



Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 62 [English]

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: [Hello everyone](#) . [I am Kirin](#) . [Welcome to Lesson 62](#) .

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 [Hello](#) , and [Hello everyone](#) . 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: [morning](#) .

Adam: Afternoon.

Kirin: [afternoon](#) .

Adam: Night.

Kirin: [night](#) .

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

Kirin: [Good morning](#) .

Adam: Easy enough. Literally, “morning good.”

Kirin: [Good morning](#) .

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

Kirin: [Good morning](#) .

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

Kirin: "Ān" is the first tone .

Adam: So [quiet](#) / [peaceful](#) here can mean "quiet or peaceful"; so it's like wishing someone a peaceful morning.

Kirin: [Good morning](#) .

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

Kirin: [Good afternoon](#) .

Adam: Again, that's used in Taiwan whereas in other parts of China you may hear:

Kirin: [Good afternoon](#) .

Adam: Just like in English, "Goodnight" is used when you're leaving rather than as an initial greeting. So here, too, we're back to:

Kirin: [Good afternoon](#) .

Adam: So that again is used in China while

Kirin: [Good night](#)

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 [goodbye](#) is the most common way to say "goodbye." Let's listen to a few other versions.

Kirin: [See you again](#) .

Adam: The [again](#) is the same [again](#) from [goodbye](#) while the [able to](#) we've also seen before as in "to be able to do something" so we're basically saying "We'll see you again."

Kirin: [See you again](#) .

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

Kirin: [See you next time](#) .

Adam: We've seen both these words before. The [after](#) here is the same [after](#) from [afternoon](#) , while the [time](#) we've seen before in lesson 23 in [first time](#) , as in "first time."

Originally we had explained the meaning of **after** as “after.” It can also be used to mean “next” so here **next time** means “next time.”

Kirin: **Next time** .

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

Kirin: **We'll see you next time** .

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

Kirin: **We'll see you next time** .

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: **Please translate the following into Chinese** .

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: **What does “yòng” mean** ?

Adam: That's the verb “to use”

Kirin: **What does “fānyì” mean** ?

Adam: That means “translate”

Kirin: **What does “xiàmiàn de” mean** ?

Adam: This one needs to be broken down. We know that **next** can mean next or after. You may also remember the **side** from **in front of** and **behind** , which we saw back in Lesson 56 meaning “side.” So in this context **the next part** means “the next part.” Let's see what else you remember.

Kirin: **What does “tímù” mean** ?

Adam: We originally taught **subject** 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: [Please translate the following into Chinese](#) .

Adam: Which literally means “Please use Chinese translate the next part sentence.”

Kirin: [Please translate the following into Chinese](#) .

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

Kirin: [Please translate the following into Chinese](#) .

Adam: Similarly, you could also say:

Kirin: [Please translate the following question into Chinese](#) .

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

Kirin: [Please translate the following question into Chinese](#) .

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

Kirin: [to answer](#) .

Adam: So there are two characters there.

Kirin: [”Huí” is the second tone . ”Dá” is also the second tone](#) .

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

Kirin: [Please answer the following question in Chinese](#) .

Adam: So expect to hear these phrases in Chinese being used in the podcast reviews following the regular podcasts, which are available to premium subscribers. Now since this is the second lesson of level two that’s available for free for everyone to listen to. And if you like it, you can consider a premium subscription on our website ChineseLearnOnline.com. So please join us again next time for lesson 63.

Kirin: [We’ll see you next time](#) .