definite object of the action, the 把 structure (Group B) is preferred.
- The examples in Group A are not often used. They simply describe an event. However, the examples in Group B also imply that the location of the object has been changed due to (related to) the subject. That is, the subject is the cause of the change.

把 Construction

The 把 construction is also called a “disposal” construction. That is, the 把 sentence usually indicates that the object is disposed of, dealt with, or affected by the subject. Choosing a 把 construction or a non-把 construction is not an easy task. However, there are some guidelines listed below:

I. Situations in which the 把 construction is usually preferred:

1. The speaker wants to emphasize that an action has caused the object to change position or change from one state to another.

- e.g., (a) 我吃了那包药。 I took that medicine.
 (b) 我把那包药吃了。 I took that medicine.

Example (a) is a simple statement of fact. Example (b) emphasizes that the medicine has been taken by the subject and is gone.

2. If there is a long or complicated direct object, a 把 construction is preferred.

e.g., 我把我妈妈昨天从药房买回来的那包药吃了。

3. The 把 construction is preferred in imperative sentences (commands).

e.g., 把那包药吃了!

II. Situations in which the 把 construction is obligatory
 (there is no corresponding non-把 construction):

1. With some resultative complements (结果补语) (introduced in a later lesson).

Subject 把 Object V. + 成 (into/to); V. + 做 (as); V. + 在; V. + 到

e.g., 写成 [xiěchéng]: to write A as B

他把那个故事写成小说了。

He wrote that story as a novel.

e.g., 当做 [dàngzuò]: to treat as

我把她当作自己的女儿。

I treated her as my own daughter.

e.g., 停在 [tíngzài]: to park

我把我的车停在河边。

I parked my car by the river.

e.g., 放到 [fàngdào]: to put, place

我把你的书放到桌上。

I placed your book on the desk.

2. If a sentence has a plural object and the adverb 都, the 把 construction must be used.

e.g., 我把我们的书都卖 [mài] (to sell) 了。 I sold all our books.

III. Verbs that cannot be used in the 把 construction:

There are certain verbs that do not allow a “disposal” explanation. Therefore they cannot be used in the 把 construction. The following is a sample list of verbs that are incompatible with the 把 construction:

- Intransitive verbs: 来 (to come), 去 (to go), 跑 (to run), 走 (to walk), 旅行 (to travel), 毕业 (to graduate), 工作 (to work), 站 (to stand), 坐 (to sit)
- Existence verbs: 是 (to be), 在 (to be at), 有 (to have)
- Emotion verbs: 喜欢 (to like), 爱 (to love), 怕 [pà] (to fear)
- Sensory perception verbs: 会 (to be able to), 知道 (to know), 认识 (to recognize), 觉得 [juéde] (to think, to feel), 希望 [xīwàng] (to hope), 看见 [kànjiàn] (to see), 听见 [tīngjiàn] (to hear)
- Others: 欢迎 (to welcome), 赞成 [zànchéng] (to approve)