

Complete Lesson Transcript – Lesson 63 [Pinyin]

Hosts: Adam Menon / Kirin Yang

Adam: ChineseLearnOnline.com Lesson 63: Introductions Part II.

Hello everyone, I'm your host, Adam, and this is Level Two of our progressive course teaching Mandarin Chinese.

Kirin: Dàjiā hǎo . Wǒ shì Kirin . Huānyíng láidào dì liù shí sān kè .

Adam: Looking back at Level One, in our third lesson there talked about some basic introductions, so this being the third lesson of Level Two we'll review and expand upon these a little. We'll begin by listening to an introduction and then break it down and analyze it for you.

Raphael: Qǐng tīng xiàmiàn de zìwǒ jièshào .

Cindy: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ xìng Lài, jiào Cindy . Wǒ èr shí liù suì . Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén kěshì wǒ zài Yīngguó zhǎng dà . Wǒ xiànzài shì lǎoshī . Wǒ zài Běijīng Dàxué jiāoshū . Wǒ de xìngqù shì kàn shū háiyǒu kàn diànyǐng .

Adam: Interesting. Let's break it down for you. We should know what the first few lines mean.

Kirin: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ xìng Lài, jiào Cindy .

Adam: "Hello, my last name is Lai and my first name is Cindy." Literally this is: "You good, I last name Lai called Cindy."

Kirin: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ xìng Lài, jiào Cindy .

Adam: Her next line was:

Kirin: Wǒ èr shí liù suì .

Adam: Hopefully, you can figure that out as: I'm 26 years old.

Kirin: Wǒ èr shí liù suì .

Adam: She then says.

Kirin: [Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén kěshì wǒ zài Yīngguó zhǎng dà .](#)

Adam: Again, not much new here if you're up to date on all our previous lessons. "I'm Chinese but I grew up in England."

Kirin: [Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén kěshì wǒ zài Yīngguó zhǎng dà .](#)

Adam: She then continues.

Kirin: [Wǒ xiànzài shì lǎoshī .](#)

Raphael: [Lǎoshī shì shénme yìsi ?](#)

Adam: That means "teacher." So she's literally saying "I right now am teacher" or "I'm a teacher now."

Kirin: [Wǒ xiànzài shì lǎoshī .](#)

Adam: She then adds.

Kirin: [Wǒ zài Běijīng Dàxué jiāoshū .](#)

Adam: So there are some new words to look at here.

Kirin: [Běijīng Dàxué .](#)

Adam: You may remember

Raphael: [xué](#)

Adam: from

Raphael: [xués hēng](#)

Adam: meaning "student." So

Kirin: [xué](#)

Adam: is the verb "to study."

Raphael: [Dàxué](#)

Adam: literally means "big study" and means "university." Similarly, you could have

Raphael: Zhōngxué

Adam: for “middle school” or

Raphael: xiǎoxué

Adam: for “elementary school.” So back to our example here, she’s in Beijing University, and what does she do there?

Kirin: Jiāoshū .

Adam: So there are two new characters there.

Raphael: Jiāo gēn shū dōu shì dìyī shēng . Jiāo

Adam: is the verb “to teach”, while

Raphael: shū

Adam: we’ve actually seen before – it means “book.” When you put them together you get the verb “to teach.”

Kirin: Jiāoshū .

Adam: Many verbs in Chinese need a noun to go with them to make any sense. If there isn’t one we add one. So in this case we can’t just say “I teach at Beijing University,” you have to specify what it is you teach, so we usually just add a

Kirin: shū

Adam: meaning “teach from books.”

Kirin: Jiāoshū .

Adam: We’ve seen some of these types of verbs before. Give us a couple of examples, Kirin.

Kirin: Chīfàn .

Adam: Do you remember what that means? It means “to eat a meal.” So you wouldn’t ask “Do you want to eat?” You’d have to ask “Do you want to eat a meal?”

Kirin: Nǐ yào chīfàn ma ?

Adam: Give us another example.

Kirin: [Kāichē](#) .

Adam: Do you remember what that means? It means “to drive a car.” So in English, you might ask someone “can you drive?” but in Chinese, you’d have to ask:

Kirin: [Nǐ huì kāichē ma ?](#)

Adam: As in, “Can you drive a car?” So back to our example here. The lady has just told us “I teach at Beijing University.”

Kirin: [Wǒ zài Běijīng Dàxué jiāoshū](#) .

Adam: She then continues.

Kirin: [Wǒde xìngqù shì kàn shū háiyǒu kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Adam: So there’s another new word for us.

Raphael: [Xìngqù](#) . [Liǎng ge dìsì shēng](#) .

Adam: So these two characters put together, give us “interest”, as in, what you find interesting. So she’s saying her interests are:

Kirin: [Kàn shū háiyǒu kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Raphael: [Kàn shì shénme yìsi ?](#)

Adam: That’s the verb “to look at.” So she likes to look at two things. The first, we saw earlier

Kirin: [shū](#)

Adam: meaning “book.” So to look at a book means to read it.

Kirin: [Kàn shū](#) .

Adam: The other thing she likes to look at is

Kirin: [kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Adam: We saw this in lesson 55. Do you remember what that means? It means “to see a movie.”

Kirin: [Kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Adam: So her interests are reading and watching movies.

Kirin: [Wǒde xìngqù shì kàn shū háiyǒu kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Adam: So there you have it. You should be able to give a more detailed introduction now than you could in lesson 3 of level one. Let’s listen to the lady’s introduction again.

Cindy: [Nǐ hǎo, wǒ xìng Lài, jiào Cindy . Wǒ èr shí liù suì . Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén kěshì wǒ zài Yīngguó zhǎng dà . Wǒ xiànzài shì lǎoshī . Wǒ zài Běijīng Dàxué jiāoshū . Wǒde xìngqù shì kàn shū háiyǒu kàn diànyǐng](#) .

Adam: Great; now for an added challenge, listen to the podcast review for this lesson available to all subscribers for free which will give you another similar introduction. See if you can figure it out based on what we’ve taught you thus far. Then join us again next time for lesson 64.

Kirin: [Wǒmen xiàcì zài jiàn](#) .