

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 láidào wǒmen zài Táiwān gèng jìn yí bù de Zhōngwén xuéxí 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 dānzi . Suǒyǐ, wǒmen jīntiān yào jiāo nǐmen yǐhòu 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 “jiē xià lái” .

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: Jiē xià lái wǒmen yào jiāo de dānzi shì shénme ?

Kirin: Wǒmen xià yíge shì “liǎojiě” . Liǎojiě shì “dǒng” de yìsi .

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

Kirin: Bǐrū shuō

Raphael: Nǐ liǎojiě wǒde yìsi ma ?

Kirin: Wǒmen xià yíge shì “bāng zhù” . ”Bāng zhù” gēn “bāng máng” yǒu yíyàng de yìsi .

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

Kirin: Bǐrū shuō

Raphael: Nǐ kěyǐ bāng máng 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?” The other version introduced here is

Kirin: Bāng zhù . Bǐrū shuō

Raphael: Xuéxí zhōngwén , kěyǐ bāng zhù 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 bāng zhù instead of bāng máng .

Kirin: Jiē xià lái 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: Bǐrū shuō

Raphael: Wǒ xīwàng jīntiān de kè duì nǐmen yǒu bāng zhù .

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: Bǐrū 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: Bǐrū shuō

Raphael: Xiàyǔ de shíhòu , rénmen cháng yòng yǔsǎn .

Kirin: Jīntiān wǒmen háiyǒu 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: [Jiē xià lái](#)

Adam: Continuing on

Kirin: [Liǎojiě](#)

Adam: To understand

Kirin: [Bāng zhù](#)

Adam: To help

Kirin: [Dui](#)

Adam: For

Kirin: [Hěn yǒu yòng de](#)

Adam: Very useful

Kirin: [Hěn cháng yòng de](#)

Adam: Often used.

Kirin: Jiěshù

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 yíding yào liànxí , hǎo bù hǎo ?

Raphael: Wǒmen xià cì zài jiàn o !