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You will find this transcript helpful if:

1. You are a visual learner.
2. Learning to read Chinese is just as important to you as learning to speak it.
3. You don't want to rely on pinyin.
4. You prefer a syllable-for-syllable transcript of what you're hearing.

This transcript includes the English narrator (12pt Times New Roman) and all of the spoken Chinese in simplified text (18pt Sim-Sun). I used 18 point for the Chinese text because as a beginner I often had difficulty distinguishing different characters apart.

If you're smart and print out the pages double-sided, you'll notice that the page numbers and lesson numbers are printed on the bottom outside corners and times for the lessons are in 3-minute intervals on the outside margin next to the corresponding line of dialogue.

Enjoy!

LESSON TWENTY-ONE

This is unit twenty-one of Pimsleur's Mandarin Chinese One. 请听这段Jones先生跟刘太太的对话。 Listen to this conversation between Mr. Jones and Mrs. Liu. In it you will hear Mrs. Liu ask, *Can you wait a moment?*—你可以等一会儿吗? 请听。

A: 谁?

B: 你好。我是Bill Jones。我是美国人可是，我会说一点儿普通话。

A: 哦，你是Jones先生。请进。

B: 谢谢你。请问，你的先生在哪儿?

A: 我的先生在这儿。你可以等一会儿吗?

B: 可以，谢谢你。

A: 你的太太跟你一起在北京吗?

B: 是。她也在北京。

A: 小孩儿? 他们在这儿吗?

B: 他们不在这儿。他们在美国。

A: 你们有几个小孩儿?

B: 我们三个儿子。他们很大了。

在听一次。

A: 谁?

B: 你好。我是Bill Jones。我是美国人可是，我会说一点儿普通话。

A: 哦，你是Jones先生。请进。

B: 谢谢你。请问，你的先生在哪儿?

A: 我的先生在这儿。你可以等一会儿吗?

B: 可以，谢谢你。

A: 你的太太跟你一起在北京吗?

B: 是。她也在北京。

A: 小孩儿? 他们在这儿吗?

B: 他们不在这儿。他们在美国。

A: 你们有几个小孩儿?

B: 我们三个儿子。他们很大了。

Someone's knocking at the door. How would you ask, *Who is it?*

谁?

谁?

And now say, *Please come in.*

请进。

请进。

Say, *a son* or literally, *one son*.

一个儿子

个

一个儿子

请说。Please say—请说, *He is very big.*

他很大了。

很大了

3:00 现在请说, *The son is very big* or *very grown up*.

儿子很大了。

Here's how to say, *The older son*. 请跟着说。

大儿子

大儿子

大儿子

The word that means *big* or *grown up*—大—can also mean, *more grown up* or *older*.

Say again, *The older son*.

大儿子

Try to say, *the older daughter*.

大女儿

大女儿

And how would you say, *The daughter is very big?*

女儿很大了。

Remember, you use the 了 ending when you say that someone is **big** or **grown up**.  
Now say again, **the older daughter**.

大女儿

请说。Please say—请说, **We have an older daughter**, literally, **one older daughter**.

我们有一个大女儿。

Do you remember how to ask, **How many children do you have?**

你们有几个小孩儿?

几个

几个小孩儿

请说, **My wife and I**.

我的太太和我

和

**My wife and I have an older daughter.**

我的太太和我有一个大女儿。

我的太太和我有一个大女儿。

Here's how to say, **Wait one moment**. 请跟着说。

6:00

等一会儿。

会儿

会儿

一会儿

等

等一会儿。

The tones in that expression are falling-rising, falling, and falling-rising. Say, **Wait one moment**.

等一会儿。

Now try to ask, **Can you wait one moment?**

你可以等一会儿吗?

你可不可以等一会儿?

请说, **We live**.

我们住。

我们住。

**We live in America.**

我们住在美国。

在美国

Try to say, *Located along with the children.*

跟小孩儿在一起

跟小孩儿在一起

Ask, *How many children do you have?*

你们有几个小孩儿？

Now say, *My wife and I have three children.*

我的太太和我有三个小孩儿。

三个小孩儿

请说, *The children are in America.*

小孩儿在美国。

请说, *They are in America.*

他们在美国。

他们在美国。

9:00 Ask, *Where are they?*

他们在哪儿？

Try to say, *The daughters are here.*

女儿在这儿。

女儿

Tell me that the daughters are very grown up.

女儿很大了。

很大了

Now say, *the older daughter.*

大女儿

大女儿

*The older daughter is here.*

大女儿在这儿。

现在请说, *The older sons are here.*

大儿子在这儿。

大儿子

*What about the younger daughter?* 请跟着说。

小女儿呢？

小

小女儿

小女儿呢？

What's the Mandarin word *young* or *younger*?

小

小

This word has a falling-rising tone. Say it again.

小

请说, *The younger daughter.*

小女儿。

请问—Please ask, *What about the younger daughter?*

小女儿呢？

小女儿呢？

现在请说, *the younger son.*

小儿子

小儿子

Now try to say, *My son is very young. Is* is understood.

我的儿子很小。

我的儿子很小。

And how would you say, *Our son is very young?*

我们的儿子很小。

Try to say, *Our son isn't very grown.*

我们的儿子不是很大。

我们的儿子不是很大。

请说, *He's very young.*

他很小。

*He's really very young.* 请跟着说。

他真的很小。

真的

真的

12:00

**Really** starts with a high-level tone followed by a soft-falling tone. Say again, **really**.

真的

Tell me again that he is really very young.

他真的很小。

To ask, **Really?** all you need to do is use question intonation. Try it.

真的？

真的？

Can you hear the rising tone added to the end? Ask again, **Really?**

真的？

And how would you say, **Yes, really?** Pay attention to the tonality.

是，真的。

真的。

Say again, **He is really very young**.

他真的很小。

Try to say, **He isn't very grown up**.

他不是很大。

Ask Mr. and Mrs. Jones, **Where's your daughter?**

你们的女儿在哪儿？

15:00

你们的女儿

Now say, **My wife and I have two daughters**.

我的太太和我有两个女儿。

两个女儿

Try to ask, **The younger daughter or the older daughter?**

小女儿，还是大女儿？

还是

请说, **the older daughter**.

大女儿

大女儿

Try to say, **It isn't the younger daughter**.

不是小女儿。

**Really?**

真的？



真的？

Ask the man where the children are.

小孩儿在哪儿？

请说, *Wait one moment.*

等一会儿。

等一会儿。

*Where is the bathroom?* 请跟着说。

洗手间在哪儿？

洗手间

间

间

手

手间

洗

洗手间

The tones are rising, falling-rising, and rising. Say again, *bathroom.*

洗手间

Ask where the bathroom is located.

洗手间在哪儿？

How would she say that it's over there?

在那儿。

洗手间在那儿。

请问, *Really?*

真的？

真的？

And now say, *Really. It's over there.*

真的。在那儿。

How do you say, *the younger daughter?*

小女儿

小女儿

Say, *She isn't very grown up.*

18:00

他不是很大。

不是很大

请说, *the older son.*

大儿子

请说, *the older daughter.*

大女儿

请说, *our older daughter.*

我们的大女儿。

Speaking to Mr. and Mrs. Jones say, *your older daughter.*

你们的大女儿

你们的大女儿

Ask where the bathroom is.

洗手间在哪儿?

洗手间在哪儿?

请说, *the younger daughters.*

小女儿

小女儿

Here's how to say, *family.*

家人

家

家

家人

*Family* is pronounced with high-level and rising tones. Say again, *family* or literally, *home people.*

家人

请说, *my family.*

我的家人

21:00 Try to match the falling and rising tones. 现在请说, *your family.*

你的家人

你的家人

Ask the man where his family is.

你的家人在哪儿？

Now ask just, *Where are they?*

他们在哪儿？

他们

他们在哪儿？

请说, *We live in America.*

我们住在美国。

Try to say, *The younger daughters are in America.*

小女儿在美国。

小女儿

小女儿在美国。

And now say, *the older son.*

大儿子

大儿子

Tell me that the older son is in Beijing.

大儿子在北京。

北京

Do you remember how to say that someone is with you? 请说, *The older son, with us, is located together.*

大儿子跟我们在一起。

大儿子跟我们在一起。

Now try to say, *The older son is here with us.* Since the emphasis is on the location rather than *with us* you don't need *together*.

大儿子跟我们在这儿。

跟我们在这儿

Say again, *The older son is here with us.*

大儿子跟我在这儿。

You want to tell the man and his wife you have a very big family. Literally, *Your home people very many.* Try it.

你们的家人很多。

你们的家人很多。

Try to tell them, *Your family is really very big.*

24:00

你们的家人真的很多。

你们的家人真的很多。

Now imagine that you are in Beijing with your family. 你跟你的家人在北京—You are in Beijing with your family. You have two sons and one daughter. You've all been invited to a colleague's home. When you arrive, you knock on her door. How does she ask, **Who is it?**

-- 谁？谁？

You identify yourself. How does she tell you to **Please come in?**

-- 请进。请进。

How does she greet you?

-- 你好。

She will ask you a few questions. In your answers, because you are speaking for your whole family say **we** and **our** rather than **I** and **my**.

-- 他是你们的儿子吗？他是你们的儿子吗？

是，他是我们的儿子。

他是我们的儿子。

-- 你们有几个儿子？你们有几个儿子？

我们有两个儿子。

我们有两个儿子。

-- 你们有女儿吗？

有，我们有一个女儿。

27:00 我们有一个女儿。

-- 你们的女儿很大了吗？

Tell her, **Yes. She's very grown up.**

是。她很大了。

-- 她会讲普通话吗？她会不会讲普通话？

Say, **No, she can't speak Mandarin.**

不会。她不会讲普通话。

不会。

-- 你们的儿子在那儿。他们想做什么？

Ask her where the bathroom is.

洗手间在哪儿？

请问，洗手间在哪儿？

-- 在那儿。洗手间在那儿。

How does she ask, *What are you doing?*

你做什么？

你做什么？

Do you remember how to tell her, *We're going to go over there?*

我们去在那儿。

How does the woman say, *You have a very big family?*

你们的家人很多。

你们的家人很多。

Try to say, *Not very many.*

不是很多。

不是很多。

Now she says, *Your family is really big.*

你们的家人真的很多。

你们的家人真的很多。

请说, *Yes, we have a lot of children.*

是，我们有很多小孩儿。

我们有很多小孩儿。

This is the end of unit twenty-one.