

## 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 “jiēxiàlái”](#) .

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 !