

## Lesson 165

### Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

拼音  
Pīnyīn  
Pinyin (characters)

简体  
Jiǎntǐ  
Simplified (characters)

繁体  
Fántǐ  
Traditional (characters)

拼  
Pīn  
Spell

繁  
Fán  
In great numbers

### Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

拼音  
Pīnyīn  
Pinyin (characters)

簡體  
Jiǎntǐ  
Simplified (characters)

繁體  
Fántǐ  
Traditional (characters)

拼  
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## Lesson 165 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. In the past we've taught **Tóngyàng** . In this lesson we saw **bùtóng** . It is equivalent to saying **bù yíyàng** .

**Tóngyàng**                      同样 / 同樣                      The same

**bùtóng**                        不同 / 不同                      different .

**bù yíyàng**                    不一样 / 不一樣                different .

2. Contrast the differences between the following terms on their own and within context:

- **Děng yíxià** and **Děng yíxià wǒ huì jiāo nǐ** .

等一下 and 等一下我会教你. / 等一下 and 等一下我會教你.

**Wait a moment** and **I'll teach you in a moment**

- **Méi bànfǎ** and **Yǒu hěnduō Zhōngguó rén yě méi bànfǎ bǎ quánbù de zhōngwén zì jì xià lái** .

没办法 and 有很多中国人也没办法把全部的中文字记下来.

/沒辦法 and 有很多中國人也沒辦法把全部的中文字記下來.

There's no solution and Many Chinese people also have no way of remembering all the Chinese characters .

- **Màn** and **nǐmen kěyǐ màn màn xué** .

慢 and 你们可以慢慢学 / 慢 and 你們可以慢慢學

slow and you can take your time studying them .

3. **Hǎo** can be used to mean “very” in place of **hěn** as shown in **O, hǎo fāngbiàn** .

**Hǎo**                              好 / 好                              Good

**hěn**                                很 / 很                              very

**O, hǎo fāngbiàn**              哦，好方便. / 哦，好方便.      Oh, that's convenient .

4. In the word **shēntǐ** , the two characters literally mean “body system.” So in **jiǎntǐ** and **fǎntǐ** , the literal meanings are “simplified system” and “traditional system” respectively.

<b>shēntǐ</b>	身体 / 身體	body
<b>jiǎntǐ</b>	简体 / 簡體	simplified
<b>fǎntǐ</b>	繁体 / 繁體	traditional

5. We saw a slightly different usage of **lihài** in **Wā, nàme lihài** . The meaning of this statement is that there was a lot of talent put in.

<b>lihài</b>	厉害 / 厲害	talented
<b>Wā, nàme lihài</b>	哇，那么厉害 / 哇，那麼厲害	Wow, that’s great

6. In the sentence **Nǐmen yīnggāi xiān bǎ zhèxiē zì xué qǐlái** , the literal meaning is “You should first take these characters and begin studying them.”

**Nǐmen yīnggāi xiān bǎ zhèxiē zì xué qǐlái**

你们应该先把这些字学起来 / 你們應該先把這些字學起來

You should first remember these ones

7. We see **ba** used differently here in **Ēn, māma ba** . Here it conveys a slight sense of uncertainty. When using it in suggestions, you are “suggesting” that what you say isn’t necessarily what should be followed.

<b>ba</b>	吧 / 吧	suggestion particle
<b>Ēn, māma ba</b>	嗯, 妈妈吧. / 嗯, 媽媽吧.	Probably “mama” (mother)

8. Note the usage of **jì xià lái** in the sentence **wǒmen yào xiān bǎ zuì chángyòng de zì jì xià lái** .

<b>jì xià lái</b>	记下来 / 記下來	to note down
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**wǒmen yào xiān bǎ zuì chángyòng de zì jì xià lái**

我们要先把最常用的字记下来. / 我們要把最常用的字記下來.

we should first study the most commonly used characters .