

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 147 [Pinyin]

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

Kirin: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Kirin .

Raphael: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Raphael .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

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

Raphael: Ràng wǒmen xiān tīng yī cì jīntiān zhèngcháng yúsù de duìhuà .

Yann: Zhège shíwù fēicháng hǎo chī . Shì shéi zuò de ?

Cindy: Shì wò lǎogōng zhǔ de .

Yann: Zhēnde ma ? Nǐde lǎogōng zhème lihai a ?

Cindy: Duì a . Tā zhīqián shì yīge chúshī .

Yann: Ō , nánguài !

Cindy: Lái , duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

Yann: Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī , dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

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

Kirin: Zhège shíwù fēicháng hǎo chī .

Shì shéi zuò de ?

Shì wò lǎogōng zhǔ de .

Zhēnde ma ?

Nǐde lǎogōng zhème lihai a ?

Duì a .

Tā zhīqián shì yīge chúshī .

Ō , nánguài !

Lái , duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī .

dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

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

Kirin: Zhège shíwù fēicháng hǎo chī .

Raphael: Zhè xiē dānzi wǒmen yǐjīng dōu xué guò le . Nǐ hái jìde shíwù shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “food.”

Raphael: Nà “hǎochī” shì shénme yìsi ?

Adam: That means “delicious.”

Raphael: Suǒyǐ nǐmen juéde zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ?

Kirin: Zhège shíwù fēicháng hǎo chī .

Adam: “This food is extremely delicious.”

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Shì shéi zuò de ?

Adam: Previously, we have defined the verb **zuò** as meaning “to do.” It can also mean “to make.”

Kirin: Shì shéi zuò de ?

Adam: So literally that’s “Is who made” meaning “Who made it?”

Kirin: Shì shéi zuò de ?

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng huídá

Kirin: Shì wò lǎogōng zhǔ de .

Raphael: Nǐmen jìde lǎogōng shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: That means “husband.”

Raphael: Hěn jiǔ yìqián , zhège “zhǔ” zài dì yī kè wǒmen jiù yǐjīng jiāo guò le . Nǐmen hái jìde shì shénme yìsi ma ?

Adam: It’s the verb “to cook.”

Kirin: Zhǔ .

Adam: So to ask someone “Can you cook?” you can ask

Kirin: *Nǐ huì zhǔ fàn ma ?*

Adam: Notice how the *fàn* meaning “meal” is added here since you have to specify what it is you are cooking. Back to our dialogue, we have

Kirin: *Shì wò lǎogōng zhǔ de .*

Adam: “My husband cooked it.” Here, the *fàn* is not required since we have already talked about the food in context.

Raphael: *Ránhòu zhège nánshēng wèn*

Kirin: *Zhēnde ma ? Nǐde lǎogōng zhème lihài a ?*

Raphael: *Nǐmen jìde lihài shì shénme yìsi ma ?*

Adam: That means “talented.”

Raphael: *Suǒyǐ nǐmen zhīdào zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi ma ?*

Kirin: *Zhēnde ma ? Nǐde lǎogōng zhème lihài a ?*

Adam: “Really? Is your husband really this talented?”

Raphael: *Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng huídá*

Kirin: *Duì a . Tā zhīqián shì yīge chúshī .*

Raphael: *Zhīqián shì shénme yìsi ?*

Adam: That means “in the past.”

Raphael: *Ránhòu zài zhège jùzi de hòumiàn wǒmen yǒu yīge shēngzì*

Kirin: *Chúshī .*

Raphael: *Zhè shì yīge gēn zhǔ fàn yǒu guānxì de gōngzuò .*

Adam: And that means “chef.”

Kirin: *Duì a . Tā zhīqián shì yīge chúshī .*

Adam: “Yes, he was a chef before.”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng shuō

Kirin: Ō, nánguài !

Raphael: Zhèlǐ, wǒmen háiyǒu yīge shēngzì .

Kirin: Nánguài .

Adam: The two characters here refer to “difficult”, which we’ve seen before and “strange”; so together “difficult strange” means “it’s not surprising that” or “no wonder.”

Kirin: Ō, nánguài !

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng shuō

Kirin: Lái, duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

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

Kirin: Lái, duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “Come more eat a little.” Note the **ba** particle added to the end of suggestions.

Kirin: Lái, duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

Adam: “Here, eat some more.”

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá

Kirin: Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī , dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

Raphael: Zài zhège jùzi de hòumiàn wǒmen kàndào jīntiān de zuìhòu yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Chībǎo .

Adam: And together this means “to eat until satisfied” or “to be full from eating.”

Kirin: Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī , dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “I really want eat but I already eat full.” In other words, “I’d really like to eat more, but I’m already full.”

Kirin: Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī , dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

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

Yann: Zhège shíwù fēicháng hǎo chī . Shì shéi zuò de ?

Cindy: Shì wò lǎogōng zhǔ de .

Yann: Zhēnde ma ? Nǐde lǎogōng zhème lihai a ?

Cindy: Duì a . Tā zhīqián shì yīge chúshī .

Yann: Ō , nánguài !

Cindy: Lái , duō chī yìdiǎn ba .

Yann: Wǒ zhēnde hěn xiǎng chī , dànshì wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le .

Adam: Great! For more practice of the words and sentence patterns taught in today’s lesson, take a look at the resources available to Premium subscribers on our website [chineselearnonline.com](http://chineselearnonline.com).

Kirin: Nǐmen jìxù jiā yóu !