

Lesson 184

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

请进
Qǐng jìn
Please come in

欢迎来到我新的公寓
Huānyíng lái dào wǒ xīn de gōngyù
Welcome to my new apartment

哇, 这里真的很大
Wa, zhèlǐ zhēnde hěn dà
Wow, this is really big

对啊
Duì a
That's right

左边是客厅, 右边是厨房, 然后里面有我的卧室
Zuǒbiān shì kètīng, yòubiān shì chúfáng,
ránhòu lǐmiàn yǒu wǒ de wòshì
Living room is on the left, kitchen is on
the right, and bedroom is inside

看起来很舒服
Kàn qǐlái hěn shūfú
It's looks comfortable

那你在那里吃饭?
Nà nǐ zài nǎlǐ chīfàn?
Where do you eat?

我没有特别的地方
Wǒ méiyǒu tèbié de dìfāng
I don't have a special place

平常都坐在沙发上吃饭
Píngcháng dōu zuò zài shāfā shàng chīfàn
I usually eat on the sofa

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional

請進
Qǐng jìn
Please come in

歡迎來到我新的公寓
Huānyíng lái dào wǒ xīn de gōngyù
Welcome to my new apartment

哇, 這裡真的很大
Wa, zhèlǐ zhēnde hěn dà
Wow, this is really big

對啊
Duì a
That's right

左邊是客廳, 右邊是廚房, 然後裡面有我的臥室
Zuǒbiān shì kètīng, yòubiān shì chúfáng,
ránhòu lǐmiàn yǒu wǒ de wòshì
Living room is on the left, kitchen is on
the right, and bedroom is inside

看起來很舒服
Kàn qǐlái hěn shūfú
It's looks comfortable

那你在那裡吃飯?
Nà nǐ zài nǎlǐ chīfàn?
Where do you eat?

我沒有特別的地方
Wǒ méiyǒu tèbié de dìfāng
I don't have a special place

平常都坐在沙發上吃飯
Píngcháng dōu zuò zài shāfā shàng chīfàn
I usually eat on the sofa

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified

那你吃的东西放在哪里?
Nà nǐ chī de dōngxī fàng zài nǎlǐ?
Where do you put what you are eating?

我都放在那张茶几上面
Wǒ dōu fàng zài nà zhāng chájiǐ
shàngmiàn
I put everything on that coffee table

你为什么有那么多的柜子?
Nà nǐ wèishénme yǒu nàme duō de guǐzi?
Why do you have so many cabinets?

因为我有很多东西
Yīnwèi wǒ yǒu hěnduō dōngxī
Because I have many things

而且我不想让我的公寓看起来很乱
Érqiě wǒ bùxiǎng ràng wǒde gōngyù kàn
qīlái hěn luàn
And I don't want to my apartment look
mesy

你还有问题吗?
Nǐ hái yǒu wèntí ma?
Do you still have any more questions?

没有 我问完了
Méiyǒu wǒ wèn wán le
No, I have finished asking

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional

那你吃的東西放在哪裡?
Nà nǐ chī de dōngxī fàng zài nǎlǐ?
Where do you put what you are eating?

我都放在那張茶幾上面
Wǒ dōu fàng zài nà zhāng chájiǐ
shàngmiàn
I put everything on that coffee table

那你為什麼有那麼多的櫃子?
Nà nǐ wèishénme yǒu nàme duō de guǐzi?
Why do you have so many cabinets?

因为我有很多东西
Yīnwèi wǒ yǒu hěnduō dōngxī
Because I have many things

而且我不想讓我的公寓看起來很亂
Érqiě wǒ bùxiǎng ràng wǒde gōngyù kàn
qīlái hěn luàn
And I don't want to my apartment look
mesy

你還有問題嗎?
Nǐ hái yǒu wèntí ma?
Do you still have any more questions?

沒有 我問完了
Méiyǒu wǒ wèn wán le
No, I have finished asking

Lesson 184 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. Note how, depending on context, **fāngfǎ** can mean “method,” “approach,” or just “way of doing something.”

Kěshì, wǒ yào yòng yīge xīnde fāngfǎ lái jiāo nǐmen .

可是，我要用一个新的方法来教你们 / 可是，我要用一個新的方法來教你們

But I want to use a new approach to teach you

Zhè jù huà kěyǐ yòng biéde fāngfǎ ma ?

这句话可以用别的方法说吗 / 這句話可以用別的方法說嗎

Can we use a different way to say this sentence

2. **Màn zǒu** is a common expression used to when people are leaving. It is equivalent to saying “Drive safely” in English. It is generally wishing someone a safe trip home.

Màn zǒu 慢走 / 慢走 Go slowly

3. While **xiǎng** means “to think,” **xiǎng dào** can be thought of as meaning “to realize” as in what you were thinking of has now “arrived.”

xiǎng 想 / 想 to think

xiǎng dào 想到 / 想到 to realize

4. We can see that **yīnggāi** which we have seen as meaning “should” in the past, can also mean “probably” as in **tā yīnggāi shì gāng bān jiā méi duō jiǔ** and **suǒyǐ zhège nǚshēng yīnggāi shì dì yī cì lái zhège dìfāng** .

tā yīnggāi shì gāng bān jiā méi duō jiǔ

他应该是刚搬家没多久 / 他應該是剛搬家沒多久 he probably just moved recently

suǒyǐ zhège nǚshēng yīnggāi shì dì yī cì lái zhège dìfāng

所以，这个女生应该是第一次来这个地方 / 所以這個女生應該是第一次來這個地方

so it's probably this lady's first time coming to this place

5. **Jù** is the measure word used for sentences, as seen in **Zài zhè jù huà lǐmiàn** .

Zài zhè jù huà lǐmiàn 在这句话里面 / 在這句話裡面 In this sentence

6. The construction “**yī biān** action **yī biān** action” is used to describe two actions that are performed at the same time, as shown in **Zhè yàng tā kěyǐ yī biān chīfàn , yī biān kàn diànshì** .

Zhè yàng tā kěyǐ yī biān chīfàn , yī biān kàn diànshì .

这样他可以一边吃饭， 一边看电视 / 這樣他可以一邊吃飯， 一邊看電視

This way while eating dinner , he can also watch television

7. Both **yòu** and **zài** refer to again. However the former is used in sentences that describe the past, such as in **Zhège nǚshēng yòu wèn le nàge nánshēng yīge wèntí** whereas the latter is used for sentences describing the future such as in **Suǒyǐ tā juéde bú yào zài jìxù wèn nàge nánshēng wèntí bǐjiào hǎo** or even **zàijiàn** which literally means “see you again” (in the future).

Zhège nǚshēng yòu wèn le nàge nánshēng yīge wèntí

这个女生又问了那个男生一个问题 / 這個女生又問了那個男生一個問題

This woman then asks the man another question

Suǒyǐ tā juéde bú yào zài jìxù wèn nàge nánshēng wèntí bǐjiào hǎo

所以她觉得不要再继续问那个男生问题比较好 / 所以她覺得不要再繼續問那個男生問題比較好 So she feels that not continuing to ask questions would be better

zàijiàn 再见 / 再見 goodbye

8. In **Nàxiē guìzi gǎnjué dōu shì tóng yī zhǒng kuǎnshì** , **gǎnjué** refers to the feeling of the sentence. We see a similar usage in **Zài zhège jùzi lǐ , wǒmen kěyǐ gǎnjué dào , nàge nánshēng juéde zhège nǚshēng wèn de wèntí tài duō le** . where the feeling of the overall situation is being described.

Nàxiē guìzi gǎnjué dōu shì tóng yī zhǒng kuǎnshì

那些柜子感觉都是同一种款式 / 那些櫃子感覺都是同一種款式

It seems that they are talking about cabinets that are all the same type

Zài zhège jùzi lǐ 在这个句子里 / 在這個句子裡 In this sentence

wǒmen kěyǐ gǎnjué dào 我们可以感觉到 / 我們可以感覺到 we can feel that

nàge nánshēng juéde zhège nǚshēng wèn de wèntí tài duō le

那个男生觉得这个女生问的问题太多了 / 那個男生覺得這個女生問的問題太多了

this man feels that the woman is asking too many questions

9. Luàn is used as an adverb in A, rúguǒ tāde dōngxī luàn fàng

A, rúguǒ tāde dōngxī luàn fàng

啊，如果他的东西乱放 / 啊，如果他的東西亂放。

If his things are placed in a messy manner