

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 123 [Pinyin]

Kirin: Shàngwǎng xué Zhōngwén dì yībǎi èr shí sān kè .

Raphael: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Raphael .

Kirin: Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ shì Kirin .

Adam: And hello, I'm Adam.

Kirin: Huānyíng lái dào Táiwan gēn wǒmen yīqǐ xuéxí gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén kèchéng . Zhè shì wǒmen kèchéng de dì sān jí . Zài dì yī jí gēn dì èr jí, wǒmen yòng hěnduō de yīngwén lái fānyì , kěshì cóng dì sān jí kāishǐ , wǒmen yào yòng gèng duō de zhōngwén lái jiāo nǐmen . Bú yòng pà , wǒmen zhǐ huì yòng wǒmen zhīqián jiāo nǐmen de dānzì . Suǒyǐ, wǒmen jīntiān yào jiāo nǐmen yīhòu wǒmen jīngcháng huì yòng dào de yī xiē shēngzì .

Hǎo, dì yīge shēngzì shì .

Raphael: Jiěshì .

Adam: This means “to explain.”

Kirin: Duì, bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Wǒ tīng bù dòng nǐ zài shuō shénme , nǐ kěyǐ zài jiěshì yíci gěi wǒ tīng ma ?

Kirin: Hǎo, xià yíge shì 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: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Jiēxiàlái wǒmen yào jiāo de dānzì shì shénme ?

Kirin: Wǒmen xià yíge shì liǎojiě . Liǎojiě shì dòng de yìsi .

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

Kirin: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Nǐ liǎojiě wǒde yìsi ma ?

Kirin: Wǒmen xià yíge shì bāngzhù . Bāngzhù gēn bāngmáng yǒu yíyàng de yìsi .

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

Kirin: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Nǐ kěyǐ bāngmáng wǒ bǎ bàozhǐ ná gěi bàba ma ?

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

Kirin: Zài gěi wǒmen yíge jùzi ba .

Raphael: Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ yíge máng, hǎo ma ?

Adam: The other version introduced here is

Kirin: Bāngzhù . Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Xuéxí zhōngwén , kěyǐ bāngzhù nǐmen gèng liǎojiě Zhōngguó de wénhuà .

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

Kirin: Jiēxiàlái de shēngzì shì duì . Zhège zì wǒmen yǐqián xuéguò le , kěshì tā yǒu hěnduō de yìsi .

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: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Wǒ xīwàng jīntiān de kè duì nǐmen yǒu bāngzhù .

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

Kirin: Xià yíge shì hěn yǒu yòng de . Zhè xiē zì wǒmen dōu xuéguò le , nǐ juéde shì shénme yìsi ne ?

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

Raphael: Hěn yǒu yòng de .

Kirin: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Shàng wǎng xué zhōngwén shì yíge hěn yǒu yòng de zhōngwén xuéxí kèchéng .

Adam: Yes, tell all your friends!

Kirin: Ránhòu wǒmen yě yǒu hěn cháng yòng de . Zhège cháng shì píngcháng de cháng, gēn jīngcháng de cháng .

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

Raphael: Cháng yòng .

Kirin: Bǐrú shuō

Raphael: Xiàyǔ de shíhòu , rénmen cháng yòng yǔsǎn .

Kirin: Jīntiān wǒmen hái yǒu yíge shēngzì, jiéshù .

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

Raphael: Zài jiéshù zhīqián , ràng wǒmen lái fùxí jīntiān xué dào de shēngzì .

Kirin: Jiěshì .

Adam: Explain.

Kirin: Jiēxiàlái .

Adam: Continuing on.

Kirin: Liǎojiě .

Adam: To understand.

Kirin: Bāngzhù .

Adam: To help.

Kirin: Duì .

Adam: For.

Kirin: Hěn yǒu yòng de .

Adam: Very useful.

Kirin: Hěn cháng yòng de .

Adam: Often used.

Kirin: Jiéshù .

Adam: To finish.

Kirin: Hǎo, suǒyǐ cóng xià yí kè kāishǐ , wǒmen huì yòng jīntiān jiāo nǐmen de shēngzì gēn jù zì lái jiāo nǐmen . Suǒyǐ nǐmen yí dìng yào liànxí , hǎo bù hǎo ?

Raphael: Wǒmen xià cì zài jiàn o !