

《當代中文課程》語法說明以功能為主 (以下引自第1冊第6課)

## 一、Softened Action with V (一) V

Function: Verb reduplication suggests “reduced quantity”. It also suggests that the action is easy to accomplish. When what is expressed is a request/command, verb reduplication softens the tone of the statement and the hearer finds the request/command more moderate.

1. 他們學校很漂亮，我想去看(一)看。
2. 我想學中文，請教教我。
3. A: 我們今天晚上去哪裡吃飯?  
B: 我想(一)想。
4. A: 你週末做什麼?  
B: 在家看看書、喝喝咖啡、上上網，也去學校打打籃球。

Structures:

**Questions:** There are two ways to form verb reduplication in interrogatives:

1. Tag question:
  - (1) 請幫幫我，好不好?
  - (2) 請你教教我，可以嗎?
2. With an auxiliary verb:
  - (1) 現在外面很熱，你要不要在家看看書?
  - (2) 我不會做甜點，你可不可以教教我?

Usage:

1. Not every verb can be reduplicated. Mainly action verbs can go under verb repetition. Of the verbs we've learned so far, the verbs that can be reduplicated include 看 *kàn*, 吃 *chī*, 喝 *hē*, 想 *xiǎng*, 做 *zuò*, 打 *dǎ*, 找 *zhǎo*, 買 *mǎi*, 教 *jiāo*, and 幫 *bāng*.
2. Verb reduplication is mostly used in speech for requests and suggestions. Most reduplicated verbs are monosyllabic. When the verb takes an object, only the verb gets reduplicated, not the object. For example, 上網 *shàngwǎng* ‘go online’ is changed to 上上網 *shàngshàngwǎng*; 做飯 *zuò fàn* ‘cook’ is changed to 做做飯 *zuòzuò fàn*.

以下引自視華第2冊第11課 語法點

## II. Reduplication of Verbs

### a. Monosyllabic Verbs

看（一）看	have a look, take a look
看了（一）看	took a look

### b. Disyllabic Verbs (XY→XYXY)

休息休息	take a rest, take a break
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1. 我們出去走走吧。
2. 他想了想，就買了。
3. 吃晚飯以後，我喜歡喝喝茶，看看書。
4. 你可以問問你的朋友。
5. 請你給我們介紹介紹。

《當代中文課程》語法說明以功能為主 (以下引自第2冊第12課)

## 一、快一點 kuài yìdiǎn *hurry up*

Function: This pattern is used in urging the addressee to hurry up with whatever the latter is being engaged in.

1. 電影快開始了。我們快一點!
2. 哥哥跟弟弟說：「不要上網了，快一點去睡覺！」
3. 你最好快一點決定，這個房間可能很快就有人租了。

Structures:

**Negation:** Only 不 can negate ‘快一點(V)’. The negated pattern indicates a condition, ‘If you do not hurry up and ...’, with conditional conjunctions omitted.

1. 你不快一點吃完，我們就不能看電影了。
2. 我們不快一點去吃飯，那家店可能就休息了。
3. 你不快一點來嚐嚐這個甜點，就被大家吃光了。

Usage: ‘快一點+V’ and ‘V+快一點’ are two unrelated constructions. The first 快 refers to time (Hurry up!), while the second 快 refers to manner (fast vs. slowly).

1. 快一點跑!  
Hurry up and run.
2. 跑快一點!  
Run faster!
3. 慢一點去!  
Take your time and go later!
4. 走慢一點!  
Walk slower!

以下引自視華第2冊第6課 語法點

#### IV. 快 and 慢 in Imperative Mood

一點兒 is often added to 快 or 慢 to express a greater or less degree.

##### I. As Adverbial

a.

快	V (O)
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快	走!
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Go faster!	/	Get going!
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b.

快/慢	一點兒	V (O)
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快	一點兒	走!
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Walk a little faster!	Get going!
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1. 不早了，快起來吧！
2. 別玩兒了，快做功課！
3. 別說話，快一點兒寫字。
4. 別急，慢一點兒說。

##### II. As Adverbial

V	快/慢	一點兒
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走	快	一點兒!
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Walk a little faster!
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1. 別開太快，請你開慢一點兒。
2. 我的中國話不好，請你說慢一點兒。