

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 167 [Pinyin]

Kirin: [Shàngwǎng xué Zhōngwén dì yī bǎi liù shí qī kè](#) .

[Dàjiā hǎo](#) , [wǒ shì Kirin](#) .

Raphael: [Dàjiā hǎo](#) , [wǒ shì Raphael](#) .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: [Huānyíng lái dào Táiwān gēn wǒmen yìqǐ xuéxí gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén kèchéng](#) .

Raphael: [Ràng wǒmen xiān tīng yíci jīntiān zhèngcháng yúsù de duìhuà](#) .

Yann: [Wǒ yào cóng xiànzài kāishǐ cúncián le](#) .

Cindy: [O, nǐ dǎsuàn yào mǎi guì de dōngxī ma](#) ?

Yann: [Bú shì](#) . [Wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián yào chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

Cindy: [Suǒyǐ nǐ xūyào hēnduō qián ma](#) ?

Yann: [Méi cuò](#) . [Wǒ tīngshuō nàbiān mài de dōngxī dōu bù piányí](#) . [Gēn Táiwān chā hēnduō](#) .

Cindy: [Suǒyǐ nǐ yào zěnme cúncián](#) ?

Yann: [Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ](#) , [wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yíge yuè xīnshuǐ yī bùfèn de qián ná chūlái fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái](#) .

Cindy: [Wǒ juéde nǐ hěn xìngyùn](#) . [Yīnwèi zài hēnduō rén de shēnghuó zhōng zhǐ yǒu gōngzuò gēn shàngkè](#) , [tāmen hěn shǎo yǒu jīhuì kěyǐ chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

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

Kirin: [Wǒ yào cóng xiànzài kāishǐ cúncián le](#) .

[O, nǐ dǎsuàn yào mǎi guì de dōngxī ma](#) ?

[Bú shì](#) . [Wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián yào chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

[Suǒyǐ nǐ xūyào hēnduō qián ma](#) ?

[Méi cuò](#) . [Wǒ tīngshuō nàbiān mài de dōngxī dōu bù piányí](#) . [Gēn Táiwān chā hēnduō](#) .

[Suǒyǐ nǐ yào zěnme cúncián](#) ?

[Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ](#) , [wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yíge yuè xīnshuǐ yī bùfèn de qián ná chūlái fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái](#) .

[Wǒ juéde nǐ hěn xìngyùn](#) . [Yīnwèi zài hēnduō rén de shēnghuó zhōng zhǐ yǒu gōngzuò gēn shàngkè](#) , [tāmen hěn shǎo yǒu jīhuì kěyǐ chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

Raphael: [Ràng wǒmen lái jiěshì jīntiān de duìhuà . Dì yī jù shì](#)

Kirin: [Wǒ yào cóng xiànzài kāishǐ cúngqián le .](#)

Raphael: [Nǐmen jìde kāishǐ shì shénme yìsi ma ?](#)

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

Raphael: [Ránhòu jīntiān de dì yīgè shēngzì shì](#)

Kirin: [Cúngqián .](#)

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: [Wǒ yào cóng xiànzài kāishǐ cúngqián le .](#)

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

Raphael: [Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng shuō](#)

Kirin: [O, nǐ dǎsuàn yào mǎi guì de dōngxī ma ?](#)

Raphael: [Nǐmen jìde dǎsuàn shì shénme yìsi ma ?](#)

Adam: That means “to plan.”

Raphael: [Nà guì shì shénme yìsi ?](#)

Adam: That means “expensive.”

Kirin: [O, nǐ dǎsuàn yào mǎi guì de dōngxī ma ?](#)

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

Raphael: [Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá](#)

Kirin: [Bú shì .](#)

Adam: “No.”

Kirin: [Wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián yào chūguó lǚyóu .](#)

Raphael: [Míngnián shì shénme yìsi](#) ?

Adam: That means “next year.”

Raphael: [Ránhòu zài zhège jùzi lǐ wǒmen kàndào](#)

Kirin: [Chūguó](#) .

Raphael: [Zhè shì chūqù de chū gēn guójiā de guó](#) . [Suǒyǐ , nǐmen zhīdào chūguó shì shénme yìsi ma](#) ?

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

Raphael: [Nà nǐmen jìde lǚyóu shì shénme yìsi ma](#) ?

Adam: That means “to travel.”

Raphael: [Suǒyǐ zhège jùzi shì shénme yìsi](#) ?

Kirin: [Wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián yào chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

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

Raphael: [Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng wèn](#)

Kirin: [Suǒyǐ nǐ xūyào hěnduō qián ma](#) ?

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

Raphael: [Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá](#)

Kirin: [Méi cuò](#) .

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

Kirin: [Méi cuò](#) . [Wǒ tīngshuō nàbiān mài de dōngxī dōu bù piányí](#) .

Raphael: [Nǐmen jìde piányí shì shénme yìsi ma](#) ? [Shì guì de xiāngfǎn](#) .

Adam: And that of course means “cheap.”

Kirin: Wǒ tīngshuō nàbiān mài de dōngxī dōu bù piányí .

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

Raphael: Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō

Kirin: Gēn Táiwān chā hěnduō .

Raphael: Zhège chā shì chàbùduō de chā .

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

Kirin: Gēn Táiwān chā hěnduō .

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

Kirin: Gēn Táiwān chā hěnduō .

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng wèn

Kirin: Suǒyǐ nǐ yào zěnmē cúnqián ?

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

Kirin: Suǒyǐ nǐ yào zěnmē cúnqián ?

Raphael: Ránhòu zhège nánshēng huídá

Kirin: Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ , wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yīge yuè xīnshuǐ yī bùfèn de qián nà chūlái fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái .

Raphael: Zài zhège jùzi lǐ wǒmen kàndào jīntiān de xià yīge shēngzì

Kirin: Xīnshuǐ .

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

Kirin: Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ .

Adam: “From now on”

Kirin: [Wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yīge yuè xīnshuǐ](#) .

Adam: “I will take my monthly salary”

Kirin: [Yī bùfèn de qián ná chūlái](#) .

Adam: “Take out a portion of the money”

Kirin: [Fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái](#) .

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

Kirin: [Kàn qǐlái](#)

Adam: and

Kirin: [Tīng qǐlái](#)

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: [Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ](#) , [wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yīge yuè xīnshuǐ yī bùfèn de qián ná chūlái fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái](#) .

Raphael: [Ránhòu zhège nǚshēng shuō](#)

Kirin: [Wǒ juéde nǐ hěn xìngyùn](#) .

Adam: “I think you’re very lucky.”

Kirin: [Yīnwèi zài hěnduō rén de shēnghuó zhōng zhǐ yǒu gōngzuò gēn shàngkè](#) .

Raphael: [Zhèlǐ, wǒmen kàndào jīntiān de zuìhòu yīge shēngzì](#)

Kirin: [Shēnghuó](#) .

Adam: And that means “life.”

Kirin: [Yīnwèi zài hěnduō rén de shēnghuó zhōng zhǐ yǒu gōngzuò gēn shàngkè](#) .

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

Kirin: [Yīnwèi zài hěnduō rén de shēnghuó lǐ](#) .

Raphael: [Ránhòu tā jìxù shuō](#)

Kirin: [Tāmen hěn shǎo yǒu jīhuì kěyǐ chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

Raphael: [Zhège shǎo shì duōshǎo de shǎo](#) .

Adam: And that means “few.” Together [hěn shǎo](#) means “very few” which is used to say “on very few occasions” as in “seldom.”

Raphael: [Nà nǐmen jìde jīhuì shì shénme yìsi ma](#) ?

Adam: That means “chance.”

Kirin: [Tāmen hěn shǎo yǒu jīhuì kěyǐ chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

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

Raphael: [Ràng wǒmen zài tīng yí cì jīntiān zhèngcháng yǔsù de duìhuà](#) .

Yann: [Wǒ yào cóng xiànzài kāishǐ cúnqián le](#) .

Cindy: [O, nǐ dǎsuàn yào mǎi guì de dōngxī ma](#) ?

Yann: [Bú shì](#) . [Wǒ dǎsuàn míngnián yào chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

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Yann: [Méi cuò](#) . [Wǒ tīngshuō nàbiān mài de dōngxī dōu bù piányí](#) . [Gēn Táiwān chā hěnduō](#) .

Cindy: [Suǒyǐ nǐ yào zěnmē cúnqián](#) ?

Yann: [Cóng xiànzài kāishǐ](#) , [wǒ huì bǎ wǒ měi yīge yuè xīnshuǐ yī bùfèn de qián ná chūlái fàng zài yínháng cún qǐlái](#) .

Cindy: [Wǒ juéde nǐ hěn xìngyùn](#) . [Yīnwèi zài hěnduō rén de shēnghuó zhōng zhǐ yǒu gōngzuò gēn shàngkè](#) , [tāmen hěn shǎo yǒu jīhuì kěyǐ chūguó lǚyóu](#) .

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: [Nǐmen jìxù jiā yóu](#) !