

## 10.12 Chōuyān ‘Smoking’

*Jiǎ:*

Zhōngguó nánrén dàduōshù píngcháng dōu chōuyān. Tāmen zhīdao chōuyān duì shēntǐ bù hǎo, kěshì yīnwèi péngyou dōu chōu, suǒyǐ tāmen juéde bù chōu bù xíng; péngyou gěi nǐ yān, nǐ zěnme néng bù chōu? Fǎnzhèng, dàjiā dōu xíguàn chōuyān, suǒyǐ hěn shǎo yǒu rén fǎnduì. Yǒu péngyou gàosu wǒ, yǒude nánde yì tiān chōu liǎng bāo, nà jiùshi yí ge xīngqī shísì bāo, yí ge yuè liùshí bāo, yì nián qībǎi duō bāo! Xiànzài yì bāo hǎo yān zuì piányi chàbuduō bā kuài qián (Rénmínbì, nà jiùshi yí kuài Měijīn), suǒyǐ yì nián làngfèi

zhème duō qián, tài kěxī le! Zhōngguó zuì yǒumíng de yāncǎo gōngsī zài Yúnnánshěng, zuì yǒumíng de páizi yěxǔ shì *Yúnyān*, *Hóngtǎshān*, hé *Āshìmǎ*. Jiē shàng, qìchē shàng, nǐ huì kànjiàn hěn duō xiāngyān de guǎnggào!



Běijīng hùtòng de yāntān ('cigarette stand').

Yǒurén chōu Zhōngguó yān, yě yǒurén chōu wàiguó yān, xiàng *Wànǎolù*, *Lètou* (*Luòtuò*). Wàiguóyān dōu bǐjiào guì, yì bāo chàbuduō shí duō kuài qián. Suīrán hěn guì, kěshì chōu wàiguó yān de yě bù shǎo. Tīngshuō shì yīnwèi wàiguó yān jìnr [jyèr] bǐjiào dà. Xiànzài hěn duō Zhōngguó rén yě zhīdao chōu tài duō yān bù hǎo, kěshì chōuyān de rén háishi hěn duō. Nà, nǐ shuō Měiguó zěnmeyàng? Ōuzhōu ne?

Yǐ:

Wǒ xiān shuō Měiguó de qíngxíng. Yíqián zài Měiguó, chōuyān de rén bìng bù shǎo. Wǔshí niándài, liùshí niándài de diànyǐng-yǎnyuán bú shì lǎo chōuyān ma? Kěshì zuìjìn èrshí duō nián lái, chōuyān de hǎoxiàng yuèlái yuè shǎo. Wèishénme ne? Nà shì yīnwèi dàjiā dōu zhīdao chōuyān duì shēntǐ bù hǎo, chōuyān de bǐjiào róngyì dé áizhèng. Suǒyǐ xiànzài Měiguó hěn duō dìfang, xiàng jīchǎng, huǒchēzhàn, fànguǎnr, fàndiàn dēngdēng bú ràng nǐ chōuyān, měi ge dìfang dōu shuō: “Bù zhǔn xīyān.” (Xīyān jiùshì chōuyān de yìsi, xīyān nèi ge cí kěnéng bǐjiào zhèngshì, chōuyān bǐjiào kǒuyǔ.) Nǐ kàn, Měiguó zǒngtǒng chōuyān ma? Lígēn (*Léigēn*), Kělíndùn, Bùshí (*fù-zǐ*), zhìshǎo zài biérén miànqián bù chōu!

Zài Měiguó chōuyān de bǐjiào shǎo yě shì yīnwèi yān hěn guì! Yì bāo sì-wǔ kuài qián (Měijīn, nà jiùshì sān sìshí duō kuài Rénmínbì.) Ōuzhōu ne, zài Ōuzhōu yān gèng guì, chōuyān de méiyóu yìqián de nàme duō, kěshì kěnéng háishi bǐ Měiguó de duō yidiǎnr. Wǒ ne, wǒ zìjǐ bù chōuyān, érqǐě cónglái méi chōu-guo, dànshi biérén yào chōu, nà, wǒ jiù bú huì guǎn tāmen. Wǒ de kànfǎ shì ‘bié guǎn xián shì’, xiǎng chōu jiù chōu ba!

## Notes:

dàduōshù	N ‘the majority (big-many-number)’
xíguàn	N ‘habit; custom’; cf. <u>xǐhuan</u> , <u>xīwàng</u> ‘hope’
fǎnduì	V ‘oppose; object’
làngfèi	V ‘waste (time, money, etc.)’
kěxī	V ‘pitiable; unfortunate’; cf. <u>Tài kěxī le</u> . ‘That’s too bad.’
yāncǎo	‘tobacco (smoke grass)’; cf. <u>chōuyān</u> , <u>xīyān</u> ‘to smoke’
páizi	‘brand name’
jiē shàng	‘(street-on)’
xiāngyān	‘cigaretts (fragrant-tobacco)’
guǎnggào	N ‘advertisement’ (gàosu de gào)
Wànbǎoliù	‘Marlboro’
Lètou (Luòtuó)	‘Camel’
bìng	Adv. ‘really [not]’, before negatives: <u>bìng bù piányi</u> ‘not at all cheap’.
yǎnyuán	N ‘actors (perform-people)’
zuìjìn èrshí duō nián lái	‘over the past 20+ years’
dé áizhèng	VO ‘get cancer’
zhǔn	V ‘permit’, usually negative; common on signs: <u>bù zhǔn</u> ‘forbidden to ...’
zhèngshì	SV ‘formal’
kǒuyǔ	N ‘spoken language’; SV ‘be-colloquial’; <u>hěn kǒuyǔ</u>
zhìshǎo	Adv. ‘at least’
miànqián	Loc’n Noun: ‘in front of [someone]; before (face-front)’
érqǐě	N ‘moreover; in addition’
guǎn	V ‘take care of; deal with; run s/t’
bié guǎn xián shì	‘mind one’s own business (don’t concern sparetime-things)’
jìn [jyer]	[colloquial] ‘strength; vigor’; = <u>yǒu lìqi</u> ‘have strength; vigor’

Nèi zhǒng yānyèr hěn yǒu jìn!	That kind of tobacco [leaf] is very strong!
Wǒ jīntiān bù shūfu, méi jìn.	I don’t feel well today, no strength.
Nǐ kàn, nèi ge rén zhēn yǒu jìn.	Look, that guy’s really strong.
Zhōngguó de báijiǔ hěn yǒu jìn.	Chinese white liquor is really strong.

**Exercise 6**

Explain that American beer is more expensive than Chinese beer, but that Chinese still buy it. Budweiser, called Bǎiwēi in China, is getting more and more popular (pǔbiàn). Explain that you don't think it has as much flavor as Chinese brands like Qīngdǎo, Shànghǎi or Yànjīng. So you always tell your Chinese friends that they should drink Chinese brands, not imports! The same with cigarettes. Chinese pay attention to [zhòngshì ('heavy-view')] brands. American brands are well known, so they buy American brands. They say that, in any case, American cigarettes are stronger than Chinese cigarettes and they taste better. I can't believe this is really the case!

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**10.12.1 Smoking: a dialogue**

*A friend (Yī)--college age--offers you (Jiǎ) a cigarette; most males in China smoke and so offering someone a cigarette is considered a friendly gesture, and is sometimes difficult to refuse.*

Jiǎ	Lái (yì) kē yān ba.	Have a cigarette.
Yī.	Xièxie, wǒ bu chōuyān.	No thanks, I don't smoke.
Jiǎ	Zhēnde bù chōu a?	You really don't smoke?
Yī	Zhēnde!	Really!
Jiǎ	Duì a, chōuyān bù hǎo, duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.	Right, smoking's not good, it's not good for you[r body].
Yī	Zhōngguó rén dōu chōuyān ma?	Do Chinese all smoke?
Jiǎ	Chàbuduō le, nánde dōu chōu, nǚde bǐjiào shǎo. Wǒ chōu, xíng ma?	More or less, men all smoke, women less so. You mind if I smoke?
Yī	Xíng, xíng, méi guānxi.	Fine, fine, no problem.
Jiǎ	Hǎo, suīrán duì shēntǐ bù hǎo, kěshì wǒ háishi děi chōu.	Good, although it's not good for me, I still have to smoke.
Yī	Wèishénme?	How come?
Jiǎ	Péngyou gěi nǐ yān, zěnme néng bù chōu?	<If> friends give you cigarettes, how can you not smoke?

**Notes**

lái here 'take (cause to come)'; cf. lái yì bēi kāfēi.

kē M ‘stub of...’; kē is a measure word for cigarets and other similarly shaped objects. Cigarets are sometimes counted with the measure words zhī or gēn, as well as kē.  
zhēnde Adv. ‘really’, a variant of zhēn.

### 10.13 Driving

#### a) Kāichē

Wǒ bú huì kāichē, kěshì wǒ hěn xiǎng kāi, suǒyǐ xiànzài yǒu ge péngyou bāng wǒ xué.  
Wǒ de péngyou shuō kāichē hěn róngyì, dànshi wǒ juéde kāichē bìng bù róngyì.  
Yǒushíhou wǒ juéde háishi bù kāi hǎo; chē de wéixiū, bǎoxiǎn dōu hěn guì; chéng lǐ  
kāichē hěn màn. Zài shuō, hǎo duō rén kāichē kāi+de tài kuài, kāi+de hěn měng! Lù  
shàng hěn wēixiǎn!

Bù jiǔ yǐqián zài Zhōngguó, chē xiāngdāng guì, hěn duō rén mǎibuqǐ, suǒyǐ lù shàng de  
chēzi bǐjiào shǎo. Dànshi zuìjìn qíngxíng biàn-le hěn duō. Xiànzài chē bǐjiào piányi.  
Guóchǎn de xiànzài bǐ Měiguó de piányi yìdiǎnr; Rénmínbì dàgài qībāwàn jiu kēyǐ mǎi yí  
liàng. Jìnkǒu de dāngrán bǐ guóchǎn de guì hěn duō, kěshì jìnkǒu de yě shì yuèlái yuè  
piányi. Tóngshí gāosù-gōnglù yě shì yì nián bǐ yì nián duō, suǒyǐ nǐ xiǎng kāi dào shénme  
dìfang dōu xíng! Zhù zài chéngshì lǐtōu de rén dàduōshù xiǎngyào mǎi qìchē kēyǐ mǎi  
qìchē. Zài xiāngxià qíngxíng bù tóng, kěshì nóngcūn lǐtōu de chēzi háishi bǐ jǐ nián qián  
duō deduō. Kěshì rúguǒ nǐ bù xiǎng huāqián mǎi yí liàng chē nà, zài Zhōngguó méi chē  
yě méiyǒu guānxi. Wèishénme ne? Yīnwèi gōnggòng jiāotōng hěn hǎo, yǒu gōnggòng  
qìchē, yǒu dìtiě, yǒu tiělù. Zài Měiguó, hěn bù yíyàng: Méiyǒu chē hěn bù fāngbiàn –  
kēyǐ shuō ‘méi chē dēngyú méi tuǐ’. Zài Měiguó méi chē jiu bù néng qù gòuwù zhōngxīn  
mǎi dōngxi, méi chē jiù bù néng qù kàn péngyou, bù néng qù kàn diànyǐng, yě bù néng  
qù shàngxué. Hǎoxiàng zài Měiguó méi chē shénme shì dōu zuòbuliǎo.

Zài Měiguó yǒu hěn duō Měiguó páizi de chē, xiàng *Fútè*, *Biékè*, yě yǒu Ōuzhōu  
de, xiàng *Aodí*, *Bēnchí*, yě yǒu Rìběn de, xiàng *Fēngtián*, *Běntián*, Hánguó de xiàng  
*Xiàndài*. Nà Zhōngguó yě yǒu hěn duō páizi. Zuì pǔbiàn de yěxǔ shì *Sāngtǎnà Jiédá*,  
*Biékè* dēngdēng, kěshì jìnkǒu de yě bù shǎo, yě shì yuèlái yuè duō. Wǒ yě tīngshuō  
Zhōngguó de bǎiwàn-fùwēng, tāmen mǎi *Láosīlǎisī*, shìjiè shàng zuì guì de chē! Ai,  
biànhuà zhēn dà ya! Èrshíduō nián yǐqián, Zhōngguó lǎobǎixìng yǒu zìxíngchē, yǐjīng

hěn mǎnyì le! Xiànzài shéi dōu xīwàng zìjǐ yǒu yí liàng qìchē. Búguò rúguǒ Zhōngguó měi ge jiāting dōu yǒu yí liàng qìchē de huà, nà Zhōngguó de jiāotōng qíngxíng huì shì shénme yàngzi de ne?



**Bóchuán ('barges'), zài Sūzhōu de yùnhé.**

*b) Páizhào*

Zài Zhōngguó mǎi chē rénmen yíding yào kàn chē de páizi; kěshi chē nèi de kuǎnshì yě hěn zhòngyào. Shēnfen bǐjiào gāo de guānyuán huòzhě shāngrén, tā de qìchē yíding shì pízuo, chēchuāng bōli shì àn sè de (zhèi yàng wàibiān kànbujiàn líbiānr, kěshi líbiānr kàndejiàn wàibiānr). Qìchē de páizhào yě hěn zhòngyào. Páizhào shàng bixū yǒu jíxiáng shùzì, xiàng bā (tīngqǐlai xiàng fācái de fā) huòzhě sān (sān zài Guǎngdōnghuà lǐ tīngqǐlai xiàng gāoshēng de shēng de yìsi), bù yīnggāi yǒu bù jíxiáng de shùzì, bǐrú sì (tīngqǐlai xiàng sǐdiào de sǐ yíyàng). Zài shuō, yǒu shíhou cóng chē páizhào de hàomǎ kěyǐ kànde chū rénjiā de shēnfen.

Cóng shàngbiān shuō de wǒmen kěyǐ zhīdao Zhōngguó rén tèbié zhùyì shēnfen. Suǒyǐ wǒmen qù Zhōngguó de shíhou, yíding yào zhùyì Zhōngguó rén de shēnfen wèntí, tèbié shì zài chēnghu tāmen de shíhou.



Liáoníng de páizhào.

## Notes:

wéixiū	V ‘to maintain; keep up’		
bǎoxiǎn	N ‘insurance’		
zài shuō	‘moreover; what’s more’		
měng	SV ‘be wild’		
wéixiǎn	SV ‘be dangerous’; N ‘danger’		
bù jiǔ	‘not long’ (cf. <u>jiǔ</u> ‘be long [of time]’)		
tóngshí	‘at the same time’		
gāosù-gōnglù	N ‘expressways (high-speed public-road)’		
nóngcūn	N ‘villages; countryside’		
huā qián	VO ‘spend money’		
jiāotōng	N ‘transportation’		
tiělù	N ‘railways (iron-road)’		
fāngbiàn	SV ‘convenient’		
děngyú	V ‘be equivalent to (equal-to)’		
tuǐ	N ‘legs’		
páizi	N ‘brand names’; cf. <u>pǐnpái</u> ‘trademark’		
<i>Fútè</i>	PN: ‘Ford’	<i>Biékè</i>	PN: ‘Buick’
<i>Àodì</i>	PN: ‘Audi’	<i>Bēnchí</i>	PN: ‘Mercedes’
<i>Fēngtián</i>	PN: ‘Toyota’	<i>Běntián</i>	PN: ‘Honda’
<i>Jiédá</i>	PN: ‘Volkswagon (Jetta)’	<i>Xiàndài</i>	PN: ‘Hyundai’
<i>Sāngtǎnà</i>	PN: car produced by a joint venture with VW		
<i>Láosīlái</i>	PN ‘Rolls Royce’		
bǎiwàn-fùwēng	N: ‘millionaire (million wealthy-old man)’		
biànhuà	N ‘changes (change-transformation)’		
lǎobǎixìng	N ‘the ordinary people (old-hundred-surnames)’		
mǎnyì	SV ‘satisfied; pleased’		
shéi dōu	N ‘everyone’		
nèi	Loc ‘inside’; cf <u>guónèi</u> ‘within the country’; <u>shìnnèi</u> ‘in town’		
kuǎnshì	N ‘designs; styles’		
zhòngyào	SV ‘be important’		
shēnfēn	N ‘status’		

guānyuán	N ‘officials’
shāngrén	N ‘businessmen’
pízuo	N ‘leather seats’
chēchuāng	N ‘car windows’
bōli	N ‘glass’
àn	SV ‘be dark; dim’
páizhào	N ‘license plates’
jíxiáng	SV ‘lucky; auspicious’
shùzi	N ‘numbers’
fācái	V ‘get rich’; cf. <u>gōngxǐ fācái</u> , a Chinese New Year greeting
gāoshēng	V ‘get a promotion (high-rise)’
zhùyì	V ‘pay attention to’

### Exercise 7

Huídá (‘respond to’) wèntí:

1. Zài Zhōngguó wèishénme yǒu rén bù xiǎng mǎi qìchē?
2. Xiànzài zài Zhōngguó jiāotōng de qíngxíng zěnmeyàng?
3. Wèishénme shuō zài Zhōngguó méiyǒu chē méiyǒu guānxi?
4. Wèishénme shuō zài Měiguó bixū dèi yǒu qìchē?
5. Nà, zài Ōuzhōu ne? Shì bu shì méiyǒu qìchē yě hěn bù fāngbiàn?
6. Zhōngguó nǐ xiē páizi de qìchē zuì liúxíng?
7. Zhōngguó de lǎobǎixìng dōu xiǎng mǎi qìchē de huà, nà jiāotōng de qíngxíng huì zěnmeyàng?
8. Zhōngguó rén chūle chē de páizi yǐwài yě huì zhùyì dào nǐ xiē fāngmiàn (‘facet’)?
9. Nǐ qù Zhōngguó kànkàn chē de páizhào huì fāxiàn nǐ xiē fāngmiàn bǐjiào yǒu yìsi?

### 10.14 Vivid SVs (of the form SVxx)

In earlier units, you have seen vivid adjectives formed from SV roots and repeated syllables: huáliūliū; huīméngméng (~ mēng). While some of the repeated syllables can be matched with some confidence to independent words (eg bīng ‘ice’ in lěngbīngbīng), for others, the only indication of their source comes from the characters used to write them, and these may have been chosen for their sound rather than their meaning. The repeated sī in lāsīsī ‘hot; peppery’ is written with the character usually used for ‘silk’; lāsūsū, which has much the same meaning, contains the repeated syllable sū, written with the character for ‘crisp’. It is hard to see what contribution these words make to the meaning of the whole, other than filling out the pattern.

Most of the repeated syllables are level-toned. A number of them show variation, probably due to the influence of the usual tone of the character chosen for the second



syllable. The *teng* of rèténgténg for example, is often pronounced with a level tone even though pedantic speakers are likely to argue, on the basis of the character 騰 which in other contexts is pronounced with rising tone, that rising (and not level) is the ‘correct’ tone. However, there are a few cases where the tone of the repeated syllable clearly is not level, eg kōngdàngdàng.

Vivid SVs of this type have certain grammatical properties that set them apart from ordinary SVs. They cannot be modified by ‘adverbs of degree’ such as hěn or tài, for example. Typically, they act as modifiers connected to nouns by a following de; or they stand alone (still with following de) as commentaries; cf. examples below.

The list below gives an indication of the range of vivid SVs; the meaning of the root SV is given in parentheses.

cháohūhū	(cháo ‘damp’)	damp; clammy
huáliūliū	(huá ‘slippery’)	slimy; slippery [of roads]; slick [of hǎishēn]
làsī	(là ‘peppery hot’)	hot; peppery [food]
lètàotáo	(lè, cf. kuàilè ‘happy’)	happy [of children; life]
lěngbīngbīng	(lěng + bīng ‘ice’)	icy cold [of iron, facial expressions]
hēiyōuyōu	(hēi ‘black’)	jet black [of hair, soil]
hóngtōngtōng	(hóng ‘red’)	glowing red; brilliant red
hóngpūpū	(hóng ‘red’)	reddish
luànhōnghōng	(luàn ‘chaotic’)	tumultuous
liàngjīngjīng	(liàng ‘bright’)	glimmering; sparklinig
míngguāngguāng	(míng ‘luminous’)	gleaming [metal]
nuǎnhōnghōng	(nuǎn ‘warm’)	cozy and warm
rèténgténg (~ tēng)	(rè)	steaming hot [of buns, noodles]
rèhūhū	(rè)	piping hot [of a stove, heater]
rèhōnghōng	(rè)	very warm; boiling [of weather]
kōngdàngdàng	(kōng ‘empty’)	empty; deserted [of station, mall]
xiāngpēnpēn	(xiāng ‘fragrant’)	sweet smelling; savory; appetizing
wùméngméng (~ mēng)	(wù ‘fog’)	hazy, misty

*Usage*

Nǐmen niánqīngrén jiu xiàng zǎoshàng  
bā-jiǔ diǎn zhōng hóngtōngtōng de  
tàiyáng yíyàng.

You young people look like the  
glowing red sun at 8 or 9 in the  
morning. [*Said by Mao Zedong.*]

Nǐ kàn, tāmen dōu zài kàng shàng  
zuò-zhe ne, nuǎnhōnghōng de.

Look at them all sitting on the  
'stove', all cozy and warm.

Lái le, rèténgténg de jiǎozi!

Here they come! Piping hot  
dumplings!

*Notes*

In houses in the cold northern parts of China, families sleep on a large brick platform heated from within, known as a kàng.

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