1. **X是Y, (而)不是Z**  “X is Y, not Z”
   **X不是Y，而是Z**  “X is not Y, but rather Z”

->a. 過日子靠的是錢，而不是興趣。
   What people live on is money, not interests.
   b. 我點的是芥蘭牛肉，而不是清蒸魚。
   c. He thinks that what is most important is making money, not getting married.
   d. It’s not that she’s lazy, but rather that she’s not interested.
   e. I’m not Zhang Tianming’s paternal grandmother, but rather his aunt (father’s sister)!

2. **嘛** “Come on, you (oughtta) know that S”
   “Come on, everybody knows that S”

->a. 中國人還是跟中國人結婚嘛。
   Come on, (you know that) it’s best for a Chinese person to marry a Chinese.
   b. 找個老伴兒不是甚麼丟人的事嘛。
   c. 你早晚要獨立嘛，應該趁年輕的時候學到一些技術。
   d. 你說話別老那麼衝嘛，人家當然不高興！
   e. 你甚麼小事情都非找老闆去告狀不可，沒有必要嘛。
   f. Come on, (everybody knows that) getting a divorce is no disgrace.
   g. Come on, today’s math test was really easy!

3. **X變得 SV**  “X became SV”

->a. 姑媽覺得表嫂管得太多，說話太衝，所以婆媳關係變得緊張起來。
   Auntie (Dad’s sister) felt that (older male) cousin’s wife didn’t mind her own business and spoke too bluntly, so the mother-in-law/daughter-in-law relationship had begun to get tense.
   b. After they got married, his temperament became very impatient.
   c. After he retired, his personality seemed to become very outgoing.
   d. After they got married, he became very lazy.
   e. After he graduated, he became very independent.

CAUTION: *X變得 NP  *他變得老師  (他成爲老師了。)
         *他變得老闆  (他成爲老闆了。)
4. 要不是 S

“Were it not for the fact that S, ...”
“If it weren’t for the fact that S, ...”

->a. 要不是表嫂覺得單親家庭對小孩的影響不好，說不定早就離婚了。
    If it weren’t for the fact that Sister-in-law felt a single-parent home was a bad influence on kids, there’s no telling that they might have divorced long ago.

b. 要不是她賺錢賺得很多，她丈夫早就想提離婚的事了。
c. 要不是姑父再三催他，表哥就不會選工程專業。
d. If it weren’t for Grandma having retired, there would be no one who has time to tell me stories.

5.X 居然 VP

“Contrary to expectation, X did/was VP.”

->a. 張天明沒想到中國的家庭居然也有這麼多問題。
    Zhang Tianming had never thought there were so many problems in Chinese families, too.

b. 前幾年參加奧林匹克運動會的一些運動員今年居然不參加。
c. 她知道學工程以後能賺大錢，居然還是說沒有興趣。
d. 他們一直相處得很好，最近居然分手了。
e. You know she’s smart and (to my surprise) you still don’t want to socialize with her.

REVIEW:

6. More directional complements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>打起電話來</th>
<th>熱起來</th>
<th>亮起來</th>
<th>聊起天來</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>停下來</td>
<td>瘦下來</td>
<td>聽下去</td>
<td>說下去</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REVIEW:

7. 反正 “anyway”

->a. 好了，好了，不說這些了，反正再過幾年，你就得獨立了。
    OK, OK, I won’t talk about these things anymore. Anyway, in a few years you’ll have to be on your own.
REVIEW:

8. …再說,…

“…, plus,…”

->a. 再說，我不是小孩子了，我的事情我自己知道應該怎麼辦。

Plus, I am no longer a child. I know how to deal with my own affairs.

REVIEW:

9. X 一直 VP

“X has VP-ed all along”

->a. 這幾年姑媽一直覺得很寂寞，工廠裡的老朋友想幫她找個伴兒。

For the past several years, Auntie had been very lonely and her old friends at the factory wanted to help her find a companion.

REVIEW:

10. X 本來 VP1，後來 VP2

“At first, X VP1, (but then) later,VP2”

“Originally, ”

->a. 本來咱們一直領先，可是後來人家把比分慢慢地追上來了。

At first, we were in the lead throughout, but they gradually edged their score up to ours.

REVIEW:

11. V 著 VP

“Do VP while V-ing”

->a. 玲玲常常哭著跑到奶奶那兒去告狀。

Ling Ling often went running over to Grandma in tears to tell her all about it (=the injustice).

REVIEW:

12. S1, ...只是 S2

“S1, it’s just that S2”

->a. “天明，這個學期忙不忙?”

“還好。只是有時候中文課功課多一點。”

“Tianming, are you busy this semester?”

“Not too bad. It’s just that sometimes I have a bit too much homework in Chinese class.”

REVIEW:

13. 要不然

“otherwise”

->a. 要不然，聽你媽的，學醫也行。

Otherwise, listen to your mom and study medicine. That would be OK, too.
REVIEW:
14. 不是 A 就是 B
   “Either A Or B”
   “If not A, then B”

->a. 可是她一放學，她媽媽不是要她去學鋼琴，就是要她去學畫畫。
    However, as soon as she gets out of school, if her mom does not want her to learn how
to play the piano, she wants her to learn how to paint.

REVIEW:
15. TOPIC-COMMENT structure

Note topic-comment structure of this:

->a. 張天明的表哥工作很忙。 (L14)
    (Not: *張天明的表哥的工作很忙。)
    Zhang Tianming’s (older male) cousin is very busy at work (i.e., has a very
demanding job).

(See comments on this in grammar explanation following lesson in textbook pp260-261.)