

Lesson 169

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

借钱
Jièqián
To borrow money

换钱
Huànqián
Change money

赚钱
Zhuànqián
To make money

花钱
Huāqián
To spend money

付钱
Fùqián
To spend money

花时间
Huā shíjiān
To spend time

付
Fù
To pay

赚
Zhuàn
Earn

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

借錢
Jièqián
To borrow money

換錢
Huànqián
Change money

賺錢
Zhuànqián
To make money

花錢
Huāqián
To spend money

付錢
Fùqián
To spend money

花時間
Huā shíjiān
To spend time

付
Fù
To pay

賺
Zhuàn
Earn

Lesson 169 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. We saw a new expression of time in: **Rúguǒ yǒu yī tiān** and **Yǒu yī tiān nǐ méiyǒu gōngzuò** .

Rúguǒ yǒu yī tiān 如果有一天 / 如果有一天 If one day

Yǒu yī tiān nǐ méiyǒu gōngzuò

有一天你没有工作 / 有一天你没有工作 One day you don't have a job .

2. The verb **zhù** can also mean for a shorter stay as in **Nǐ shēngbìng xūyào zhù zài yīyuàn** .

zhù 住 / 住 to live

Nǐ shēngbìng xūyào zhù zài yīyuàn

你生病需要住在醫院 / 你生病需要住在醫院

You are sick and have to stay in the hospital

3. To say “borrow from B” we use the construct “With B borrow” as in **Tōngcháng wǒmen huì gēn péngyǒu huòshì jiārén jiè** .

Tōngcháng wǒmen huì gēn péngyǒu huòshì jiārén jiè

通常我們會跟朋友或是家人借 / 通常我们会跟朋友或是家人借

Usually we will borrow from friends or family

4. We can see two ways to say “for” using **wéi le** and **yòng lái** as in **Nà tāmen gōngzuò shì wéi le shénme ?** and **Yào yòng lái zuò shénme ?**

wéi le 爲了 / 爲了 for

yòng lái 用来 / 用來 used for

Nà tāmen gōngzuò shì wéi le shénme ?

那他們工作是爲了什麼？ / 那他们工作是爲了什么？

So what is the point of their jobs ?

Yào yòng lái zuò shénme ? 要用來做什麼 / 要用来做什么？ Is used for what ?

5. We can see a way to express confusion in **Wǒ hěn nán gǎo qīngchǔ** .

Wǒ hěn nán gǎo qīngchǔ

我很难搞清楚 / 我很難搞清楚

It's difficult for me to be clear about

6. We saw how to take out an object in **Nǐ yào bǎ nǐde qiánbāo ná chū lái** .

Nǐ yào bǎ nǐde qiánbāo ná chū lái

你要把你的钱包拿出来 / 你要把你的錢包拿出來 You have to take out your wallet .