

**Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 136 [English]**

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 136 .

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 .

Cindy: Are you going to stay here all day today ?

Yann: Are you going out ?

Cindy: Tomorrow is my friend's birthday , so I have to go now and buy a present for him .

Yann: So what do you want to buy for him ?

Cindy: I'm not yet sure . But I also have to buy a cake .

Yann: Good luck !

Cindy: Thank you . I'll be right back .

Raphael: Let's listen again to today's dialogue at a slower speed . Please repeat after Kirin .

Kirin: Are you going to stay here all day today ?

Are you going out ?

Tomorrow is my friend's birthday , so I have to go now and buy a present for him .

So what do you want to buy for him ?

I'm not yet sure . But I also have to buy a cake .

Good luck !

Thank you . I'll be right back .

Raphael: Let's explain today's dialogue . The first line is

Kirin: Are you going to stay here all day today ?

Raphael: Do you remember what “dāi” (to stay) means ?

Adam: That's the verb “to stay.”

Raphael: So what do you think this sentence means ?

Kirin: Are you going to stay here all day today ?

Adam: The literal meaning is “You today are going to continuously stay here?” which can be thought of as meaning “Are you going to stay here all day today?”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Are you going out ?

Adam: “Are you going out?”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Tomorrow is my friend’s birthday .

Raphael: We have studied all these words before . Do you remember what this sentence means ?

Kirin: Tomorrow is my friend’s birthday .

Adam: “Tomorrow is my friend’s birthday.”

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: So I have to go now and buy a present for him .

Raphael: The item this girl wants to buy is our first new word today .

Kirin: Gift / Present .

Adam: And that means “gift” or “present.”

Raphael: As well, at the end of this sentence , we have another new word .

Kirin: To freely give .

Adam: This verb means “to delivery” or “to freely give”, as in the case of a present. It often combines with the to give character as shown here.

Kirin: So I have to go now and buy a present for him .

Adam: “So I now have to go buy a present to give to him.”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: So what do you want to buy for him ?

Raphael: I think you should understand this sentence’s meaning .

Kirin: So what do you want to buy for him ?

Adam: “So what would you like to buy for him?”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: I’m not yet sure .

Raphael: Do you remember what “quèdìng” (to be sure) means ?

Adam: That means “to decide.”

Raphael: So what do you think this sentence means ?

Kirin: I’m not yet sure .

Adam: “I haven’t yet decided.”

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: But I have to also buy a cake .

Raphael: In this sentence , we have two new words . The first is .

Kirin: To have to / must .

Adam: And that’s another way to say “to have to.”

Raphael: As well, at the end of this sentence , we saw

Kirin: Cake .

Raphael: This new word is the name of a food .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “egg” and “cake,” but they are often combined to form the word for cake.

Raphael: [So what do you think this sentence means ?](#)

Kirin: [But I also have to buy a cake .](#)

Adam: Note the use of the [again](#) character, which we’ve taught before as meaning “again.” Here it’s being used in an “also” context, giving us: “But I also have to buy a cake.”

Kirin: [But I also have to buy a cake .](#)

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

Kirin: [Good luck !](#)

Raphael: [I hope you remember the meaning of this sentence .](#)

Adam: “I wish you good luck.”

Kirin: [Good luck !](#)

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

Kirin: [Thank you . I’ll be right back .](#)

Raphael: [This “mǎ” \(horse\) is the name of an animal .](#)

Adam: It’s the character for “horse.” So

Kirin: [On a horse .](#)

Adam: means “on a horse.” This is a very common expression you’ll hear.

Kirin: [I’ll be right back .](#)

Adam: The literal meaning is “I’ll be back on a horse.” Once upon a time, using a horse to get around, was the quicker way to get things done, so this expression means “I’ll be right back.”

Kirin: [Thank you . I’ll be right back .](#)

Adam: “Thank you, I’ll be right back.”

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

Cindy: Are you going to stay here all day today ?

Yann: Are you going out ?

Cindy: Tomorrow is my friend’s birthday , so I have to go now and buy a present for him .

Yann: So what do you want to buy for him ?

Cindy: I’m not yet sure . But I also have to buy a cake .

Yann: Good luck !

Cindy: Thank you . I’ll be right back .

Adam: For an extended version of a similar dialogue, listen to the podcast review for this and earlier lessons, available to premium subscribers at [ChineseManual.com](http://ChineseManual.com).

Kirin: Continue to keep at it !