



Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 62

Hosts: Adam Menon / Kirin Yang

Adam: ChineseLearnOnline.com Lesson 62" Greetings Part Two

Hello, I'm Adam and welcome to our progressive course teaching Mandarin Chinese.

Kirin: [Dàjiā hǎo](#) . [Wǒ shì Kirin](#) . [Huānyíng láidào dīliùshíèr kè](#) .

Adam: This is level 2 of our series, which builds upon what was taught in level 1. Our last lesson focused on the five tones, which built off the first lesson of Level 1. Today we'll build upon the second lesson of Level 1 which was Greetings. By now you should all be well familiar with [Nǐ hǎo](#) , and [Dàjiā hǎo](#) . Today we'll learn a few new greetings depending on the time of day.

Now we first learned the different times of day back in Lesson 19. So let's do a quick review of them starting with "morning."

Kirin: [Zǎoshàng](#)

Adam: Afternoon

Kirin: [Xiàwǔ](#)

Adam: Night

Kirin: [Wǎnshàng](#)

Adam: Great, so if you wanted to say "Good morning" how would you do that?

Kirin: [Zǎoshàng hǎo](#)

Adam: Easy enough. Literally, "morning good."

Kirin: [Zǎoshàng hǎo](#)

Adam: Now in Taiwan you're likely to hear a different version.

Kirin: [Zǎo ān](#)

Adam: So there's a new character there, [ān](#) .

Kirin: Dùi, “ān” shì dìyī shēng, ān .

Adam: So ān here can mean “quiet or peaceful”; so it’s like wishing someone a peaceful morning.

Kirin: Zǎo ān

Adam: Similarly, to wish someone “Good afternoon,” you could say:

Kirin: Wǔ ān

Adam: Again, that’s used in Taiwan whereas in China you may hear:

Kirin: Xiàwǔ hǎo

Adam: Just like in English, “Goodnight” is used when you’re leaving rather than as an initial greeting. Here, too, we’re back to:

Kirin: Wǎnshàng hǎo

Adam: So that again is used in China while

Kirin: Wǎn ān

Adam: is used in Taiwan. Try and figure out which of these the people around you are using and go with that form. Now getting back to Lesson 2, we learned that zàijiàn is the most common way to say “goodbye.” Let’s listen to a few other versions.

Kirin: Zài huì

Adam: The zài is the same zài from zàijiàn while the huì we’ve also seen before as in “to be able to do something” so we’re basically saying “We’ll see you again.”

Kirin: Zài huì

Adam: If you wanted to specifically say “See you next time” you could say:

Kirin: Xiàcì jiàn

Adam: We’ve seen both these words before. The xià here is the same xià from xiàwǔ , while the cì we’ve seen before in lesson 23 in dìyíci , as in “first time.” Originally we had explained the meaning of xià to you as “after.” It can also be used to mean “next” so here xiàcì means “next time.”

Kirin: Xiàcì jiàn

Adam: For more formal occasions we can use a longer form:

Kirin: [Wǒmen xiàcì zàijiàn .](#)

Adam: Which literally means “We’ll see you next time.”

Kirin: [Wǒmen xiàcì zàijiàn .](#)

Adam: We’ll now switch our focus a little bit to our Premium podcasts since that’s what we’ll be using from hereon to test whether you understand this material. Our goal in Level 2 is to switch more of the in-lesson dialogue into Chinese which means we’ll need to teach you some of the phrases we’ll be using from hereon. So let’s start with the first one:

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde tímù .](#)

Adam: So that may seem like much, but we’ve seen all these words before. Let’s see how much of it you remember.

Kirin: [”Yòng” shì shénme yìsi?](#)

Adam: That’s the verb “to use”

Kirin: [Fānyì shì shénme yìsi?](#)

Adam: That means “translate”

Kirin: [Xiàmiànde shì shénme yìsi?](#)

Adam: This one needs to be broken down. We know that [xià](#) can mean next or after. You may also remember the [miàn](#) from [qiánmiàn](#) and [hòumiàn](#) , which we saw back in Lesson 56 meaning “side.” So in this context [xiàmiànde](#) means “the next part.” Let’s see what else you remember.

Kirin: [Tímù shì shénme yìsi?](#)

Adam: We originally taught [tímù](#) in lesson 36 to mean “subject” or “topic.” It can also be used to mean question or sentence in question. So putting this all together gives us:

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde tímù .](#)

Adam: Or, literally, “Please use Chinese translate the next part sentence.”

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde tímù .](#)

Adam: Which basically means “Please translate the following into Chinese.”

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde tí mù .](#)

Adam: Similarly, you could also say:

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde wèn tí .](#)

Adam: [Wèn tí](#) , you may remember, from [méi wèn tí](#) in Lesson 19 meaning “no problem.” So [wèn tí](#) can mean “problem” or “question.” So here the meaning of the sentence is: “Please translate the following question into Chinese.”

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén fānyì xiàmiànde wèn tí .](#)

Adam: Now that we know the word for “question,” let’s look at the word for “answer.”

Kirin: [Huí dá .](#)

Adam: So there are two characters there.

Kirin: [”Huí” shì dièr shēng . ”Dá” yě shì dièr shēng .](#)

Adam: So knowing what we’ve learned so far, how would you say: “Please use Chinese to answer the following question”?

Kirin: [Qǐng yòng Zhōngwén huídá xiàmiànde wèn tí .](#)

Adam: So expect to hear these phrases in Chinese being used in the Premium podcast reviews following the regular podcasts. You can always take advantage of the other review tools we’ve provided for you in the Premium section of our website [ChineseLearnOnline.com](#), then join us again next time for lesson 63.

Kirin: [Wǒmen xiàcì zài jiàn .](#)