

## Lesson 258

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified: Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

剪头发 jiǎn tóufǎ jiǎn tóufǎ

To get a hair cut

To get a hair cut

理发店 理髮店 lǐfǎ diàn lǐfǎ diàn A barber shop A barber shop

美发院 美髮院 měifǎyuàn měifǎyuàn A hair dresser A hair dresser

To wash / shampoo To wash / shampoo

吹 chuī 吹

To blow / blow-dry

To blow / blow-dry

刮胡子 guā húzi 刮鬍子 guā húzi

To shave your beard / mustache

To shave your beard / mustache



## **Lesson 258 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)**

1. Note the usage of cái in the question Nà shénme shíhòu cái yòng de dào qiānzhèng ne? This can be thought of meaning "What situation would have to exist before we needed to use a visa? The cái therefore emphasizes that using a visa is based on the situational condition first being met.

Nà shénme shíhòu cái yòng de dào qiānzhèng ne?

那什么时候才用得到签证呢?/那什麼時候才用得到簽證呢?

So when can we use visas?

**2.** Notice that while Jiǎn tóufǎ literally means "cut hair" it usually refers to "getting a haircut" as seen in the question Nà rúguǒ nǐ yào jiǎn tóufǎ, yào qù nǎlǐ jiǎn?

Nà rúguờ nǐ yào jiăn tóufă, yào qù nălǐ jiăn?

那如果你要剪头发,要去哪里剪?/那如果你要剪頭髮,要去哪裡剪?

So if you were going to get a haircut, where would you go?

However in the following example: Nà nǐ qù zhèxiē dìfāng de shíhòu, chúle jiǎn tóufǎ, tāmen hái kĕyǐ bāng nǐ zuò shénme? note how bāng nǐ jiǎn tóufǎ is used to describe cutting **your** hair.

Nà nǐ qù zhèxiē dìfāng de shíhòu, chúle jiǎn tóufǎ, tāmen hái kĕyǐ bāng nǐ zuò shénme?

那你去这些地方的时候,除了剪头发,他们还可以帮你做什么?/

那你去這些地方的時候,除了剪頭髮,他們還可以幫你做什麼?

Now when you go to these places, other than cutting your hair, what else can they do for you?

bāng nǐ jiǎn tóufǎ

帮你剪头发/幫你剪頭髮

cut your hair



Other actions such as Xǐ tóufǎ, Chuī tóufǎ and Guā húzi are usually actions that are performed by yourself, so if the context isn't clear, you may have to specify whom is performing the action on who as seen in the question Wèi shénme yǒuxiē rén yào fùqián ràng biérén bāng tāmen xǐ tóufǎ, chuī tóufǎ, guā húzi děngděng.

Xǐ tóufǎ 洗头发 / 洗頭髮 To wash / shampoo your hair

Chuī tóufǎ 吹头发 / 吹頭髮 To blow-dry your hair Guā

húzi 刮胡子 / 刮鬍子 To shave

Wèi shénme yǒuxiē rén yào fùqián ràng biérén bāng tāmen xǐ tóufǎ, chuī tóufǎ, guā húzi děngděng.

为什么有些人要付钱让别人帮他们洗头发,吹头发,刮胡子等等./

為什麼有些人要付錢讓別人幫他們洗頭髮, 吹頭髮, 刮鬍子等等

Why do some people pay money to let someone else wash their hair, blow dry their hair, shave their beard etc.

**3.** Nòng is a verb used to describe actions that are vague (or unimportant). We see this in Kěshì tāmen bāng nǐ nòng, gēn nǐ zìjǐ nòng yǒu shénme bùyīyàng? Here the actions involve washing hair, blow drying hair and shaving, so Nòng is used to describe them.

Nòng 弄 / 弄 To do

Kěshì tāmen bāng nǐ nòng, gēn nǐ zìjǐ nòng yǒu shénme bùyīyàng?

可是他们帮你弄,跟你自己弄有什么不一样?/

可是他們幫你弄,跟你自己弄有什麼不一樣?

But how is what they do for you, different from you doing it yourself?



**4.** Chángduăn which literally means "long short" refers to length. There are many examples of this in Chinese such as dàxiǎo (literally: big small), gāodī (literally: tall low) etc.

Chángduǎn 长短 / 長短 Length

dàxiǎo 大小/大小 size

gāodī 高低 / 高低 height

5. In the example Xiàng wǒ tōngcháng huì xiān gĕi tāmen kàn wǒ xǐhuān de gēshǒu de zhàopiàn. Zhè yàng tāmen jiù zhīdào wǒ xiǎngyào de fǎxíng dàgài shì zĕn yàng le, the jiù emphasizes that the result (knowing what hairstyle he wants) is directly related to the person showing them the picture.

Xiàng wǒ tōngcháng huì xiān gěi tāmen kàn wǒ xǐhuān de gēshǒu de zhàopiàn.

像我通常会先给他们看我喜欢的歌手的照片/

像我通常會先給他們看我喜歡的歌手的照片

For instance I normally first show them a picture of the singer I like.

Zhè yàng tāmen jiù zhīdào wǒ xiǎngyào de fǎxíng dàgài shì zĕn yàng le

这样他们就知道我想要的发型大概是怎样了/

這樣他們就知道我想要的髮型大概是怎樣了

This way they kind of know what kind of hairstyle I want

jiù 就/就 grammar particle