

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 139 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 139 .

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 . What are we studying today ?

Raphael: In today's dialogue , there is a man who is in the process of filling out a form .

Kirin: Excuse me , he's in the process of doing what to a what ?

Raphael: Filling out a form .

Adam: And that means “to fill out a form.” The character

Kirin: to write

Adam: means “to write.” Here we have

Kirin: to fill out

Adam: which means to fill out. And what is he filling out?

Kirin: A form

Adam: which is “a form.”

Kirin: To fill out a form .

Raphael: Let's first listen to today's dialogue at normal speed .

Cindy: Have you finished writing ?

Yann: Almost . But there are still a few places that aren't clear .

Cindy: That's okay . Take your time writing . Tell me when you have finished writing .

Yann: Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .

Cindy: No problem .

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

Kirin: Have you finished writing ?
Almost .
But there are still a few places that aren't clear .
That's okay .
Take your time writing .
Tell me when you have finished writing .
Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .
No problem .

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

Kirin: Have you finished writing ?

Raphael: Here we have the character that we just taught .

Kirin: To write .

Raphael: Next, next to “xiě” (to write) , we have another new word .

Kirin: To finish .

Adam: and that means “to finish.”

Raphael: So what do you think this question means ?

Kirin: Have you finished writing ?

Adam: “Have you finished writing?”

Raphael: The young lady then replies

Kirin: Almost .

Raphael: These characters are quite often used .

Adam: The meaning here is “almost.”

Kirin: Almost .

Adam: Adding the **change in situation particle** to the end of this sentence indicates a change in situation. Now he is almost finished.

Kirin: **Almost** .

Raphael: **He then continues**

Kirin: **But there are still a few places that aren't clear** .

Raphael: **Do you remember what “dìfāng” (place) means ?**

Adam: That means “place.”

Raphael: **In this sentence** , we have a new word .

Kirin: **Clear** .

Adam: And that means “clear.”

Raphael: **Next, next to “qīngchǔ” (clear) “gāi” is the “gāi” from “yīnggāi” (should) . So what do you think this sentence means ?**

Kirin: **But there are still a few places that aren't clear** .

Adam: The literally translation here is “But additionally have some places not clear should how write.”

Kirin: **But there are still a few places that aren't clear** .

Adam: “But there are some places that aren't clear what to write.”

Raphael: **The young lady then replies**

Kirin: **That's okay** .

Adam: “That's okay.”

Kirin: **Take your time writing** .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “you slow slow write.” Repeating a verb like this is a common way of emphasizing the action involved here. So she's saying “You can write slowly.”

Kirin: Take your time writing .

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: Tell me when you have finished writing .

Adam: Earlier in this lesson we taught you:

Kirin: To finish writing .

Adam: which means “to finish writing.” Here, we have another way to say this.

Kirin: To finish writing .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “write good”, as in, “I’m done writing.”

Kirin: Tell me when you have finished writing .

Raphael: Do you remember what “gàosù” (to tell) means ?

Adam: That means “to tell”; so the meaning here is “When you are finished writing, you can tell me.”

Kirin: Tell me when you have finished writing .

Adam: The **again / then** character here has been taught to you as meaning “again.” In this sentence it means “then.” It is used in this context in situations where an initial action is required before the second action can be completed. So in this case, the man first has to finish writing, then he can tell the woman.

Kirin: Tell me when you have finished writing .

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .

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

Adam: The literal meaning here is “Ok, if I need your help, then please you across come.”

Kirin: Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .

Adam: The **come over** , at the end, is a common way to say “come over here.” Note how the **then** character here is being used in the same fashion it was explained earlier.

Kirin: **Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .**

Adam: “Ok, if I need your help, I’ll ask you to come over.” The qing at the end here can mean “please” as we’ve seen in the past or “invite” as we see here.

Raphael: **The young woman then replies**

Kirin: **No problem .**

Adam: “No problem.”

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

Cindy: **Have you finished writing ?**

Yann: **Almost . But there are still a few places that aren’t clear .**

Cindy: **That’s okay . Take your time writing . Tell me when you have finished writing .**

Yann: **Ok, if I need your help , I will call you over .**

Cindy: **No problem .**

Adam: Great; for more examples of some of the concepts taught in this and earlier lessons, listen to the podcast reviews available at ChineseManual.com.

Kirin: **Continue to keep at it !**