

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 137 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 137 .

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: I have something to tell you .

Yann: What is it ?

Cindy: My boyfriend said last night he went home to sleep right at 9 pm . But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she , saw my boyfriend at a party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Yann: Really ?

Cindy: Really . Why did he lie to me ?

Yann: Your boyfriend is in big trouble now !

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

Kirin: I have something to tell you .

What is it ?

My boyfriend said last night he went home to sleep right at 9 pm . But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she , saw my boyfriend at a party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Really ?

Really . Why did he lie to me ?

Oh, your boyfriend is in big trouble now !

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

Kirin: I have something to tell you .

Raphael: "Wǒ gēn nǐ shuō" (I tell you) has the same meaning as "Wǒ gàosù nǐ" (I tell you) . As well at the end we can see

Kirin: A matter / affair .

Raphael: "Shìqíng" (matter / affair) has the same meaning as "shì" (matter / affair) . For example .

Kirin: This weekend , do you have anything to do ?

Adam: "Do you have anything to do this weekend?" So back to our sentence in the dialogue

Kirin: A matter / affair

Adam: refers to a particular matter. The measure word for matters / affairs is the same measure word used for clothes and for matters.

Kirin: I have something to tell you .

Adam: "There's something I want to tell you."

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: What is it ?

Adam: "What's the matter?"

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: My boyfriend said last night he went home to sleep right at 9 pm .

Raphael: I think you should know the meaning of this sentence .

Adam: The literal meaning here is: "My boyfriend said he yesterday night 9 o'clock."

Raphael: Then at the end , we have

Kirin: Went home to sleep .

Raphael: Here we have today's second new word .

Kirin: To go to bed / fall asleep .

Adam: And that means "to fall asleep." The early emphasis particle particle at the end adds emphasis to the fact that "he went home right at nine o'clock."

Kirin: My boyfriend said last night he went home to sleep right at 9 pm .

Adam: “My boyfriend said that last night he went home to sleep right at 9 p.m.”

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she , saw my boyfriend at a party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Raphael: Ok, let’s first look in this sentence , what part we already know .

Kirin: But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she saw my boyfriend with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Adam: “But my other friend told me that last night at 10 p.m. she saw my boyfriend with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together.”

Raphael: So last night at 10 pm , where was her boyfriend ?

Kirin: At a party .

Raphael: Here we can see another new word for today .

Kirin: Party .

Adam: And that means “party.” Don’t confuse that with

Kirin: To line up

Adam: which we’ve also taught you before, which means... “to line up.” So for example, what does the following sentence mean?

Kirin: To enter this party you have to line up .

Adam: “To enter this party, you have to line up.” Getting back to the line in our dialogue, we had

Kirin: But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she , saw my boyfriend at a party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Adam: “But another friend told me that at 10 p.m. last night she saw my boyfriend at at party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together.”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: Really ?

Raphael: The next new word , ”jiǎde” (fake) has the opposite meaning to “zhēnde” (real) . So what do you think “jiǎde” (fake) means ?

Adam: That means “fake.”

Raphael: In Chinese , often when you see two opposite words together , they form a question . For example .

Kirin: Ok ? Isn't it ? Do you want ?

Raphael: So what do you think this question means ?

Kirin: Really ?

Adam: This is another way to say “Really?”, by literally saying “Real or fake?”

Kirin: Really ?

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Really . Why did he lie to me ?

Raphael: In this question , we can see the last new word for today .

Kirin: Lie .

Adam: And that's the verb “to lie.”

Kirin: Really . Why did he lie to me ?

Adam: “Really. Why did he lie to me?”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Oh, your boyfriend is in big trouble now !

Raphael: We have studied all these words before . Do you remember what “máfan” (trouble) means ?

Adam: That means “trouble.”

Raphael: So “máfan dà le” (big trouble) means “hěn dà de máfan” (big trouble) .

Kirin: Oh, your boyfriend is in big trouble now !

Adam: “Oh, your boyfriend’s in big trouble!”

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

Cindy: I have something to tell you .

Yann: What is it ?

Cindy: My boyfriend said last night he went home to sleep right at 9 pm . But another friend told me last night at 10 pm she , saw my boyfriend at a party with many beautiful girls drinking alcohol together .

Yann: Really ?

Cindy: Really . Why did he lie to me ?

Yann: Your boyfriend is in big trouble now !

Adam: Premium subscribers can hear what happens when the girl confronts the boy about his lying ways, by listening to the Podcast Review for this lesson. You can also find all the English translations of the Chinese used today, along with more examples, on our website ChineseLearnOnline.com.

Kirin: Continue to keep at it !