

Zhōngwén xiéyīn de sān zhǒng yòngfǎ
中文谐音的三种用法
Three ways to use Chinese Homophonic puns

Hello,大家好!欢迎来到 Marco Polo Mandarin。
Hello, dàijiā hǎo! Huānyíng lái dào Marco Polo Mandarin.
Hello, everyone! Welcome to Marco Polo Mandarin.

我是中文老师 Becky。
Wǒ shì zhōngwén lǎoshī Becky.
I am Chinese teacher Becky.

有一天晚上,下雨以后,
Yǒu yì tiān wǎnshàng, xià yǔ yǐhòu,
One night, after it rained,

我跟一个朋友去逛街。
wǒ gēn yí ge péngyou qù guàngjiē.
I went shopping with a friend.

我们走着走着,突然她大喊一声
Wǒmen zǒuzhe zǒuzhe, túrán tā dà hǎn yìshēng
We were walking, and suddenly she yelled

"小心! 前面有个'虾子'。"
"xiǎoxīn! Qiánmiàn yǒu ge xiāzi."
"Be careful! There is a'shrimp' ahead."

我一听,马上往后面跳了一下。
Wǒ yì tīng, mǎshàng wǎng hòumiàn tiào le yíxià.
As soon as I heard it, I jumped back.

天哪! 我踩到个"瞎子"了。
Tiān na! Wǒ cǎi dào ge "xiāzi"le.
Gosh! I stepped on a "blind man". (I misheard)

然后她指着前面的地上说:
Ránhòu tā zhǐzhe qiánmiàn de dìshàng shuō:
Then she pointed to the ground and said:

"你看! 地上有一只'虾子'。"
"Nǐ kàn! Dìshàng yǒu yì zhī 'xiāzi'."
"Look! There is a'shrimp' on the ground."

我往下一看,哦,原来是水里游的"虾"呀。

Wǒ wǎng xià yí kàn, o, yuánlái shì shuǐlǐ yóu de "xiā" ya.

I looked down, oh, it turned out to be a "shrimp".

我还以为他她说的是对盲人

Wǒ hái yǐwéi tā shuō de shì duì máng rén

I thought she was talking about the impolite

的不礼貌的称呼"瞎子"呢。

de bù lǐmào de chēnghu "xiāzi" ne.

way for addressing blind people.

捏了一把汗呀。

Niē le yī bǎ hàn ya.

She scared me.

我刚才说的这种

Wǒ gāngcái shuō de zhè zhǒng

What I mentioned just now,

在中文里听起来发音一样(或相似),

zài zhōngwén lǐ tīng qǐlái fāyīn yíyàng (huò xiàngsì),

words sound the same (or similar) in Chinese,

但是意思不一样的词就叫谐音。

dànshì yìsi bù yíyàng de cí jiù jiào xiéyīn.

but with different meanings, are called Homophonic puns.

谐音在中文里是一种常见的现象,

Xiéyīn zài zhōngwén lǐ shì yì zhǒng chángjiàn de xiànxàng,

Homophony is a common phenomenon in Chinese,

因为我们有 10 万个左右的汉字,

yīnwèi wǒmen yǒu 10 wàn ge zuǒyòu de hàn zì,

Because we have about 100,000 Chinese characters,

但是我们的拼音,加上 4 个基础的声调,

dànshì wǒmen de pīnyīn, jiāshàng 4 ge jīchǔ de shēngdiào,

but combined Pinyin letters with 4 basic tones

再加上一个轻声,一共只有 400 个左右的音节。

zài jiā shàng yí ge qīngshēng, yí gòng zhǐyǒu 400 ge zuǒyòu de yīnjié.

and neutral tone, there are only about 400 syllables in total.

所以我们每一个音节都对应了很多的汉字。
Suǒyǐ wǒmen měi yí ge yīnjié dōu duìyìng le hěnduō de hànzi.
So each of our syllables corresponds to a lot of Chinese characters.

但是在一定的场景中，
Dànshì zài yíding de chǎngjǐng zhōng,
But in situational dialogues ,

刚才我说的这种误会
gāngcái wǒ shuō de zhè zhǒng wùhuì
The misunderstanding I just said

其实一般是不会发生的。
qíshí yìbān shì bú huì fāshēng de.
rarely happens.

可能那一天因为是晚上,不是很清楚,
Kěnéng nà yītiān yīnwéi shì wǎnshang, búshì hěn qīngchǔ,
Maybe because it was in the evening, and I couldn't see clearly,

然后她突然叫一声，
ránhòu tā túrán jiào yīshēng,
so when she shouted suddenly,

所以我的脑子没有转过来。
suǒyǐ wǒ de nǎozi méiyǒu zhuǎn guòlái.
i didn't read what she said correctly.

但是我们中国人非常喜欢使用谐音。
Dànshì wǒmen Zhōngguó rén fēicháng xǐhuan shǐyòng xiéyīn.
But Chinese people like to use homophony very much.

我们认为谐音是我们说话的一种艺术。
Wǒmen rènwei xiéyīn shì wǒmen shuōhuà de yì zhǒng yìshù.
We think homophony is an art of using our language.

但是我们要懂得谐音的意思，
Dànshì wǒmen yào dǒngdé xiéyīn de yìsi,
To understand the Chinese homophony puns,

首先我们要知道一个词它本来的意思，
shǒuxiān wǒmen yào zhīdào yí ge cí tā běnlái de yìsi,
First of all, we need to know the original meaning of a word,

还要知道他变成谐音以后的意思，
háiyào zhīdào tā biàn chéng xiéyīn yǐhòu de yìsi,
You also need to know the meaning of the homophony,

和这两个词之间的联系。
hé zhè liǎng ge cí zhījiān de liánxi.
And the connection between these two words.

所以对外国人来说可能有一点难。
Suǒyǐ duì wàiguórén lái shuō kěnéng yǒu yīdiǎn nán.
So it may be a little difficult for foreigners.

那今天我们就一起来看三种谐音的用法吧。
Nà jīntiān wǒmen jiù yìqǐ lái kàn sān zhǒng xiéyīn de yòngfǎ ba.
Let's take a look at 3 ways to use Chinese Homophonic puns.

第一种用法是趋吉避凶。
Dì yī zhǒng yòngfǎ shì qū jí bì xiōng.
The first way is to seek good fortune and avoid evil.

趋吉的意思是希望自己有好的运气，
Qū jí de yìsi shì xīwàng zìjǐ yǒu hǎo de yùnrì,
Quji means I hope I'll be lucky,

而避凶的意思是希望自己不要倒霉。
ér bìxiōng de yìsi shì xīwàng zìjǐ búyào dǎoméi.
And Bixiong means hope I'm away from bad luck.

其实我们日常生活中可以看见的
Qíshí wǒmen rìcháng shēnghuó zhōng kěyǐ kànjiàn de
Actually we can see in our daily life

很多中国人的信仰或者迷信
hěnduō Zhōngguó rén de xìnyǎng huòzhě míxìn
many Chinese people's beliefs or superstitions

都来自我们的谐音。常见的有：
dōu láizì wǒmen de xiéyīn. Chángjiàn de yǒu:
are from our homophony puns.

比如说，我们很喜欢数字 8 和 9，
Bǐrú shuō, wǒmen hěn xǐhuan shùzì 8 hé 9,
For example, we like the numbers 8 and 9,

可能很多同学已经知道 8 是因为
kěnéng hěnduō tóngxué yǐjīng zhīdào 8 shì yīnwèi
Maybe many students already knew that 8

它的谐音听起来很像"恭喜发财"的"发",
tā de xiéyīn tīng qǐlái hěn xiàng "gōngxǐ fācái" de "fā",
refers to the "fa" in word "Gong Xi Fa Cai", which means getting rich

而 9 是因为他的谐音听起来很像
ér 9 shì yīnwèi tā de xiéyīn tīng qǐlái hěn xiàng
And number 9 sounds like

"长长久久"的"九".
"cháng cháng jiǔ jiǔ" de "jiǔ".
The "jiu" of "long time", which indicates live a long life,

我随便打开一个网络平台,
Wǒ suíbiàn dǎkāi yí ge wǎngluò píngtái,
I just checked out a platform,

我们也会发现很多价格的
wǒmen yě huì fāxiàn hěnduō jiàgé de
We also found that a lot of prices

最后一个数字都是 8 或者 9。
zuìhòu yí ge shùzì dōu shì 8 huòzhě 9.
ended with either 8 or 9.

当然可能你们也知道我们不喜欢 4,
Dāngrán kěnéng nǐmen yě zhīdào wǒmen bù xǐhuān 4,
Of course you may also know that we don't like 4.

是因为它的谐音听起来很像"死".
shì yīnwèi tā de xiéyīn tīng qǐlái hěn xiàng "sǐ".
because it sounds like "dead".

那除了这些常见的数字的谐音以外,
Nà chúle zhèxiē chángjiàn de shùzì de xiéyīn yǐwài,
In addition to the homophony of these numbers,

我们还喜欢
wǒmen hái xǐhuan
We also like to

把一些成语里的一些字变成一个谐音。

bǎ yīxiē chéngyǔ lǐ de yīxiē zì biàn chéng yí ge xiéyīn.

replace some characters in idioms.

比如说，我们有一个词叫年年有余。

Bǐrú shuō, wǒmen yǒu yí ge cí jiào niánniányǒuyú.

For example, we have a term called Nian Nian You Yu.

注意啊，这个"余"的意思是剩余、剩下，

Zhùyì a, zhège "yú" de yìsi shì shèngyú, shèng xià,

Note, this "YU" means left or remaining,

它本来的意思就是我们希望

tā běnlái de yìsi jiùshì wǒmen xīwàng

It means we hope

我们每一年都有一些东西剩下，

wǒmen měi yì nián dōu yǒu yīxiē dōngxi shèngxià,

We have something left every year,

可以给新的一年用。

kěyǐ gěi xīnde yì nián yòng.

which can be used for the new year.

但是我们常常会把这个余下的"余"，

Dànshì wǒmen chángcháng huì bǎ zhège yúxià de "yú",

But we often changed the "Yu" as remaining

改成水里游的"鱼"。

gǎi chéng shuǐ lǐ yóu de "yú".

into the "Yu" as fish.

所以在中国我们也有过年吃鱼的习惯，

Suǒyǐ zài Zhōngguó wǒmen yěyǒu guònián chī yú de xíguàn,

So in China we have the custom of eating fish on the New Year's Eve.

那每一年的除夕晚餐我们都习惯做一条鱼，

nà měi yì nián de chúxì wǎncān wǒmen dōu xíguàn zuò yì tiáo yú,

We cook a fish for New Year's Eve dinner,

而且我们有规定，这条鱼是不能吃完的，

érqiě wǒmen yǒu guīdìng, zhè tiáo yú shì bùnéng chī wán de,

and this fish cannot be eaten up,

因为我们要余下一些给新的一年。
yīnwèi wǒmen yào yúxià yīxiē gěi xīnde yì nián.
Because we want to leave some for the new year.

记得小时候我爸爸也很喜欢
Jìdé xiǎoshíhou wǒ bàba yě hěn xǐhuān
I remember when I was young my dad also liked to

把鱼的尾巴给剪下来，
bǎ yú de wěibā gěi jiǎn xiàlái,
Cut off the tail of the fish,

把它贴在门上。
bǎ tā tiē zài mén shàng.
and stuck it on the door.

我觉得这个意思就是
Wǒ juéde zhège yìsi jiùshì
I think this is for reminding us

时刻提醒自己要做到年年有余。
shíkè tíxǐng zìjǐ yào zuò dào niánniányǒuyú.
always save something for the future.

我们还有一个词叫"岁岁平安"。
Wǒmen hái yǒu yí ge cí jiào "suì suì píng'ān".
We also have a word called "Sui sui Ping An".

岁的意思就是年或者年龄，
Suì de yìsi jiùshì nián huòzhě niánlíng,
Sui means years or age,

那这个词的意思就是我希望
nà zhège cí de yìsi jiùshì wǒ xīwàng
The original word "Sui sui Ping An" means

我们每一年都过着平安的生活。
wǒmen měi yì nián dōu guòzhe píng'ān dì shēnghuó.
We hope we can live a safe life every year.

在中文里我们常常把这个“岁”
Zài zhōngwén lǐ wǒmen chángcháng bǎ zhège “suì”
In Chinese, we often relace the " sui " which means Year

改成打碎的"碎",这个打碎的"碎"
gǎi chéng dāsùi de"sui", zhège dāsùi de"sui"
by "Sui" which means broken.

它的左边是一个石头的"石",
tāde zuǒbiān shì yí ge shítou de"shí",
The left part of the Broken "Sui" is a stone,

所以他的意思就是
Suǒyǐ tāde yìsi jiùshì
So it means

把大块的石头变成很多小块儿,
bǎ dà kuài de shítou biàn chéng hěnduō xiǎo kuàir,
Turn big rocks into many small pieces,

所以这个石头就被打碎了。
suǒyǐ zhège shítou jiù bèi dāsùi le.
So this stone was broken.

那在生活中,
Nà zài shēnghuó zhōng,
In daily life,

有时候我们会打碎一些
yǒushíhou wǒmen huì dāsùi yīxiē
Sometimes we may break some

杯子呀、碗呀,或者花瓶呀,
bēizi ya, wǎn ya, huòzhě huāpíng ya,
Cups, bowls or vases,

那这个时候我们就会对我们自己说,
nà zhège shíhou wǒmen jiù huì duì wǒmen zìjǐ shuō,
At this time we will say to ourselves,

或者我们旁边看到的朋友
huòzhě wǒmen pángbiān kàndào de péngyǒu
Or our friends who saw it,

也会对我们说"碎碎平安".
yě huì duì wǒmen shuō"sui suì píng'ān".
will say "sui suì píng'ān" to us.

这个意思呢，
Zhège yìsi ne,
It means

就是虽然我打碎一件东西，
jiùshì suīrán wǒ dǎsuì yí jiàn dōngxī,
Even though I broke something

可能不是一件好事，
kěnéng búshì yí jiàn hǎoshì,
May not be a good thing,

但是我希望这件事
Dànshì wǒ xīwàng zhè jiàn shì
But I hope this

可以带给我们一些好的运气。
kěyǐ dài gěi wǒmen yīxiē hǎo de yùnqì.
Can bring us some good luck.

所以我们就说"碎碎平安"。
Suǒyǐ wǒmen jiù shuō "suì suì píng'ān".
So we just say "break something may bring us good luck"

好,这就是谐音的第一种用法。
Hǎo, zhè jiùshì xiéyīn de dì yī zhǒng yòngfǎ.
Well, this is the first way to use homophony.

它的意思是趋吉避凶。
Tāde yìsi shì qū jí bì xiōng.
It means to seek good fortune and avoid evil.

谐音的第二种用法是创造记忆点。
Xiéyīn de dì èr zhǒng yòngfǎ shì chuàngzào jìyìdiǎn.
The second way to use homophony is for strengthen memory .

这一点常被用在商业广告里。
Zhè yīdiǎn cháng bèi yòng zài shāngyè guǎnggào lǐ.
This is often used in commercial advertising.

我就曾经注册过一个咖啡店，
Wǒ jiù céngjīng zhùcè guò yí ge kāfēidiàn,
I once registered a coffee shop,

就叫"啡比寻常咖啡店"。
jiù jiào "fēi bǐ xúncháng kāfēidiàn".
named " Fei Bi Xun Chang Coffee Shop".

那"啡比寻常"这个词本来是指
Nà "fēi bǐ xúncháng" zhège cí běnlái shì zhǐ
The word "fei bi xun chang" originally meant

人或者事很突出，
rén huòzhě shì hěn tūchū,
People or things are outstanding,

一般的人或者事都不能跟他比。
yībān de rén huòzhě shì dōu bùnéng gēn tā bǐ.
Ordinary people or things cannot be compared with him.

那在注册这个咖啡店的时候呀，
Nà zài zhùcè zhège kāfēidiàn de shíhou ya,
When registering this coffee shop,

我就把这个"非"改成了咖啡的"啡"。
wǒ jiù bǎ zhège "fēi" gǎi chéngle kāfēi de "fēi".
I changed the original "Fei" as "No" to the "Fei" as coffee.

啡比寻常咖啡店，
Fēi bǐ xúncháng kāfēi diàn,
Fei Bi Xun Chang Coffee shop,

意思就是我的店里的咖啡很好哦，
yìsi jiùshì wǒde diàn lǐ de kāfēi hěn hǎo o,
means the coffee in my shop is very good.

你要来喝哟。
nǐ yào lái hē yo.
You should come and drink it.

但是注册完了以后我又在想，
Dànshì zhùcè wán le yǐhòu wǒ yòu zài xiǎng,
But after registering, I was thinking,

如果改成"啡尝不可咖啡店"
rúguǒ gǎi chéng "fēicháng bùkě kāfēidiàn"
If I used another name "Fei Chang Bu Ke Coffee Shop"

是不是更好呢？

shì bú shì gèng hǎo ne?

Is it even better?

我们知道汉语里有一个语法

Wǒmen zhīdào hànyǔ li yǒu yí ge yǔfǎ

We know that there is a grammar in Chinese

叫"非.....不可",

jiào "fēi..... bù kě",

Called "Fei...bu ke",

这个意思就是“一定要.....”。

zhège yìsi jiùshì yíding yào zěnmē zěnmē yàng.

it means Must.

那在我注册的时候呀，

Nà zài wǒ zhùcè de shíhou ya,

When I register,

我可以把这个"非"改成咖啡的"啡",

wǒ kěyǐ bǎ zhège "fēi" gǎi chéng kāfēi de "fēi",

I can change this "Fei" as "No" into the "Fei" as "Coffee",

把这个非常的"常"改成

bǎ zhège fēicháng de "cháng" gǎi chéng

Change the "Chang" in the word "Very"

这个用嘴尝一下这个"尝"。

zhège yòng zuǐ cháng yíxià zhège "cháng".

into the "Change" as "Taste".

那这样的话听起来的意思就是

Nà zhèyàng dehuà tīng qǐlái de yìsi jiùshì

The name of the coffee shop means

你一定要喝我的咖啡哦。

nǐ yíding yào hē wǒ de kāfēi o.

You must drink my coffee.

但是呀我这个咖啡店

Dànshì ya wǒ zhège kāfēidiàn

But my coffee shop

只卖了一包咖啡就关了。

Zhǐ mài le yì bāo kāfēi jiù guān le.

was closed only after I sold out a packet of coffee.

因为我觉得我真的不适合卖东西。

Yīnwèi wǒ juéde wǒ zhēnde bú shìhé mài dōngxi.

Because I think I am really not suitable for selling things.

所以现在不知道有没有人用这两个名字，

Suǒyǐ xiànzài bù zhīdào yǒu méiyǒu rén yòng zhè liǎng ge míngzì,

So now I don't know if anyone uses these two names,

但是如果你想给你的咖啡店

dànshì rúguǒ nǐ xiǎng gěi nǐde kāfēidiàn

But if you want to give your coffee shop

起一个中文的名字，

qǐ yí ge zhōngwén de míngzì,

a Chinese name,

这两个名字送给你哦。

zhè liǎng ge míngzì sòng gěi nǐ o.

These two names are for you.

中国有一个很有名的蚊香广告词

Zhōngguó yǒu yí ge hěn yǒumíng de wénxiāng guǎnggàocí

There is a famous advertisement for mosquito incense,

叫"默默无蚊"。

jiào"mòmò wú wén".

It's called "Mo Mo Wu Wen".

这个词它是来自成语"默默无闻",

Zhège cí tā shì láizì chéngyǔ "mòmòwúwén",

This word comes from the idiom "Mo Mo Wu Wen",

默默的意思就是安静的、不说话。

mòmò de yìsi jiùshì ānjìng de, bù shuōhuà.

Mo means quiet and don't speak.

无就是没有，"闻"在古汉语里，

Wú jiùshì méiyǒu,"wén"zài gǔ hànyǔ lǐ,

Wu means No, "Wen" in ancient Chinese,

他的意思是听见,听闻。
tāde yìsi shì tīngjiàn, tīngwén.
it means to hear, to be heard.

而在现代汉语里
Ér zài xiàndài hànyǔ lǐ
And in modern Chinese

它的意思是用鼻子去感受味道。
tā de yìsi shì yòng bízi qù gǎnjué wèidào.
It means to smell.

那这个成语"默默无闻"的意思
Nà zhège chéngyǔ "mòmòwúwén" de yìsi
The meaning of this idiom "Mo Mo Wu Wen"

就是一个人他做好事,
jiùshì yí ge rén tā zuò hǎoshì,
means a person who does good things,

但是不说话,不告诉别人
dànshì bù shuōhuà, bú gàosu biérén
but don't tell others,

所以不被别人知道。
suǒyǐ bú bèi biérén zhīdào.
So he/she is not known by others.

在我们这个广告词里呢,
Zài wǒmen zhège guǎnggào cí lǐ ne,
In the advertising,

他就把这个听闻的"闻"改成了蚊子的"蚊",
tā jiù bǎ zhège tīngwén de "wén" gǎi chéng le wénzi de "wén",
They changed the "Wen" as to Hear into the "Wen" as mosquitoes,

所以这个广告词"默默无蚊"给人的感觉是:
suǒyǐ zhège guǎnggào cí "mòmò wú wén" gěi rén de gǎnjué shì:
So the ad "Mo Mo Wu Wen" delivers people the information:

如果你用了我的蚊香,
Rúguǒ nǐ yòng le wǒ de wénxiāng,
If you use my mosquito coil,

你就可以安静的做你想做的事，
nǐ jiù kěyǐ ānjìng de zuò nǐ xiǎng zuò de shì,
You can do what you want quietly,

没有蚊子会来打搅你。
méiyǒu wénzi huì lái dǎjiǎo nǐ.
No mosquitoes will come to disturb you.

我也看到有一本教人炒股票的书
Wǒ yě kàndào yǒu yì běn jiāo rén chǎo gǔpiào de shū
I also saw a book that teaches people stocks investing,

叫"股往金来".
jiào"gǔ wǎng jīn lái".
It is called "Gu Wang Jin Lai".

那这其实改自于一个词语叫"古往今来".
Nà zhè qíshí gǎi zì yú yí ge cíyǔ jiào"gǔ wǎng jīn lái".
Well, this is actually changed from a term called "gu wang jin lai".

注意啊，这个"古"是古代的"古",
Zhùyì a, zhège"gǔ"shì gǔdài de"gǔ",
Attention, this "gu" is the "gu" as ancient,

"今"是今天的"今".
"jīn"shì jīntiān de"jīn".
"Jin" means today

所以他的意思就是从古代到今天,在历史上。
Suǒyǐ tāde yìsi jiùshì cóng gǔdài dào jīntiān, zài lìshǐ shàng.
So it means from ancient times to today, or in history.

所以我们常说：古往今来，
Suǒyǐ wǒmen cháng shuō: Gǔwǎngjīnlái,
So we often say: In the history,

没有多少人可以做出这么好的成绩。
méiyǒu duōshǎo rén kěyǐ zuò chū zhème hǎo de chéngjī.
Not many people can make such a good achievement.

那你看在这个书名里面，
Nà nǐ kàn zài zhège shūmíng lǐmiàn,
Look at the title of the book,

他就把这个古代的"古"改成了股票的"股".

tā jiù bǎ zhègè gǔdài de "gǔ" gǎi chéng le gǔpiào de "gǔ".

He changed "gu" as ancient into the "Gu" as stocks.

而把这个今天的"今"改成了现金的"金".

Ér bǎ zhègè jīntiān de "jīn" gǎi chéng le xiànjīn de "jīn".

And changed the "Jin" as Today into the "Jin" as Gold.

所以给我们的记忆就会很深刻。

Suǒyǐ gěi wǒmen de jìyì jiù huì hěn shēnkè.

So it will bring us a deep memory.

所以你看到了吗？

Suǒyǐ nǐ kàn dào le ma?

So did you get it?

这就是谐音的第二种用法，

Zhè jiùshì xiéyīn de dì èr zhǒng yòngfǎ,

This is the second way to use Homophonic,

它是为了增强人的记忆。

tā shì wèile zēngqiáng rén de jìyì.

It is to strengthen people's memory.

谐音的第三种用法就是网络用语。

Xiéyīn de dì sān zhǒng yòngfǎ jiùshì wǎngluò yòngyǔ.

The third way to use Homophonic is internet language.

随着网络的发展，

Suízhe wǎngluò de fǎzhǎn,

as the Internet develops,

每一年在网上也会出现不少新的中文词汇。

měi yī nián zài wǎngshàng yě huì chūxiàn bùshǎo xīnde zhōngwén cíhuì.

Many new Chinese words appear on the Internet every year.

那我们在微信上跟朋友聊天的时候，

Nà wǒmen zài wēixìn shàng gēn péngyou liáotiān de shíhou,

when we chat with friends on WeChat,

我们常常用 886 表示"拜拜咯",

wǒmen chángcháng yòng 886 biǎoshì "bàibài luò",

We often use 886 to mean "bye bye",

我们常常用 7878 表示"去吧去吧"。
wǒmen chángcháng yòng 7878 biǎoshì "qù ba qù ba".
We often use 7878 to mean "go, go".

更有意思的是啊，
gèng yǒuyìsi de shì a,
What's more interesting is,

谐音还为中国的年轻人创造了
xiéyīn hái wéi zhōngguó de niánqīngrén chuàngzào le
young people in China created

一些节日和新的玩法呢。
yīxiē jiérì hé xīnde wánfǎ ne.
Some festivals and new ways for fun with Homophony .

你看哈，这个 520 就是因为
Nǐ kàn ha, zhège 520 jiùshì yīnwèi
Look, 520

它的谐音听起来像"我爱你",
tāde xiéyīn tīng qǐlái xiàng "wǒ ài nǐ",
sounds like "I love you",

所以现在每年的 5 月 20 日
suǒyǐ xiànzài měinián de 5 yuè 20 rì
So every year on May 20

也变成了网络情人节。
yě biànchéng le wǎngluò qíng rén jié.
has become an online Valentine's Day.

你看中国又多了一个情人节。
Nǐ kàn Zhōngguó yòu duō le yí ge qíng rén jié.
You see, China has one more Valentine's Day.

另外数字 1314 听起来
Lìngwài shùzì 1314 tīng qǐlái
Also the number 1314 sounds

它的谐音像"一生一世",
tā de xiéyīn xiàng "yì shēng yí shì",
like "love you forever",

所以它也是一个跟爱情有关的词。
suǒyǐ tā yěshì yí ge gēn àiqíng yǒuguān de cí.
So it's also a word related to love.

呃，在中国的很多情人节的礼物上
E, zài Zhōngguó de hěnduō qíng rén jié de lǐwù shàng
Uh, many Valentine's Day gifts in China

都会有 520 或者 1314 这两个数。
dōuhuì yǒu 520 huòzhě 1314 zhè liǎng ge shù.
are with the two numbers 520 or 1314.

好，以上就是我为大家分享的
Hǎo, yǐshàng jiùshì wǒ wéi dàjiā fēnxiǎng de
Okay, the above were what I would like to share.

中文谐音的三种用法。
zhōngwén xiéyīn de sān zhǒng yòngfǎ.
Three ways to use Chinese homophony.

那你还知道哪一些中文的谐音呢？
Nà nǐ hái zhīdào nǎ yīxiē zhōngwén de xiéyīn ne?
So what other Chinese homophony puns do you know?

欢迎你在视频的下方留言告诉我们。
Huānyíng nǐ zài shìpín de xiàfāng liúyán gàosu wǒmen.
You are welcome to comment below this video.

如果你还想听别的一些有意思的话题，
Rúguǒ nǐ hái xiǎng tīng biéde yīxiē yǒuyìsi de huàtí,
If you're interested in other interesting topics,

也欢迎你在留言区告诉我。
yě huānyíng nǐ zài liúyánqū gàosu wǒ.
You are also welcome to tell me in the comment.

好，我们下节课见！
Hǎo, wǒmen xià jié kè jiàn!
OK, see you in next lesson!