

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 167 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 167 .

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 .

Yann: I'm going to start saving money from now on .

Cindy: Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive ?

Yann: No . I plan to travel abroad next year .

Cindy: So do you need a lot of money ?

Yann: Right . I heard that the things they sell there aren't cheap . Very different from Taiwan .

Cindy: So how are you going to save money ?

Yann: From now on , I will take out a part of each month's salary and save it in the bank .

Cindy: I think you're very lucky . Because in many people's lives, they only have work and school , they seldom have a chance to travel abroad .

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

Kirin: I'm going to start saving money from now on .

Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive ?

No . I plan to travel abroad next year .

So do you need a lot of money ?

Right . I heard that the things they sell there aren't cheap . Very different from Taiwan .

So how are you going to save money ?

From now on , I will take out a part of each month's salary and save it in the bank .

I think you're very lucky . Because in many people's lives, they only have work and school , they seldom have a chance to travel abroad .

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

Kirin: I'm going to start saving money from now on .

Raphael: Do you remember what “kāishǐ” (to begin) means ?

Adam: That means “to start” or “to begin.”

Raphael: We then have today's first new word, which is

Kirin: To save money .

Adam: There are two characters there. The second we already know means “money.” And the first here means “to save”, giving us “to save money.”

Kirin: I'm going to start saving money from now on .

Adam: “I'm going to start saving money now.”

Raphael: The young woman then says

Kirin: Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive ?

Raphael: Do you remember what “dǎsuàn” (to plan) means ?

Adam: That means “to plan.”

Raphael: And what does “guì” (expensive) mean ?

Adam: That means “expensive.”

Kirin: Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive ?

Adam: “Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive?”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: No .

Adam: “No.”

Kirin: I plan to travel abroad next year .

Raphael: What does “míngnián” (next year) mean ?

Adam: That means “next year.”

Raphael: In this sentence we saw

Kirin: Abroad .

Raphael: This is the chū in chūqù (go out) and the guó in guójiā (country) . So do you know what chūguó (abroad) means ?

Adam: The literal meaning is “outside country”, which ends up meaning “abroad” or “overseas.”

Raphael: Then do you remember what “lǚóu” (travel) means ?

Adam: That means “to travel.”

Raphael: So what does this sentence mean ?

Kirin: I plan to travel abroad next year .

Adam: “Next year, I plan to travel abroad.”

Raphael: The young lady then asks

Kirin: So do you need a lot of money ?

Adam: “So do you need a lot of money?”

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: Right .

Adam: This literally means “not wrong.” We’ve seen it before though so we know it means “Right.”

Kirin: Right . I heard that the things they sell there aren’t cheap .

Raphael: Do you remember what “piányi” (cheap) means ? It’s the opposite of “guì” (expensive) .

Adam: And that of course means “cheap.”

Kirin: I heard that the things they sell there aren’t cheap .

Adam: “I heard that the things they sale there aren’t cheap.”

Raphael: He then continues

Kirin: Very different from Taiwan .

Raphael: This is the chā in chàbùduō (almost) .

Adam: It literally means “difference.” So almost which we’ve learned means “almost”, has a literal meaning of “not a big difference.”

Kirin: Very different from Taiwan .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “with Taiwan difference a lot”, which means “It’s very different from Taiwan.”

Kirin: Very different from Taiwan .

Raphael: The young lady then asks

Kirin: So how are you going to save money ?

Adam: The literal meaning here is “So you want how save money.” In other words, “So how are you going to save money?”

Kirin: So how are you going to save money ?

Raphael: The young man then replies

Kirin: From now on , I will take out a part of each month’s salary and save it in the bank .

Raphael: In this sentence we see today’s next new word

Kirin: Salary .

Adam: And that means “salary.” This is a long sentence, so let’s break it down into parts.

Kirin: From now on .

Adam: “From now on”

Kirin: I will take ma monthly salary .

Adam: “I will take my monthly salary”

Kirin: [Take out a portion of the money](#) .

Adam: “Take out a portion of the money”

Kirin: [Put it in the bank and start saving](#) .

Adam: “Put it in the bank and start saving.” Note the [start to save](#) construction. The [to start an action](#) signifies the beginning of an action. So he is going to start saving. Previously, we’ve seen this construction for

Kirin: [Looks like](#)

Adam: and

Kirin: [Sounds like](#)

Adam: which mean “looks like” and “sounds like”, respectively. In both cases, the speaker is describing his initial impression as the action has just started.

Kirin: [From now on](#) , [I will take out a part of each month’s salary and save it in the bank](#) .

Raphael: [The young woman then says](#)

Kirin: [I think you’re very lucky](#) .

Adam: “I think you’re very lucky.”

Kirin: [Because in many people’s lives, they only have work and school](#) .

Raphael: [Here we saw the last new word for today](#)

Kirin: [Life](#) .

Adam: And that means “life.”

Kirin: [Because in many people’s lives, they only have work and school](#) .

Adam: “Because in many people’s lives, they only have work and school.” Note how we’re using the character [middle](#) here meaning “middle.” So she’s saying “in the middle of many people’s lives.” She could also have said

Kirin: Because in many people's lives .

Raphael: She then continues

Kirin: They seldom have a chance to travel abroad .

Raphael: This is the “shǎo” in “duōshǎo” (how much) .

Adam: And that means “few.” Together seldom means “very few” which is used to say “on very few occasions” as in “seldom.”

Raphael: Do you remember what “jīhuì” (opportunity) means ?

Adam: That means “chance.”

Kirin: They seldom have a chance to travel abroad .

Adam: “They seldom have a chance to travel abroad.”

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

Yann: I'm going to start saving money from now on .

Cindy: Oh, do you plan to buy something expensive ?

Yann: No . I plan to travel abroad next year .

Cindy: So do you need a lot of money ?

Yann: Right . I heard that the things they sell there aren't cheap . Very different from Taiwan .

Cindy: So how are you going to save money ?

Yann: From now on , I will take out a part of each month's salary and save it in the bank .

Cindy: I think you're very lucky . Because in many people's lives, they only have work and school , they seldom have a chance to travel abroad .

Adam: So lots there to absorb. As usual, you can find more practice and examples in the podcast review that goes with this lesson available to premium subscribers at chinesemanual.com

Kirin: Continue to keep at it !