



# 多 谢 。

Duōxiē.

Thanks a lot

● 请把那个杯子递给我。

Qǐng bǎ nàge bēizi dī gěi wǒ.

● 给你。

Gěi nǐ.

● 多 谢 。

Duōxiē.

● Please pass me the cup

● Here you are

● Thanks a lot

● 请问去动物园怎么走？

Qǐngwèn qù dòngwùyuán zěnmē zǒu?

● 从这里坐22路公交车

Cóng zhèlǐ zuò èrshí'èr lù gōngjiāochē

可以直接到。

kěyǐ zhíjiē dào.

● 多 谢 。

Duōxiē.

● Would you tell me how to get to the zoo please?

● Take bus No from here It will take you right there

● Thanks a lot



### *Synonymous Expressions*

谢谢。

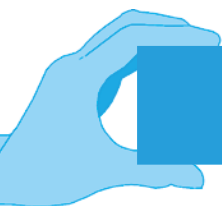
Xièxie.

非常感谢。

Fēichāng gǎnxiè.



This is a commonly used expression to say thanks. You may use it to express gratitude whenever someone helps you.



麻烦您了。

Máfan nín le.

Thanks for the help

● 请问地铁站在哪儿？

Qǐngwèn dìtiě zhàn zài nǎr?

● 就在那边。

Jiù zài nǎbian.

● 谢谢，麻烦您了。

Xièxie, máfan nín le.

● Where's the subway station please?

● It's right there

● Thanks for the help

● 你要的书我都帮你找到了。

Nǐ yào de shū wǒ dōu bāng nǐ zhǎodào le.

● 真是麻烦您了。

Zhēn shì máfan nín le.

● I've found the books you asked for

● Thanks for the help



### Synonymous Expressions

太麻烦您了。

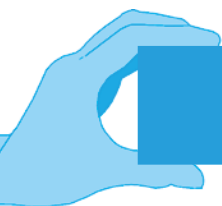
Tài mǎfan nín le.

给您添麻烦了。

Gěi nín tiān mǎfan le.



This expression literally means “(sorry for) troubling you”, and is used to express your gratitude for the person who takes the trouble to help you.



辛苦了。

Xīnkǔ

le.

So much toil for you

● 昨天晚上我们工作了一个通宵。

Zuótiān wǎnshang wǒmen gōngzuò le yí gè tōngxiāo.

● 辛苦了！快回去休息吧。

Xīnkǔ le!

Kuài huíqù

xiūxi ba.

● We worked through last night

● So much toil for you! Go back and have a rest now

● 老师，这个学期您辛苦了。

Lǎoshī,

zhège

xuéqī

nín

xīnkǔ le.

● 哦，别这么说，应该的。

Ò,

bié zhème shuō,

yīnggāi de.

● Professor it's been so much toil for you this semester

● It's nothing really I've done what I'm supposed to



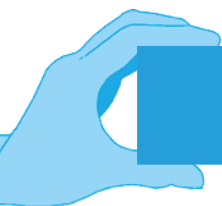
### *Synonymous Expressions*

受累了。

Shòulèi le.



This expression is used to show your comforting and understanding for the person who has put great effort into something meaningful and positive.



## 哪儿的话。

Nǎr de huà.

Don't mention it

### ● 谢谢你来机场送我。

Xièxie nǐ lái jīchǎng sòng wǒ.

### ● 哪儿的话，我很高兴来为你送行。

Nǎr de huà, wǒ hěn gāoxìng lái wèi nǐ

sòngxíng.

- Thank you for seeing me off at the airport.
- Don't mention it I'm pleased to be able to say goodbye to you

### ● 谢谢你请我们吃饭。

Xièxie nǐ qǐng wǒmen chīfàn.

### ● 哪儿的话，我早就应该请你们吃饭了。

Nǎr de huà, wǒ zǎo jiù yīnggāi qǐng nǐmen

chīfàn le.

- Thank you for inviting us to dinner
- Don't mention it In fact I should have invited you sooner



### Synonymous Expressions

别这么说。

Bié zhème shuō.

别客气。

Bié kèqi.



This is a casual and idiomatic response to somebody saying thanks, which is often used between acquaintances and good friends.





# 应该的。

Yīnggāi de.

It's my pleasure

## ● 谢谢你的帮助。

Xièxie nǐ de bāngzhù.

## ● 客气什么，咱们是朋友，**应该的**。

Kèqì shēnme, zánmen shì péngyou, yīnggāi de.

● Thanks for your help

● You are too modest We're friends It was my pleasure

## ● 李老师，您每个星期都来给

Lǐ lǎoshī, nín měi gē xīngqī dōu lái gěi

## 我们补习功课，我们真不知道

wǒmen bǔxí gōngkè, wǒmen zhēn bù zhīdào

## 怎么感谢您才好。

zěnmē gǎnxiè nín cái hǎo.

## ● **应该的**，别客气。

Yīnggāi de, bié kèqì.

● Professor Li every week you come to give us a lesson after school We really don't know how to thank you

● You're welcome It's my pleasure



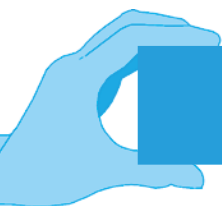
### Synonymous Expressions

**这是我应该做的。**

Zhè shì wǒ yīnggāi zuò de.



When others say thanks to you, you may reply with this expression to show that you think it's your obligation to help them.



# 对不起。

Duìbuqǐ.

I'm sorry

## ● 对不起，我把你的书弄丢了。

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bǎ nǐ de shū nòngdiū le.

## ● 没关系，我再买一本。

Méiguānxi, wǒ zài mǎi yì běn.

● I'm sorry I lost your book

● It doesn't matter I'll buy a new copy

## ● 我又迟到了，对不起。

Wǒ yòu chídǎo le, duìbuqǐ.

## ● 快去工作吧，下次注意。

Kuài qù gōngzuò ba, xià cì zhùyì.

● I'm late again Sorry

● Get to work and don't be late again



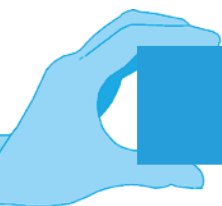
### Synonymous Expressions

**请原谅!**

Qǐng yuǎnliǎng!



If you ever think you've done something improper, you may use this commonly used expression to ask for forgiveness.



# 真抱歉！

Zhēn

bǎoqiǎn!

I'm really sorry!

## ● 好久都没有跟你联系，真抱歉！

Hǎo jiǔ dōu méiyǒu gēn nǐ liánxì, zhēn bǎoqiǎn!

## ● 没关系，你一直很忙吧。

Méiguānxi, nǐ yìzhí hěn máng ba.

- It's been so long since I contacted you last I'm really sorry!
- It's all right You must have been really busy

## ● 今晚的宴会你能参加吗？

Jīnwǎn de yànhuì nǐ néng cānjiā ma?

## ● 真抱歉！我今晚正好有事。

Zhēn bǎoqiǎn! Wǒ jīnwǎn zhènghǎo yǒu shì.

- Are you coming to the dinner party tonight?
- I'm really sorry! I have an appointment tonight



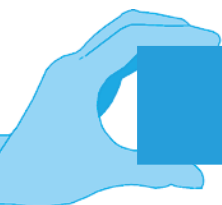
### Synonymous Expressions

**真不好意思!**

Zhēn bǔhǎoyìsi!



This is an expression used to apologize for mistakes or improper behaviors. Here, “真(zhēn, really)” indicates the sincerity of the speaker.



# 没关系。

Méiguānxi.

It doesn't matter

● 对不起，让您久等了。

Duìbuqǐ,

rǎng nín jiǔ děng le.

● 没关系，我也刚到一会儿。

Méiguānxi,

wǒ yě gāng dào yíhuìr.

● Sorry to have kept you waiting

● It doesn't matter I just arrived a while ago

● 真抱歉，我帮不了你这个忙。

Zhēn bǎoqiàn,

wǒ bāngbuliǎo nǐ zhège máng.

● 没关系，我再想想办法。

Méiguānxi,

wǒ zài xiǎngxiang bānfǎ.

● I'm really sorry I can't help you with that

● It doesn't matter. I'll try to find a way out.



### Synonymous Expressions

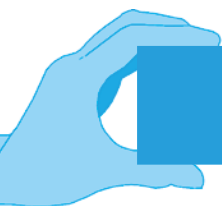
没什么。

Méishénme.



This is a response to apologies such as “对不起(duìbuqǐ, I’m sorry)”, “抱歉(bǎoqiǎn, I apologize)”, and “请原谅(qǐng yuānliàng, please forgive me)”. This expression is used to show your understanding and to console the apologizer.





不送了。

Bū sòng le.

I'll stop here

● 外面冷，您回去吧。

Wàimian lěng, nín huíqù ba.

● 好吧，那我就**不送了**。

Hǎo ba, nǎ wǒ jiù bǔ sòng le.

● It's cold outside Please go back

● All right I'll stop here

● 这边的路我很熟，你们就别

Zhèbian de lù wǒ hěn shú, nǐmen jiù bié

送我了。

sòng wǒ le.

● 那好，我们**不送了**，您走好。

Nà hǎo, wǒmen bǔ sòng le, nín zǒu hǎo.

● I'm quite familiar with the way You don't have to accompany me further

● OK we'll stop here Take care



### Synonymous Expressions

不远送了。

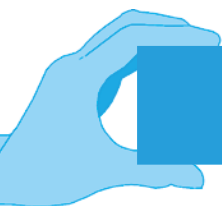
Bù yuǎn sòng le.

就送到这儿了。

Jiù sòng dào zhèr le.



This is a casual expression used by hosts when they see a guest off. You may use this phrase if you do not intend to accompany your guest further from your home.



# 慢走！

Mǎn zǒu!

Take care!

## ● 我要回家了。

Wǒ yào huíjiā le.

## ● 好吧，那你慢走，我就不送了。

Hǎo ba, nǎ nǐ mǎn zǒu, wǒ jiù bú sòng le.

● I have to go home now

● All right I'll stop here Take care

## ● 别送了，回去吧。

Bié sòng le, huíqù ba.

## ● 好，你慢走，有空儿再来。

Hǎo, nǐ mǎn zǒu, yǒu kōngr zài lái.

● Please stop here and go back

● OK Come again when you're free Take care



### Synonymous Expressions

请慢走。

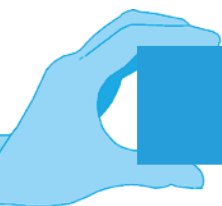
Qǐng màn zǒu.

走好。

Zǒu hǎo.



This expression literally means “walk slowly”, which indicates that the host wishes the guest “bon voyage”.



# 别送了。

Bié sòng le.

There is no need to go any further

## ● 太晚了，你回去吧，别送了。

Tài wǎn le, nǐ huíqù ba, bié sòng le.

## ● 好吧，你走好。

Hǎo ba, nǐ zǒu hǎo.

- It's too late now Just go back please There is no need to go any further
- All right Take care

## ● 别送了，都是朋友，不用客气。

Bié sòng le, dōu shì péngyou, bùyòng kèqì.

## ● 那我不送了，慢走。

Nà wǒ jiù bú sòng le, màn zǒu.

- There is no need to go any further We're friends no need to be so courteous
- Then I'll stop here Take care



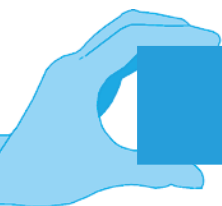
### Synonymous Expressions

回去吧。

Huíqù ba.



This expression is used by a guest. In China, some hosts have the custom of accompanying guests out the door or farther when they leave to show respect and friendliness.



# 留步吧。

liúbù

ba.

Please stop here

## ● 我不送你了，有空儿常来我家玩儿。

Wǒ bù sòng nǐ le, yǒu kōngr cháng lái wǒ jiā wǎnr.

## ● 留步吧，我会的。

liúbù ba, wǒ huì de.

- I'll say goodbye here Come again when you have time
- Please stop here I'll surely come again

## ● 你一定要照顾好自己。

Nǐ yídìng yào zhàogù hǎo zìjǐ.

## ● 我知道了，您留步吧。

Wǒ zhīdào le, nín liúbù ba.

- Do take good care of yourself
- I will Please stop here



### Synonymous Expressions

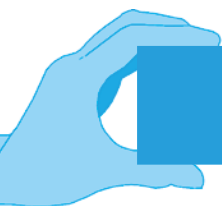
请留步。

Qǐng liúbù.



This expression is similar to “别送了(bié sòng le, there is no need to go any further)” or “回去吧(huíqù ba, please go back)”, but a little bit more formal.





# 失陪了。

Shīpēi le.

Excuse me I have to go now

- 公司有急事，我得马上回去。

Gōngsī yǒu jí shì, wǒ děi mǎshàng huíqù.

对不起，失陪了。

duìbuqǐ, shīpēi le.

- 没关系。

Méiguānxi.

- I have something urgent to attend to at the company and I have to go now
- It doesn't matter

- 你们谈吧，我还有别的事情，

Nǐmen tán ba, wǒ hái yǒu bié de shìqing,

要先走了。失陪了。

yào xiān zǒu le. Shīpēi le.

- 好，那你走吧。

Hǎo, nǎ nǐ zǒu ba.

- Excuse me I have to go now I have something else to attend to Please continue
- OK see you



### Synonymous Expressions

对不起，我不能陪

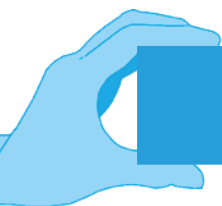
Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù néng péi

你们了。

nǐmen le.



This is a polite expression used when you have to leave your friends at gatherings.



# 干得好！

Gān de hǎo!

Well done!

- 今天这场足球赛黄洪一个人就踢进了三个球。

Jīntiān zhè chǎng zúqiú sǎi Huáng Hōng yí gē

rén jiù tījìn le sān gè qiú.

- 干得好！

Gān de hǎo!

- In today's football match Huang Hong alone scored three goals
- Well done!

- 那个小偷在偷自行车的时候，被我抓住了，我把他教训了一顿。

Nàge xiǎotōu zài tōu zìxíngchē de shíhou,

bèi wǒ zhuāzhù le, wǒ bǎ tā jiàoxùn le

yí dùn.

- 干得好！

Gān de hǎo!

- I caught a thief stealing a bike and gave him a dressing down
- Well done!



### Synonymous Expressions

干得不错!

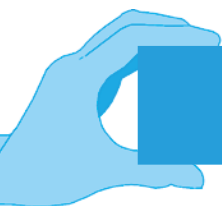
Gān de bǔcuò!

好样儿的!

Hǎoyàngde!



This expression is used to show praise or admiration for good deeds.



酷 毙 了 ！

kū bì le!

Cool!

● 你看那个女孩的发型多新潮。

Nǐ kàn nàge nǚhái de fàxíng duō xīnchǎo.

● 哇塞！酷毙了。

Wā sāi! kū bì le.

● Look at that girl's hairstyle so chic

● Wow! Cool!

● 你的太阳镜是在哪儿买的？

Nǐ de tàiyángjìng shì zài nǎr mǎi de?

酷毙了。

kū bì le.

● 是吗？你也买一个吧。

Shì ma? Nǐ yě mǎi yí gè ba.

● Where did you buy your sunglasses? They're cool

● Really? You can buy a pair too



### Synonymous Expressions

真酷!

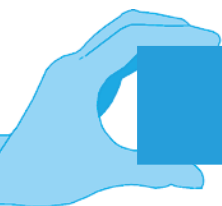
Zhēn kù!

太酷了!

Tài kù le!



The expression literally means “cool to the point of death”. The character “酷(kù)” is a transliteration of the English word “cool”. Young people often use this expression to pay a compliment when they think someone or something is very modern or fashionable.



太棒了！

Tài bāng le!

Great!

● 你尝尝我做的菜，味道怎么样？

Nǐ chángchang wǒ zuò de cài, wèidào zěnmeyàng?

● 嗯，太棒了，味道好极了。

Ēng, tài bāng le, wèidào hǎo jí le.

● Taste the dish I cooked. How is it?

● Eh, great! It tastes fabulous!

● 这本书怎么样？

Zhè běn shū zěnmeyàng?

● 太棒了，你也拿去看看吧。

Tài bāng le, nǐ yě nǎqù kànkàn ba.

● What do you think of the book?

● Great! Just take it and have a look



### Synonymous Expressions

棒极了!

Bāng jí le!

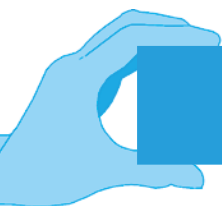
真棒!

Zhēn bàng!



This expression is commonly used by the northerners in China to praise anything that is admired: a dish, a book, a performance or a behavior.





# 真了不起！

Zhēn

liǎobuqǐ!

It's admirable!

- 黎明这次考试又是全班第一。

Lí Míng zhè cì kǎoshì yòu shì quān bān dìyī.

- 真了不起！他太聪明了。

Zhēn liǎobuqǐ!

Tā tài cōngmíng le.

- Li Ming ranks first again in the examination this time.
- Admirable! He's so smart

- 我哥哥炒股票，一年就赚了

Wǒ gēge chǎo gǔpiào, yì nián jiù zhuàn le

五十万！

wǔshí wàn!

- 你哥哥真了不起！

Nǐ gēge zhēn liǎobuqǐ!

- My brother speculated in the stock market and made half a million dollars in a year!
- Your brother is admirable!



### Synonymous Expressions

**真行!**

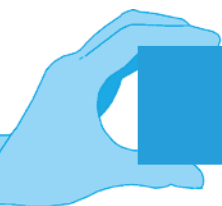
Zhēn xíng!

**真不得了!**

Zhēn bǔdélǎo!



This is an expression of admiration for somebody's extraordinary conduct in words or deeds.



# 真有两下子。

Zhēn yǒu liǎngxiàzi.

You're so capable

## ● 这是我自己做的衣服。

Zhè shì wǒ zìjǐ zuò de yīfu.

## ● 看不出来，你还真有两下子。

Kàn bu chūlai, nǐ hái zhēn yǒu liǎngxiàzi.

● I made the clothes myself

● I can't believe it. You're so capable!

## ● 张飞已经把电脑修好了。

Zhāng Fēi yǐjīng bǎ diànnǎo xiūhǎo le.

## ● 他真有两下子，我修了两天

Tā zhēn yǒu liǎngxiàzi, wǒ xiū le liǎng tiān

## 都没修好。

dōu méi xiūhǎo.

● Zhang Fei has fixed the computer.

● He's so capable. I tried to fix it for two days without success



### *Synonymous Expressions*

**真本事。**

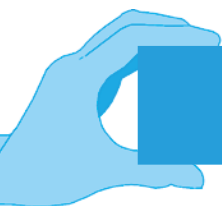
Zhēn yǒu běnshi.

**真不简单。**

Zhēn bù jiǎndān.



This expression is used to compliment someone who you think is capable and skillful.



# 不太好！

Bū tài hǎo!

Not too good!

## ● 最近生意怎么样？

Zuìjìn shēngyì zěnmeyàng?

## ● 不太好！很多货都卖不出去。

Bū tài hǎo! Hěnduō huò dōu mài bu chūqù.

● How is your business lately?

● Not too good! There are many goods in stock that can't be sold

## ● 你妈妈身体怎么样？

Nǐ māma shēntǐ zěnmeyàng?

## ● 不太好，每天都得吃药。

Bū tài hǎo, měitiān dōu děi chī yào.

● How is your mother?

● Not too good! She has to take medicine every day



### Synonymous Expressions

不怎么好。

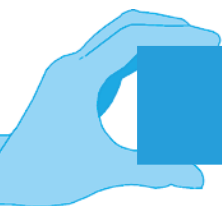
Bū zěnmě hǎo.

不太理想。

Bú tài lǐxiǎng.



The Chinese and English versions of the expression are almost equivalent. Inserting “太(tài, too)” between “不(bū, not)” and “好(hǎo, good)” makes the tone more mild and polite.



## 就那么回事儿。

Jiǔ nǎme huí shìr.

There's nothing special

### ● 那个新建的游乐园你去了吗？

Nàge xīn jiàn de yóulèyuǎn nǐ qù le ma?

### 感觉如何？

Gǎnjué rúhé?

### ● 去了。就那么回事儿。

Qù le. Jiǔ nǎme huí shìr.

- Did you go to the new amusement park? How is it?
- I did. There's nothing special

### ● 你儿子最近学习怎么样了？

Nǐ érzi zuìjìn xuéxí zěnmeyàng le?

### ● 就那么回事儿，英语经常不

Jiǔ nǎme huí shìr, Yīngyǔ jīngcháng bù

### 及格。

jígé.

- How is your son getting on with his studies?
- There's nothing special. He often fails his English tests



### Synonymous Expressions

不怎么样。

Bū zěnmeyàng.



You may use this expression to express your dissatisfaction if you think something is humdrum or mediocre. The literal meaning of the expression is “it’s just like that”. The tone is comparatively strong.





# 还是老样子。

Háishi lǎo yàngzi.

Still the same old story

## ● 你和婆婆的关系怎么样了？

Nǐ hé pōpo de guānxì zěnmeyàng le?

## ● 还是老样子，没有什么变化。

Háishi lǎo yàngzi, méiyǒu shénme biànhuà.

- How are you getting on with your mother in law?
- It's still the same old story Nothing changes

## ● 你爸爸的病好了没？

Nǐ bàba de bìng hǎo le méi?

## ● 还是老样子。

Háishi lǎo yàngzi.

- How is your father's illness?
- It's still the same old story



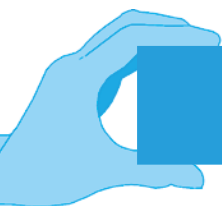
### Synonymous Expressions

没什么变化。

Méi shénme biānhuà.



You use this expression to show your dissatisfaction or anxiety when someone or the state of affairs is not progressing or changing.



# 还行。

Hái xíng.

Acceptable

## ● 你觉得中央电视台的节目怎么样？

Nǐ juéde Zhōngyāng Diànshìtái de jiémù zěnmeyàng?

## ● 还行，有的节目挺好的。

Hái xíng, yǒude jiémù tǐng hǎo de.

- What do you think of CCTV's programs?
- Acceptable There are some good programs

## ● 你看这套房子怎么样？

Nǐ kàn zhè tào fángzi zěnmeyàng?

## ● 还行，位置和环境都还可以。

Hái xíng, wèizhì hé huánjìng dōu hái kěyǐ.

- What do you think of the house?
- Acceptable The location and environment are both all right



### Synonymous Expressions

还可以。

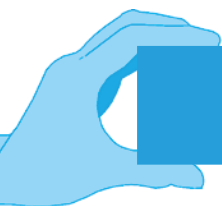
Hái kěyǐ.

还不错。

Hái búcuō.



If you think something is generally adequate, though not without some inadequacies, use this expression.



# 马马虎虎。

Mǎmǎhūhū.

Passable

## ● 你觉得这篇论文写得怎么样？

Nǐ juéde zhè piān lùnwén xiě de zěnmeyāng?

## ● 马马虎虎吧。

Mǎmǎhūhū ba.

● What do you think of the thesis?

● Just passable

## ● 你们公司今年的汽车销售量

Nǐmen gōngsī jīnnián de qìchē xiāoshòuliàng

## 怎么样？

zěnmeyāng?

## ● 马马虎虎，还过得去。

Mǎmǎhūhū, hǎi guòdeqù.

● How are your company's auto sales this year?

● Passable and acceptable



### Synonymous Expressions

一般般。

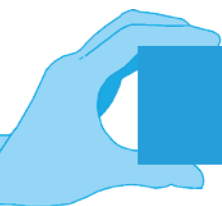
Yībānbān.

凑合。

Cōuhe.



Use this expression to evaluate someone or something that is neither very good nor very bad.



# 错不了！

Cuōbuliǎo!

It can't be wrong!

## ● 这是黄校长的电话吗？

Zhè shì Huáng xiàozhǎng de diànhuà ma?

## ● 错不了，我昨天还打过呢。

Cuōbuliǎo, wǒ zuótiān hái dǎguo ne.

● Is this the telephone number of President Huang?

● It can't be wrong I dialed it just yesterday

## ● 小刘家是住这个楼吗？

Xiǎo Liú jiā shì zhù zhège lóu ma?

## ● 错不了，我来过他家。

Cuōbuliǎo, wǒ lái guo tā jiā.

● Is Xiao Liu's home in this building?

● It can't be wrong I visited his home once



### Synonymous Expressions

没错。

Méi cuō.

不会错的。

Bú huì cuō de.



Use this expression to reassure someone who somewhat doubts what you said or did.