

你好, 欢迎收听第2期Simple Stories in Chinese ,我是Mabel.

Today's story is about an emperor who is obsessed with clothes and eventually got fooled by 2 frauds. Yes! today we will talk about **The Emperor's New Clothes**, 国王的新衣 it's one of the famous stories by Danish author Hans Christian Andersen, And it's one of the most well-known stories in China. I love the story because it's funny and also it taught us that you should tell the truth and what is right. Without honesty, people often end up looking very foolish, as you will see in this story. In this podcast, we will learn a lot of adjectives. Now let's start!

Important vocabulary in this story includes:

国王 **Guówáng** : King
骗子 **piànzi** : fraud/liar
裁缝 **cáiféng** : Tailor
爱好 **àihào** : Hobby
换 **huàn** : To change
打算 **dǎsuàn** : to Plan/ Plan(n.)
假装 **jiǎzhuāng** : to pretend
开始 **kāishǐ** : to start
神奇 **shénqí** : magic
聪明 **cōngmíng** : smart
笨蛋 **bèndàn** : fool
好奇 **hàoqí** : curious
害怕 **hàipà** : fear
诚实 **chéngshí** : honest
美丽 **měilì** : beautiful
高贵 **gāoguì** : noble



Hěnjiǔ hěnjiǔ yǐqián yǒu yīgè guówáng, tā zuì xǐhuān chuān hǎokàn de xīn yīfú, érqiě měitiān yào huàn hěnduō tào yīfú tā bǎ hěnduō qián dōu huā zài zuò xīn yīfú shàng.

很久很久以前 有一个国王, 他最喜欢穿好看的新衣服, 而且他每天要换很多套衣服。他把很多钱都花在做新衣服上。

Long long ago, there was a king, his favorite thing was wearing good-looking new clothes, and he needed to change into many sets of clothes every day. He spent tons of money on making new clothes.

In this paragraph we will learn

把bǎ(都dōu)花huā 在...上

spend....(all) On ... here are 2 examples :

- 我把 时间 (都) 花在学习中文上。I spend (all) my time on studying Chinese.
- 我把 钱 都花在旅行上。I spend all the money on traveling. (true story of me).

Now it's your turn to make some sentences.



Yītiān, zhège guójiā lái le 2 gè piànzi, tāmen tīng shuō le zhè wèi guówáng de àihào. Suǒyǐ tāmen dǎsuàn piàn zhè wèi guówáng. Tāmen gàosù huángdì tāmen shì hěn lìhài de cáiféng, tāmen kěyǐ zuò chū shìjiè shàng zuì shénqí de yīfú, zhè zhǒng yīfú zhǐyǒu cōngmíng de réncái kěyǐ kànjiàn.

一天, 这个国家来了2个骗子. 他们听说了这位国王的爱好, 所以他们打算骗国王。他们告诉国王他们是很厉害的裁缝, 他们可以做出世界上最神奇的衣服, 这种衣服只有聪明的人才能看见。

One day, 2 frauds came to his country. They heard the hobby of the king, so they planned to scam him. They told the king that they are amazing tailors, and they can make the most magical clothes of the world, and this type of clothes is only visible by smart people.

Here we will focus on 厉害lìhài, It is a very useful word in Chinese, it could mean 'awesome' but also could mean 'seriously in a bad way', for example:

你真的很厉害。 - you're truly awesome.

But you can also say 小明的妈妈病得很厉害。 - xiaoming's mom is seriously sick. Interesting, huh?

Guówáng xiǎng: Chuān shàng zhè jiàn yīfú, wǒ jiù kěyǐ zhīdào shéi shì cōngmíng de rén, shéi shì bēndànle. Tài hǎole!

Yúshì zhè 2 gè piànzi kāishǐ tāmen de gōngzuò, tāmen bǎ jīqì ná chū lái, ránhòu kāishǐ jiǎzhuāng zhī bù. Quánguó de rén yě dū tīng shuō le zhè jiàn shì, hěn hàoqí zhè tào yīfú. Tāmen xīwàng zìjǐ kěyǐ kànjiàn zhè tào yīfú, yīnwèi tāmen hàipà zìjǐ shì bēndàn.

国王想: 穿上这件衣服, 我就可以知道谁是聪明的人, 谁是笨蛋了。太好了! 于是这2个骗子开始他们的工作, 他们把机器拿出来, 然后开始假装织布。全国的人都听说了这件事, 很好奇这套衣服。他们希望自己可以看见这套衣服, 因为他们害怕自己是笨蛋。

The king thought: by wearing these clothes i can know who is smart and who is foolish, how wonderful!

Then the frauds started their job. They put out the machine and then started pretending to weave. The whole country heard about this and they were curious about the clothes. They all hoped that they would be able to see the clothes themselves, because they were afraid they could be fools.

I might have question about this word 看见, wait... i don't understand this word, 看 is to watch, to look, and 见 is similar, to see. Why does it combine 2 similar meaning characters together?

Well, here 见 is a result complement. The structure will be Verb + 见. It indicates that the outcome of the verb is achieved - what its *result* is. 看 is just the action but 看见 shows the result. i know it sounds confusing, but let's take a look at this dialogue.





- 我在你的前面，看前面，看见我了吗？I'm in front of you, look in front, do you see me?
- 我看见你了！I see you!

Does this explain better?

Attention: 见 (jiàn) is generally *only* used after verbs involving one of the senses, like 听 (tīng) and 看 (kàn)。

Jǐ tiān hòu, guówáng xiǎng zhīdào tā de yīfú zuò de zěnme yàngle, suǒyǐ tā ràng zuì chéngshí de rén qù kàn kàn.

Zhège rén qùle piànzi men dì dìfāng, kěshì jīqì shàng kōngkōng de, ránhòu, tā xiǎng: Wǒ shì bèndàn ma? Zhè bùnéng ràng guówáng zhīdào. Yúshì, tā gàosù guówáng, tā de yīfú kàn qǐlái yòu měilì yòu gāoguì.

Guówáng hěn kāixīn, gěile piànzi hěnduō qián.

几天后，国王想知道他的衣服做的怎么样了，所以他让最诚实的人去看看。这个人去了骗子的地方，可是机器上空空的，然后，他想：我是笨蛋吗？这不能让国王知道。于是，他告诉国王，他的衣服看起来又美丽又高贵。国王很开心，给了骗子很多钱。

A few days later, the king wanted to know how the clothes were going, so he sent the most honest person to check them for him. This person went to the frauds' place, but the machine was empty. Then, he thought: am i a fool? I can't let the king know this. Therefore, he told the king, his clothes were looking both very pretty and noble. The king was very happy and gave the frauds a lot of money.

Here's a good pattern, 又yòu...又yòu... **both A and B**, it is one of the most essential, "basic" patterns in Chinese grammar. The structure will be .

墨西哥菜又便宜又好吃。 - **Mexican food is both cheap and delicious.**

这朵花又香又好看。 - **this flower is both good-smelling and good-looking.**

Try to make some sentences on your own which will help you to remember it better.

Yòuguòle jǐ tiān, guówáng juéding zìjǐ hé qítā rén yīqǐ qù kàn tā de yīfú. Tā lái dào piànzi gōngzuò dì dìfāng, dànshì tā shénme yě kàn bù dào. Tā xiǎng: Wǒ bùnéng ràng biérén zhīdào wǒ shì bèndàn! Yúshì, tā shuō: Tiān nǎ! Wǒ hǎo xǐhuān zhè tào yīfú, tài piàoliang! Qítā rén yě bùxiǎng bèi biérén zhīdào zìjǐ shì bèndàn, yě dū shuō tāmen kàn dào le yīfú.

又过了几天，国王决定自己和其他人一起去看他的衣服。他们来到骗子工作的地方，但是他什么也看不到。他想：我不能让别人知道我是笨蛋！于是，他说：天哪！我好喜欢这套衣服，太漂亮了！其他人听了，也不想被别人知道自己是笨蛋，也都说他们看到了衣服。

And a few days more, the king decided to check his clothes with others coming along. They came to the place, but he couldn't see anything. Then he thought: I can't let other ppl know that I'm a fool! So, he said: Oh my god! I really like this set of clothes, it's



extremely beautiful ! Others heard and also didn't want others to know that they were fools, so they all said that they saw the clothes.

Another 又yòu! But here means 'again'. Wait,I thought 'again' is 再zài, yes! You're correct. But the difference between them is 又means "Again in the past" but 再 means "again in the future". Let's put them into the sentences so they will be more clear.

- 对不起，我又没做作业。sorry, i didn't do my homework again.I often heard it from my students, my heart, ouch... hopefully i hear it less and less.
- 你可以再说一次吗？can you say it again?

Are they clearer for you now?

Dì èr tiān shì yóuxíng de rìzi, piànzimen zhěnggè wǎnshàng dū méi shuì, jiǎzhuāng zài gōngzuò. Dì èr tiān, guówáng láile, tāmen ràng guówáng tuō xià shēnshang de yīfú. Ránhòu, tāmen jiǎzhuāng bǎ zuò hǎo de yīfú gěi guówáng yī jiàn yī jiàn de chuān shàng. Chuān hǎo hòu, tāmen shuō: Guówáng, nǐ kàn qǐlái zhēn de shì měilì jíle! Qítā rén yě shuō: Zhè tào yīfú zhēn de shì hěn gāoguì, hěn piàoliang. Guówáng hěn gāoxìng.

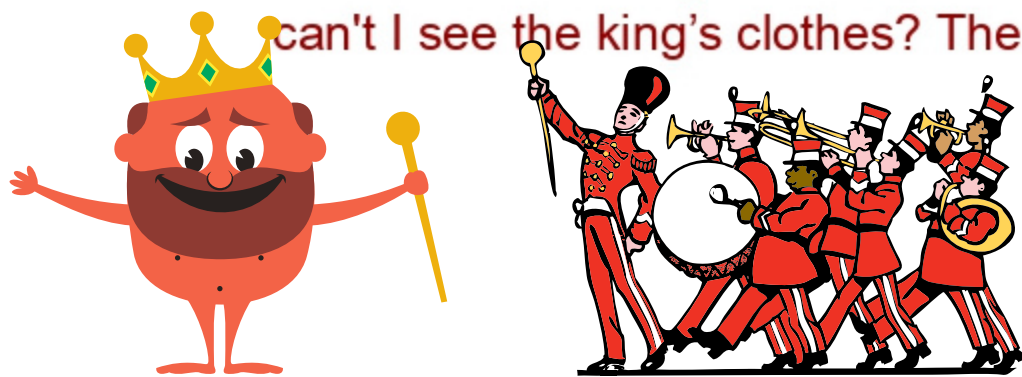
第二天是游行的日子，骗子们整个晚上都没睡，假装在工作。第二天，国王来了。他们让国王脱下身上的衣服，然后他们假装把做好的衣服给国王一件一件地穿上。穿好后，他们说：国王，你看起来真的是美丽极了！其他人也说：这套衣服真的是很高贵，很漂亮。国王很高兴。

The next day was the parade, the frauds stayed up all night long and pretended to be working. The second day, the king came. They asked the king to take off his clothes and then they pretended to put on the clothes for the king, piece by piece. After they finished, they said: King, you look really pretty! And others also said: this set of clothes is really noble, very pretty. The king was very happy.

Yóuxíng kāishǐle, guówáng zǒu zài zuì qiánmiàn. Dàjiā kàn dào guówáng shénme dōu méi chuān, dànshì bùxiǎng ràng qítā rén zhīdào zìjǐ shì bèndànmen dōu shuō: Kàn! Guówáng de xīn yīfú zhēn piàoliang! Túrán, yīgè xiǎohái shuō: Kěshì, wǒ kàn bùjiàn guówáng de yīfú, guówáng shénme dōu méi chuān. Jiēzhe, yuè lái yuè duō rén yě kāishǐ shuō: Wǒ yě kàn bù jiàn. Zuìhòu, suǒyǒu de rén dōu shuō: Zhēn de! Guówáng méiyǒu chuān yīfú.

游行开始了，国王走在最前面。大家看到国王什么都没穿，但是不想让其他人知道自己是笨蛋们都说：看！国王的新衣服真漂亮！突然，一个小孩说：可是，为什么我看不见国王的衣服，国王什么都没穿。接着，越来越多人也开始说：我也看不见。最后，所有的人都说：真的！国王没有穿衣服。

The parade started and, the king walked in the front. Everyone saw the king was wearing nothing, but they didn't want others to know that they were fools, so they all said: look! The King's new clothes are so pretty! All of a sudden, a kid said: but, why can't I see the king's clothes? The king isn't wearing anything. Then, more and more



people also started to say: I can't see them either. in the end, everyone said: true!!! The king isn't wearing any clothes.

什么...都 (shénme... dōu) is a pattern often used to express "all" or "everything."

It has more than one structure:

1 - Topic (+ Subj.) + 什么 + 都 + Verb / Adj.

李安拍的电影我什么都喜欢。 - I like every movie filmed by Ang Lee.

只要是中餐什么都好。 - everything is fine as long as it's Chinese.

2 - 什么 + Noun + 都 + Verb

我们什么水果都吃。 - we eat any kind of fruit.

How about the negative?

Easy! 我们什么水果都不吃。 we don't eat any kind of fruit.

And use 没 to express the past. 国王什么都没穿. The king didn't put on any clothes.

guówáng yě juéde zìjǐ bèi piànle.

最后国王也知道自己被骗了。

And in the end, the king also knew that he was fooled.



This is the end of the story.

谢谢收听， this is the story of 国王的新衣 ,If you liked this story, please share it! You can find the audio and a transcript at chinesewithmabel.com

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谢谢，下期见!

Thank you and see you next time!

