

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 139 [Pinyin]

Kirin: Shàngwǎng xué Zhōngwén dì yī bǎi sān shí jiǔ kè .

Kirin: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Kirin .

Raphael: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Raphael .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Huānyíng lái dào Táiwān gēn wǒmen yīqǐ xuéxí gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén kèchéng . Wǒmen jīntiān yào xuéde shì shénme ne ?

Raphael: Zài jīntiān de duìhuà lǐ , yǒu yīge nánshēng zhèng zài tiánxiě yīge biǎogé .

Kirin: Duìbuqǐ , tā zhèng zǎi zuò yīge shénme ?

Raphael: Tiánxiě yīge biǎogé .

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

Kirin: xiě

Adam: means “to write.” Here we have

Kirin: tiánxiě

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

Kirin: Yīge biǎogé

Adam: which is “a form.”

Kirin: Tiánxiě yīge biǎogé .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen xiān tīng yíci jīntiān zhèng cháng yúsù de duìhuà .

Cindy: Nǐ xiě wán le ma ?

Yann: Chàbuduō le . Kěshì hái yǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngchǔ gāi zěnme xiě .

Cindy: Méi guānxī . Nǐ màn màn xiě . Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu , zài gào sù wǒ .

Yann: Hǎo , rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .

Cindy: Méi wèntí .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yí cì jīntiān màn yǔsù de duìhuà . Qǐng gēnzhe Kirin chóngfù shuō yí biàn .

Kirin: Nǐ xiě wán le ma ?

Chàbuduō le .

Kěshì háiyǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngchǔ gāi zěnme xiě .

Méi guānxī .

Nǐ màn màn xiě .

Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu , zài gào sù wǒ .

Hǎo , rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .

Méi wèntí .

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen lái jiěshì jīntiān de duìhuà . Dì yī jù shì

Kirin: Nǐ xiě wán le ma ?

Raphael: Zhèlǐ , yǒu wǒmen gāng gāng cái jiāo nǐmen de zì .

Kirin: Xiě .

Raphael: Jiē xià lái , zài “xiě” de hòumiàn , wǒmen yǒu líng wài yīge shēngzì .

Kirin: Wán .

Adam: and that means “to finish.”

Raphael: Suǒyǐ nǐmen juéde zhège wèntí shì shénme yìsi ?

Kirin: Nǐ xiě wán le ma ?

Adam: “Have you finished writing?”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá

Kirin: Chàbuduō le .

Raphael: Zhè xiē zì wǒmen hěn cháng yòng .

Adam: The meaning here is “almost.”

Kirin: Chàbuduō .

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

Kirin: Chàbuduō le .

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Kěshì háiyǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngchǔ gāi zěnmē xiě .

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde “dìfāng” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “place.”

Raphael: Zài zhège jùzi lǐmiàn , wǒmen yǒu yīge shēngzì .

Kirin: Qīngchǔ .

Adam: And that means “clear.”

Raphael: Ránhòu, zài qīngchǔ de hòumiàn, gāi shì yīnggāi de gāi . Suǒyǐ nǐmen juéde zhè jùzi shì shénme yìsi ?

Kirin: Kěshì háiyǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngqǔ gāi zěnmē xiě .

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

Kirin: Kěshì háiyǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngqǔ gāi zěnmē xiě .

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

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng huídá

Kirin: Méi guānxī .

Adam: “That’s okay.”

Kirin: Nǐ màn màn xiě .

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: Nǐ màn màn xiě .

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu, zài gàosù wǒ .

Adam: Earlier in this lesson we taught you:

Kirin: Xiě wán le .

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

Kirin: Xiě hǎo le .

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

Kirin: Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu, zài gàosù wǒ .

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde “gàosù” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

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

Kirin: Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu, zài gàosù wǒ .

Adam: The zài 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: Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu, zài gàosù wǒ .

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng shuō

Kirin: Hǎo, rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .

Raphael: Zhè xiē dānzì wǒmen yǐjīng dōu xué guò le . Nǐmen zhīdào zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ma ?

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

Kirin: Hǎo, rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .

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

Kirin: **Hǎo, rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .**

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

Raphael: **Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng shuō**

Kirin: **Méi wèntí .**

Adam: “No problem.”

Raphael: **Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yí cì jīntiān zhèng cháng yǔsù de duìhuà .**

Cindy: **Nǐ xiě wán le ma ?**

Yann: **Chàbuduō le . Kěshì háiyǒu yì xiē dìfāng bù qīngchǔ gāi zěnmē xiě .**

Cindy: **Méi guānxī . Nǐ màn màn xiě . Nǐ xiě hǎo de shíhòu, zài gào sù wǒ .**

Yann: **Hǎo, rúguǒ wǒ xūyào nǐde bàng máng , zài qǐng nǐ guò lái .**

Cindy: **Méi wèntí .**

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: **Nǐmen jìxù jiā yóu !**