

Lesson 193

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

我今天跟一个住在中国的外国人见面
Wǒ jīntiān gēn yīge zhù zài Zhōngguó de
wàiguórén jiànmiàn
I met a foreigner who lives in China to
day

跟他聊天很有趣
Gēn tā liāotiān hěn yǒuqù
It was very interesting to speak with him

他哪里有趣?
Tā nǎlǐ yǒuqù?
What is interesting about him?

他中文说得很流利, 让我不敢相信他是
外国人
Tā Zhōngwén shuō de hěn liúli, ràng wǒ
bù gǎn xiāngxìn tā shì wàiguórén
He speaks Chinese so fluently, that I
couldn't believe he was a foreigner

虽然他是外国人, 可是他说中文的时
候, 没有外国人的口音
Suīrán tā shì wàiguórén, kěshì tā shuō
Zhōngwén de shíhòu, měiyǒu wàiguórén
de kǒuyīn
Although he's a foreigner, he doesn't have
a foreign accent when he speaks chinese

是吗?
Shì ma?
is that so?

那他的发音呢?
Nà tā de fāyīn ne?
How about his accent?

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional

我今天跟一個住在中國的外國人見面
Wǒ jīntiān gēn yīge zhù zài Zhōngguó de
wàiguórén jiànmiàn
I met a foreigner who lives in China to
day

跟他聊天很有趣
Gēn tā liāotiān hěn yǒuqù
It was very interesting to speak with him

他哪裡有趣?
Tā nǎlǐ yǒuqù?
What is interesting about him?

他中文說得很流利, 讓我不敢相信他是
外國人
Tā Zhōngwén shuō de hěn liúli, ràng wǒ
bù gǎn xiāngxìn tā shì wàiguórén
He speaks Chinese so fluently, that I
couldn't believe he was a foreigner

雖然他是外國人, 可是他說中文的時
候, 沒有外國人的口音
Suīrán tā shì wàiguórén, kěshì tā shuō
Zhōngwén de shíhòu, měiyǒu wàiguórén
de kǒuyīn
Although he's a foreigner, he doesn't have
a foreign accent when he speaks chinese

是嗎?
Shì ma?
is that so?

那他的發音呢?
Nà tā de fāyīn ne?
How about his accent?

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

完全跟中国人一模一样
Wánquán gēn Zhōngguó rén yīmó yíyàng
Exactly same as a Chinese person

而且他还会说我们这里的方言
Érqiě tā hái huì shuō wǒmen zhèlǐ de fāngyán
He can also speak the local dialect

他住在中国多久了?
En, tā zhù zài Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le?
How long has he lived in China ?

已经十年了
Yǐjīng shí nián le
It's been ten years

难怪他的中文这么标准
Nánguài tāde Zhōngwén zhème biāozhǔn
No wonder his Chinese is so standard

虽然
Suīrán
Although

完全
Wánquán
Completely

一模一样
Yīmó yíyàng
Exactly the same

模
mó
Model

虽
suī
Although

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional

完全跟中國人一模一樣
Wánquán gēn Zhōngguó rén yīmó yíyàng
Exactly same as a Chinese person

而且他還會說我們這裡的方言
Érqiě tā hái huì shuō wǒmen zhèlǐ de fāngyán
He can also speak the local dialect

他住在中國多久了?
En, tā zhù zài Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le?
How long has he lived in China ?

已經十年了
Yǐjīng shí nián le
It's been ten years

難怪他的中文這麼標準
Nánguài tāde Zhōngwén zhème biāozhǔn
No wonder his Chinese is so standard

雖然
Suīrán
Although

完全
Wánquán
Completely

一模一樣
Yīmó yíyàng
Exactly the same

模
mó
Model

雖
suī
Although

Lesson 193 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. Notice the structure of adjective clauses in the first sentence of this dialogue:

A: [Wǒ jīntiān gēn yīge zhù zài Zhōngguó de wàiguórén jiànmiàn .](#)

我今天跟一个住在中国的外国人见面/ 我今天跟一個住在中國的外國人見面

I met a foreigner who lives in China today

2. Notice how tenses are structured in this dialogue. After initially establishing that this conversation took place earlier in the day, the rest of the sentences are structured in the present, even though you can see the English translations still refer to the past.

B: [Tā hěn yǒuqù .](#)

他很有趣 / 他很有趣

He was very interesting

A: [Tā nǎlǐ yǒuqù ?](#)

他哪里有趣? / 他哪裡有趣?

What was so interesting about him ?

3. Notice the structure of the next couple of sentences:

A: [Tā Zhōngwén shuō de hěn liúli . Ràng wǒ bù gǎn xiāngxìn tā shì wàiguórén .](#)

他中文说得很流利. 让我不敢相信他是外国人/ 他中文說得很流利. 讓我不敢相信他是外國人

He spoke Chinese fluently . I couldn't believe he was a foreigner .

The literal translation here is “His Chinese spoken fluently let me not dare believe that he is foreigner”

4. As taught in the lesson, the “although” construction is usually followed by “but”

[Suīrán tā shì wàiguórén , kěshì tā shuō Zhōngwén de shíhòu , měiyǒu wàiguórén de kǒuyīn .](#)

虽然他是外国人，可是他说中文的时候，没有外国人的口音/ 雖然他是外國人，可是他說中文的時候，沒有外國人的口音

Although he's a foreigner , when he speaks Chinese , he doesn't have a foreign accent

5. In the sentence:

Wánquán gēn Zhōngguó rén yīmó yíyàng .

完全跟中国人一模一样 / 完全跟中國人一模一樣。

Exactly the same as a Chinese person .

The point of this sentence (exactly the same) is stressed twice by also adding a “completely” in front, giving us a literal meaning of “Completely with Chinese person exactly the same.”

6. As mentioned in the lesson, **yǐjīng** can be added to periods of time to stress that it’s a long period of time.

yǐjīng 已经 / 已經 already

B: En, tā zhù zài Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le ?

嗯, 他住在中国多久了? / 嗯, 他住在中國多久了?

Hmm, how long has he lived in China ?

A: Yǐjīng shí nián le .

已经十年了 / 已經十年了 It’s been ten years

7. In the explanation, Raphael said:

Zhège nǚshēng yǐwéi zhège wàiguórén bú huì shuō zhōngwén , huòzhě zhǐ huì shuō yīdiǎn . Tā méi xiǎng dào zhège wàiguórén de zhōngwén huì zhème liúli .

这个女生以为这个外国人不会说中文，或者只会说一点。她没想到这个外国人的中文会这么流利 / 這個女生以為這個外國人不會說中文，或者只會說一點。她沒想到這個外國人的中文會這麼流利 The woman figured that the foreigner couldn’t speak Chinese , or could only speak a little . She didn’t expect that the foreigner’s Chinese would be this fluent

Yǐwéi is often paired with méi xiǎng dào in this way.

Yǐwéi 以为 / 以為 To think incorrectly

méi xiǎng dào 没想到 / 沒想到 didn't expect

8. Note the expression **hěn nán xiāngxìn** (literally: very difficult believe) in **Zhè ràng zhège nǚshēng hěn nán xiāngxìn** .

hěn nán xiāngxìn 很难相信/ 很難相信 hard to believe

Zhè ràng zhège nǚshēng hěn nán xiāngxìn

这让这个女生很难相信 / 這讓這個女生很難相信.

This made it hard for the woman to believe

9. Later in the explanation, Raphael says:

Zhège nánshēng de huídá , gǎnjué tā bù xiāngxìn yǒu zhōngwén shuō de zhème hǎo de wàiguórén .

这个男生的回答，感觉他不相信有中文说得这么好的外国人./ 這個男生的回答，感覺他不相信有中文說得這麼好的外國人.

The man's reply , suggests that he doesn't believe that a foreigner could speak such good Chinese .

The literal meaning of this sentence is "This man's reply, feeling he doesn't believe has Chinese speaks so good foreigner." **gǎnjué** is used here to mean "suggests."

gǎnjué 感觉/ 感覺 feeling

10. Note the construction of the following sentence during Raphael's explanation:

Rúguǒ yǒurén yào bǎ língwài yī zhǒng yǔyán xué hǎo

如果有人要把另外一种语言学好/ 如果有人要把另外一種語言學好

if someone wants to study another language well

The **bǎ** is used figuratively in this sentence to indicate someone taking hold of a language and learning it well.

bǎ 把/ 把 to grasp