

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 135 [English]

Kirin: [Chinese Learn Online lesson 135](#) .

Kirin: [Hello everyone](#) , I'm Kirin .

Raphael: [Hello everyone](#) , I'm Raphael .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: [Welcome to Taiwan and our progressive course teaching Chinese](#) .

Raphael: [Let's first listen to today's dialogue at normal speed](#) .

Yann: [Wait a moment](#) , let me open the door for you .

Cindy: [Oh, thanks](#) . You are really considerate .

Yann: [Hmm, how come I can't pull this door open](#) ?

Cindy: [How come you're silly](#) ? You need to push this door to open it .

Yann: [Oh, I often mix up push and pull](#) .

Cindy: [That's not important](#) , go in quickly .

Raphael: [Let's listen again to today's dialogue at a slower speed](#) . Please repeat after Kirin .

Kirin: [Wait a moment](#) , let me open the door for you .

[Oh, thanks](#) . You are really considerate .

[Hmm, how come I can't pull this door open](#) ?

[How come you're silly](#) ? You need to push this door to open it .

[Oh, I often mix up push and pull](#) .

[That's not important](#) , go in quickly .

Raphael: [Let's explain today's dialogue](#) . The first line is

Kirin: [Wait a moment](#) , let me open the door for you .

Raphael: [We have studied all these words before](#) . What does “děng yīxià” (wait a moment) mean ?

Adam: That's a common expression meaning “wait a moment.”

Raphael: [Next, what does “kāi mén” \(open door\) mean](#) ?

Adam: That means “open door.”

Raphael: So what do you think this sentence means ?

Kirin: Wait a moment , let me open the door for you .

Adam: “Wait a moment, let me open the door for you.”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Oh, thanks . You are really considerate .

Raphael: At the end of this sentence , we have today’s first new word .

Kirin: Considerate .

Adam: And that means “considerate.”

Kirin: Oh, thanks . You are really considerate .

Adam: “Thank you, you are really considerate.”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: Hmm, how come I can’t pull this door open ?

Raphael: At the end of this sentence we have a new word .

Kirin: Pull .

Adam: And that means “to pull”. The literal meaning here is “This door how pull not open”, so he’s asking “How come I can’t pull this door open?”

Kirin: Hmm, how come I can’t pull this door open ?

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: How come you’re silly ?

Raphael: Here we have a commonly used character .

Kirin: Silly / foolish .

Adam: And that means “stupid” or “silly.”

Kirin: [How come you're silly ?](#)

Adam: “How come you're so silly?”

Raphael: [She then continues](#)

Kirin: [You need to push this door to open it .](#)

Raphael: [Here we have another new word .](#)

Kirin: [Push .](#)

Adam: And that's the verb “to push”.

Kirin: [You have to push it .](#)

Adam: This literally means “Have to use push.” In other words, you have to push to open the door.

Kirin: [You need to push this door to open it .](#)

Adam: “You need to push this door before you can open it.” The [just](#) particle here is used to show that the second part of this sentence “can open” depends on the first part “pushing the door” occurring first.

Raphael: [The young man then replies](#)

Kirin: [Oh, I often mix up push and pull .](#)

Raphael: [Do you know what “cháng cháng” \(often\) means ?](#)

Adam: In the past we've seen

Kirin: [Usually](#) , [frequently](#) , [normal](#) .

Adam: Here's another version

Kirin: [Usually](#) .

Adam: which is another way to say “often.”

Kirin: Oh, I often mix up push and pull .

Raphael: In the middle of this sentence , we saw

Kirin: To mix up .

Adam: The to figure out here has many meanings on its own. In this context, it means “to figure out” and combines with the don’t understand or “don’t understand” to mean “Can’t figure out” or, in this case, “to mix up.”

Kirin: Oh, I often mix up push and pull .

Adam: “Oh, I often mix up push and pull.”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: That’s not important .

Raphael: Do you remember what “zhòngyào” (important) means ?

Adam: That means “important.” So she’s saying “that’s not important.”

Kirin: That’s not important .

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: Go in quickly .

Raphael: Today’s last new word is .

Kirin: Fast .

Raphael: ”Kuài” (fast) is the opposite of “màn” (slow) .

Adam: And that means ‘fast.’ So the literal translation of this sentence is: “Fast a little enter go.” In other words, “Quick – go in”

Kirin: Go in quickly .

Raphael: Let’s listen again to today’s dialogue at normal speed .

Yann: Wait a moment , let me open the door for you .

Cindy: Oh, thanks . You are really considerate .

Yann: Hmm, how come I can't pull this door open ?

Cindy: How come you're silly ? You need to pull this door before you can open it .

Yann: Oh, I often mix up push and pull .

Cindy: That's not important , go in quickly .

Adam: So hopefully that made sense to you. For English translations of all the Chinese featured in today's lesson plus a review dialogue and examples, visit ChineseLearnOnline.com.

Kirin: Continue to keep at it !