

**Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 185 [English]**

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 185 .

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: From level three onwards , we have been using more Chinese in our explanations . As well, in level three , we saw that some lessons were completely taught in Chinese .

Kirin: Right . Adam is very happy , since he didn't have to work on those days .

Adam: Right . So I hope that one day , we won't need me at all .

Raphael: So today I want to teach you, when explaining Chinese , the kinds of words we can use .

Kirin: Ok, so what are going to study today ?

Raphael: Today we are going to study some grammar words .

Kirin: What kind of words ?

Raphael: Ah, today's first new word is

Kirin: Grammar

Raphael: It's the "wén" (language) in "zhōngwén" (Chinese) , and the "fǎ" in "fāngfǎ" (method) .

Adam: The literal meaning is "language method", which is the word for "grammar".

Kirin: Grammar .

Raphael: So the words we teach you today , are all related to grammar . Ok, today's next new word is

Kirin: Noun .

Raphael: This is the “míng” in “míngzi” (name) , and the “cí” in “dāncí” (word) .

Adam: So together “name word” means “noun.”

Kirin: Noun .

Raphael: Many Chinese nouns have two characters , and the second character in some of these nouns is “zi” .

Kirin: For example , monkey , cup , chopsticks , table etc ...

Raphael: Our next new word is

Kirin: Verb .

Adam: The literal meaning here is “movement word”, and that means “verb”

Raphael: In Chinese, many verbs need to be placed together with a noun .

Kirin: What do you mean ?

Raphael: For example , to eat , to drink , to drive a car etc ... They are all verbs with nouns . As well, the verb is normally placed in front of the noun .

Kirin: Ah, so Chinese and English are a little different . In English, we can use a verb without a noun . For example “I am eating.” But in Chinese , most of the time we use a verb and add a noun to it , so we can't say “I am eating”, we have to say “I am eating rice” .

Raphael: Very good explanation . Next we have

Kirin: Adjective .

Raphael: Do you remember what “xíngróng” (adjective) means ?

Adam: That means “to describe.” So together

Kirin: Adjective

Adam: means “adjective.”

Raphael: Usually, if you want to put an adjective in front of a noun , you have to add a “de” . For example , happy , new , red etc ...

Kirin: Now if you want to put an adjective after a noun , in Chinese, you don't have to add a verb . For example in English , the sentence “He is happy”, has a noun “he”, a verb “is”, as well as an adjective “happy.” But if you want to translate it to Chinese , we would say “I am happy” , there is no verb in here .

Raphael: But why do we have to add “very” ?

Kirin: Ah, in Chinese , you have to add a word in front of the adjective to explain it . For example “very happy , extremely handsome , too good ” etc ...

Raphael: Ok, next our last new word is

Kirin: Measure word .

Adam: And that's “measure word.”

Raphael: In Chinese , measure words are very important . Usually when you have to specify how many nouns you have , you have to know which measure word to use . In our course , we have already taught a few measure words , like which for example ?

Kirin: Generic measure word , measure word for machines , measure word for thin things , measure word for some animals , measure word for long things etc ...

Raphael: Usually the most commonly used measure word is ge . So if you don't know which measure word you want to use , you can use ge .

Kirin: Right, if you use the wrong one, that's okay , since we'll still understand your meaning .

Raphael: Ok, let's take a moment to review the new words we taught you today .

Kirin: Grammar .

Adam: Grammar.

Kirin: [Noun](#) .

Adam: Noun.

Kirin: [Verb](#) .

Adam: Verb.

Kirin: [Adjective](#) .

Adam: Adjective.

Kirin: [Measure word](#) .

Adam: Measure word.

Adam: For more detailed notes in English summarizing the concepts talked about here, look at the notes section available for this lesson to premium subscribers on our website [chineselearnonline.com](http://chineselearnonline.com).

Kirin: [We'll see you next time](#) .