

Transcripts

In Chinese characters:

1	A	Um, 这个房子不错, um, 所以也有车。
2	J	嗯。
3	A	所以他们应该有钱。
4	J	但是不太多钱, um, 因为他们的, 他们的房子不太大, 不太大, 还有隔壁, 隔壁的人很近
5	A	很, um, 很近, 对
6	J	还有车, 车
7	A	车很老了
8	J	对, 很老
9	A	不是, um
10	J	不是很快的
11	A	对, 不是很漂亮的车
12	J	啊, 对。

In pinyin and English transliteration/ translation:

1	A	Um, zhe ge fang zi bu cuo, um, suo yi ye you che. This CL house not bad, so also have car Um, this house is nice, um, so it has a car.
2	J	En.
3	A	Suo yi ta men ying gai you qian. So they should have money.
4	J	Dan shi bu tai duo qian, um, yin wei ta men de, ta men de fang zi bu tai da, bu tai da, hai you ge bi, ge bi de ren hen jin But not too much money, um, because their, their house not too big, not too big, and neighbor, neighbor DE people very close But not too much money, um, because their, their house is not very big, not very big, and their neighbor, neighbor is close.
5	A	Hen, um, hen jin, dui. Very, um, very close, right.
6	J	Hai you che, che. And car, car And the car, car
7	A	Che hen lao le. Car very old LE The car is very old.
8	J	Dui, hen lao. Right, very old.
9	A	Bu shi, um Not SHI, um Not, um
10	J	Bu shi hen kuai de. Not SHI very fast DE Not very fast.
11	A	Dui, bu shi hen piao liang de che. Right, not SHI very pretty DE car Right, not a very pretty car.
12	J	A, dui. Ah, right.

Notes:

CL = classifier

DE = a descriptive indicator

LE = a particle usually used at the end of a statement to indicate change or reversal of a previous situation

SHI = a verb similar to the link verb "to be" in English used to introduce an explanatory predicative