

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 123 [English]

Kirin: Chinese Learn Online lesson 123 .

Raphael: Hello everyone , I'm Raphael .

Kirin: Hello everyone , I'm Kirin .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Welcome to Taiwan and our progressive course teaching Chinese . This is the third level of our course . In the first and second levels, we used a lot of English translations , but from level 3 on , we want to use more Chinese to teach you . No need to be afraid , we will only use words we have taught you in the past . So, today we will teach you a few new words that we can use in the future .

Ok, so the first new word is .

Raphael: To explain .

Adam: This means “to explain.”

Kirin: Correct, for example

Raphael: I don't understand what you are saying , can you explain it to me again ?

Kirin: Ok, the next one is “jiēxiàlá” .

Adam: This is a common expression you'll hear in our course from here on. It means “continuing on” along the lines of “next we have.”

Kirin: For example

Raphael: What's the next new word for us to teach ?

Kirin: Our next one is “liǎojiě” . Liǎojiě has the same meaning as “dǒng” (to understand) .

Adam: So it's another way to say “understand.”

Kirin: For example

Raphael: Do you understand what I mean ?

Kirin: The next one is “bāngzhù” (to help) . ”Bāngzhù” (to help) has the same meaning as “bāngmáng” (to help) .

Adam: Both these terms refer to “help.” To help refers to help for a specific cause.

Kirin: For example

Raphael: Can you take this newspaper and give it to Dad ?

Adam: So here there’s a specific instance of help he requires – “Can you give the newspaper to Dad?”

Kirin: Give us another sentence .

Raphael: Can you do a favor for me ?

Adam: The other version introduced here is

Kirin: To help . For example

Raphael: Studying Chinese , can help you better understand Chinese culture .

Adam: Studying Chinese will better help you understand Chinese culture. So here, the help is more general, which is why we use to help instead of to help .

Kirin: The next new word is “duì” . We have studied this character before , but it has many meanings .

Adam: Previously, we’ve seen it used in the context of “correct.” You may also see it now used in the context of “for” as in f-o-r.

Kirin: For example

Raphael: I hope today’s class is helpful to you .

Adam: “I hope today’s class is helpful to you.”

Kirin: The next one is “hěn yǒu yòng de” (very useful) . We have studied all these characters before , so what do you think it means ?

Adam: The literal meaning here is “very have use.” And that’s what is used to say “very useful.”

Raphael: Very useful .

Kirin: For example

Raphael: Chinese Learn Online is a very useful Chinese course .

Adam: Yes, tell all your friends!

Kirin: Next we also have “Hěn cháng yòng de” (often used) . The “cháng” here is the same “cháng” used in “píngcháng” and “jīngcháng” .

Adam: So that can be used to say “often used.”

Raphael: Often used .

Kirin: For example

Raphael: When it rains , people often use umbrellas .

Kirin: We have one more new word today, “jiéshù” .

Adam: And that means “to finish.” So let’s use that to describe the next part of today’s lesson.

Raphael: Before we finish , let’s review the new words we studied today .

Kirin: To explain .

Adam: Explain.

Kirin: Continuing on .

Adam: Continuing on.

Kirin: To understand .

Adam: To understand.

Kirin: To help .

Adam: To help.

Kirin: For / to .

Adam: For.

Kirin: [Very useful](#) .

Adam: Very useful.

Kirin: [Often used](#) .

Adam: Often used.

Kirin: [To finish](#) .

Adam: To finish.

Kirin: [So from our next class on](#) , [we will use the words and sentences that we taught you today](#) . [So you definitely have to practice](#) , [ok](#) ?

Raphael: [We'll see you next time](#) !