

Lesson 123

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

解释
Jiěshì
To explain

接下来
Jiē xià lái
Continuing on

了解
Liǎojiě
To understand

帮助
Bāngzhù
To help

對
Dui
For

很有用的
Hěn yǒuyòng de
Very useful

很常用的
Hěn chángyòng de
Very often used

结束
Jiéshù
To finish

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

解釋
Jiěshì
To explain

接下來
Jiē xià lái
Continuing on

了解
Liǎojiě
To understand

幫助
Bāngzhù
To help

對
Dui
For

很有用的
Hěn yǒuyòng de
Very useful

很常用的
Hěn chángyòng de
Very often used

結束
Jiéshù
To finish

Lesson 123 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. The sentence: *Nǐ kěyǐ bāng máng wǒ bǎ bàozhǐ ná gěi bàba ma* ? actually used two characters that we hadn't taught before.

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|-------|-------|-----------------|
| a. Bǎ | 把 / 把 | to grasp / hold |
| b. Ná | 拿 / 拿 | to take |

Nǐ kěyǐ bāng máng wǒ bǎ bàozhǐ ná gěi bàba ma ?

你可以帮忙我把报纸拿给爸爸吗? / 你可以幫忙我把報紙拿給爸爸嗎?

Can you take this newspaper and give it to Dad ?

2. The character 了 has multiple meanings depending on where it's used. Previously we have seen it used as *le* . In today's lesson we saw that it can also be pronounced as *liǎo* .

<i>le</i>	了 / 了	change of situation / past tense particle
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<i>liǎo</i>	了 / 了	to understand
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3. *Rén* can refer to a single person or multiple people depending on context. To specify the meaning of "people", the *men* can be added, giving us *rénmen* .

<i>Rén</i>	人 / 人	person / people
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<i>men</i>	们 / 們	plural particle
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<i>rénmen</i>	人们 / 人們	people
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