

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 144 [Pinyin]

Kirin: Shàngwǎng xué Zhōngwén dì yī bǎi sì shí sì kè .

Kirin: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Kirin .

Luise: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Luise .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Huānyíng lái dào Táiwān gēn wǒmen yīqǐ xuéxí gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén kèchéng .

Luise: Ràng wǒmen xiān tīng yī cì jīntiān Luise gēn Kirin zhèngcháng yúsù de duìhuà .

Luise: Jīntiān shì wǒ dì yī cì jiàn wǒ nán péngyǒu de fùmǔqīn . Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ yīxiē jiànyì ma ?

Kirin: Kěyǐ a . Nǐ yīnggāi yào dài yīge lǐwù qù sòng gěi tāmen .

Luise: Hǎo zhǔyì . Háiyǒu biéde ma ?

Kirin: Ēn - nǐ yīdìng yào yǒu lǐmào , háiyǒu bù néng chídào .

Luise: Ō , nà wǒ zuǐhǎo xiànzài kāishǐ zhǔnbèi , yīnwèi wǒ tōngcháng dōu huì chídào .

Kirin: Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

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

Kirin: Jīntiān shì wǒ dì yī cì jiàn wǒ nán péngyǒu de fùmǔqīn .

Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ yīxiē jiànyì ma ?

Kěyǐ a .

Nǐ yīnggāi yào dài yīge lǐwù qù sòng gěi tāmen .

Hǎo zhǔyì .

Háiyǒu biéde ma ?

Ēn - nǐ yīdìng yào yǒu lǐmào .

Háiyǒu bù néng chídào .

Ō , nà wǒ zuǐhǎo xiànzài kāishǐ zhǔnbèi .

Yīnwèi wǒ tōngcháng dōu huì chídào .

Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

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

Kirin: Jīntiān shì wǒ dì yī cì jiàn wǒ nán péngyǒu de fùmǔqīn .

Luise: Zhè xiē dānzi wǒmen yǐjīng dōu xué guò le . Nǐmen juéde zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ?

Adam: “Today is my first time meeting my boyfriend’s parents.”

Luise: Ránhòu Luise jìxù shuō

Kirin: Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ yīxiē jiànyì ma ?

Luise: Zài zhège wèntí de hòumiàn , wǒmen kàndào jīntiān de dì yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Jiànyì .

Adam: And that means “suggestion” or “recommendation.”

Kirin: Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ yīxiē jiànyì ma ?

Adam: “Can you give me any suggestions?”

Luise: Ránhòu Kirin huídá

Kirin: Kěyǐ a . Nǐ yīnggāi yào dài yīge lǐwù qù sòng gěi tāmen .

Luise: Zhè xiē dānzi, wǒmen yě dōu xué guò le . Nǐmen jìde “lǐwù” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “gift.”

Luise: Suǒyǐ nǐmen juéde zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ?

Kirin: Kěyǐ a . Nǐ yīnggāi yào dài yīge lǐwù qù sòng gěi tāmen .

Adam: “Yes I can. You should take a gift to give to them.”

Luise: Ránhòu Luise shuō

Kirin: Hǎo zhǔyì .

Adam: “Good idea.”

Luise: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Háiyǒu biéde ma ?

Luise: Zhèlǐ, wǒmen yǒu jīntiān de dì èr ge shēngzì

Kirin: Biéde .

Adam: And that means “other.” Compare that with

Kirin: Lìngwài

Adam: which can mean “another” or “additionally”.

Kirin: Háiyǒu biéde ma ?

Adam: “Do you have any others?” By context we know that the others here is referring to other suggestions.

Luise: Ránhòu Kirin huídá

Kirin: Ēn - nǐ yīdìng yào yǒu lǐmào .

Luise: Nǐmen jìde “yīdìng yào” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “to definitely have to.”

Luise: Ránhòu wǒmen jīntiān de xià yīge shēngzì shì

Kirin: Lǐmào .

Adam: And that means “manners.” So

Kirin: Yǒu lǐmào .

Adam: means “to have manners.”

Luise: Duì, ránhòu “yǒu lǐmào” de xiāngfān shì

Kirin: Méi lǐmào .

Adam: So back to our sentence, we have

Kirin: Ēn - nǐ yīdìng yào yǒu lǐmào .

Adam: “Hmm – you definitely have to be polite.”

Luise: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Háiyǒu bù néng chídào .

Luise: Nǐmen hái jìde “chídào” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: We saw that recently meaning “to be late.”

Luise: Suǒyǐ nǐmen juéde zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ?

Kirin: Háiyǒu bù néng chídào .

Adam: “As well, you can’t be late.”

Luise: Ránhòu Luise shuō

Kirin: Ō, nà wǒ zuìhǎo xiànzài kāishǐ zhǔnbèi .

Luise: Nǐmen jìde “zuìhǎo” shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “best.”

Luise: Ránhòu zài zhège jùzi de hòumiàn , wǒmen yǒu lìngwài yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Zhǔnbèi .

Adam: And that means “to prepare” or “to get ready.”

Kirin: Ō, nà wǒ zuìhǎo xiànzài kāishǐ zhǔnbèi .

Adam: “So it would be best if I started to get ready now.”

Luise: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Yīnwèi wǒ tōngcháng dōu huì chídào .

Luise: Zhèlǐ, wǒmen yě yǒu yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Tōngcháng .

Adam: And this is yet another way to say “usually”.

Kirin: Yīnwèi wǒ tōngcháng dōu huì chídào .

Adam: “Because I am usually late.”

Luise: Ránhòu Kirin shuō

Kirin: Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

Luise: Huài , wǒmen yǐjīng jiāo guò le .

Adam: Previously, we described it as meaning “to break down.” That meaning also extends to mean “bad.” So if something “huài le”, that means it is now bad or broken down. So here she’s saying

Kirin: Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

Luise: Zài zhège jùzi de hòumiàn wǒmen yǒu jīntiān de zuìhòu yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Xíguàn .

Adam: And that means “to get used to” or in this case “habit.”

Kirin: Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

Adam: “That’s a really bad habit.”

Luise: Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yí cì jīntiān zhèngcháng yǔsù de duìhuà .

Luise: Jīntiān shì wǒ dì yī cì jiàn wǒ nán péngyǒu de fùmǔqīn . Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ yīxiē jiànyì ma ?

Kirin: Kěyǐ a . Nǐ yīnggāi yào dài yīge lǐwù qù sòng gěi tāmen .

Luise: Hǎo zhǔyì . Hái yǒu biéde ma ?

Kirin: Ēn - nǐ yīdìng yào yǒu lǐmào , hái yǒu bù néng chí dào .

Luise: Ō , nà wǒ zuìhǎo xiànzài kāishǐ zhǔnbèi , yīnwèi wǒ tōngcháng dōu huì chí dào .

Kirin: Nà zhēn shì yīge huài xíguàn .

Adam: Great! To find out how the meeting between the girl and her boyfriend’s parents goes, tune into the extended podcast review dialogue for this lesson found at ChineseManual.com.

Kirin: Nǐmen jìxù jiā yóu !