

單字 VOCABULARY

1

juǎn

捲

roll / curl / coil

她^她用^用燙^燙髮^髮棒^棒把^把頭^頭髮^髮捲^捲成^成大^大波^波浪^浪。

Tā yòng tàngfǎ bàng bǎ tóufǎ juǎn chéng dà bōlàng.

She used a curling iron to curl her hair into big waves.

你^你想^想燙^燙大^大波^波浪^浪還^還是^是小^小波^波浪^浪？

Nǐ xiǎng tàng dà bōlàng hái shì xiǎo bōlàng?

Do you want big curls or small curls?

2

bōlàng

波

Wave

我^我覺^覺得^得燙^燙這^這種^種大^大波^波浪^浪的^的捲^捲看^看起^起來^來很^很有^有氣^氣質^質也^也很^很夢^夢幻^幻，很^很像^像迪^迪士^士尼^尼的^的公^公主^主！

Wǒ juéde tàng zhè zhǒng dà bōlàng de juǎn kàn qǐlái hěn yǒu qìzhì yě hěn mèngguàn, hěn xiàng Díshìní de gōngzhǔ!

I think curling the hair into big waves looks very elegant and dreamy, like a Disney princess!

3

cèbiān

側

side / side edge

她^她喜^喜歡^歡把^把頭^頭髮^髮梳^梳到^到側^側邊^邊。

Tā xǐhuān bǎ tóufǎ shū dào cèbiān.

She likes to comb her hair to the side.

這^這款^款餐^餐桌^桌的^的側^側邊^邊有^有做^做防^防護^護設^設計^計，以^以免^免小^小朋^朋友^友撞^撞到^到受^受傷^傷。

Zhè kuǎn cānzhuō de cèbiān yǒu zuò fánghù shèjì, yǐmiǎn xiǎopéngyǒu zhuàng dào shòushāng.

This dining table has a protective design on the sides to prevent children from getting injured by bumping into it.

4

húdu / húdù gǎn

弧

弧

Curvature / sense of curvature or curved feeling

如^如果^果你^你家^家有^有小^小寶^寶寶^寶，最^最好^好買^買桌^桌角^角有^有弧^弧度^度的^的比^比較^較安^安全^全。

Rúguǒ nǐ jiā yǒu xiǎo bǎobao, zuì hǎo mǎi zhuōjiǎo yǒu húdù de bǐjiào ānquán.

If you have a baby at home, it's better to buy a table with rounded corners for safety.

現^現代^代家^家具^具的^的設^設計^計都^都融^融入^入很^很多^多的^的弧^弧度^度感^感。

Xiàndài jiājù de shèjì dōu róng rù hěn duō de húdù gǎn.

Modern furniture designs incorporate a lot of curved shapes.

5

suíyì

隨

Casual / at will / as you like / freely

她^她的^的髮^髮型^型看^看起^起來^來很^很隨^隨意^意，但^但又^又很^很時^時尚^尚。

Tā de fǎxíng kàn qǐlái hěn suíyì dàn yòu hěn shíshàng.

Her hairstyle looks casual yet stylish.

出^出國^國旅^旅行^行的^的時^時候^候我^我比^比較^較喜^喜歡^歡隨^隨意^意地^地走^走走^走，看^看看^看，不^不喜^喜歡^歡趕^趕行^行程^程。

Chūguó lǚxíng de shíhòu wǒ bǐjiào xǐhuān suíyì de zǒuzǒu, kànkàn, bù xǐhuān gǎn xíngchéng.

When traveling abroad, I prefer to walk around casually, see the sights, and don't like rushing through the itinerary.

單字 VOCABULARY

6

dāpèi

搭配

To pair / to go with / to match

今天買漢堡配薯條有折扣喔！

Jīntiān mǎi hànǎo dāpèi dà shǔ yǒu zhékòu o!

There's a discount today if you buy a burger and go with large fries!

吃海鮮的時候搭配白酒最合適。

Chī hǎixiān de shíhòu dāpèi bái jiǔ zuì héshì。

When eating seafood, pairing it with white wine is the best choice.

橘色搭配土耳其藍超好看！

Jú sè dāpèi tǔěrqí lán chāo hǎo kàn!

Orange paired with turquoise looks amazing!

7

tánpàn

談判

Negotiation

那場談判中，他表現得很專業。

Nà chǎng tánpàn zhōng, tā biǎoxiàn de hěn zhuānyè。

He acted very professionally during that negotiation.

在戰爭進入僵局後，雙方決定進行和平談判，
以避免更多的傷亡。Zài zhànzhēng jìnrù jiāngjú hòu, shuāngfāng juédìng jìnxíng hépíng
tánpàn yǐ bìmiǎn gèngduō de shāngwáng。After the war reached a stalemate, both sides decided to hold
peace talks to avoid further casualties.**Tone:** 談判(tánpàn) is more formal and may sometimes carry a
sense of confrontation or tension.**Purpose:** The primary goal is to resolve conflicts, differences, or
reach agreements, often driven by interests.**Context:** Commonly used in business, politics, or international
affairs, typically involving significant or complex issues.

7-1

Synonyms:

商量 shāngliáng Discuss

我想跟你商量一下我們合作的事情。

Wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ shāngliáng yíxià wǒmen hézuò de shìqíng。

I would like to discuss our collaboration with you.

Tone: 商量(shāngliáng) is usually calm and casual, with an
emphasis on negotiation or mutual deliberation.**Purpose:** Aimed at discussing something together, seeking each
other's opinions, and reaching a consensus. It is often used in
everyday life or relaxed settings.**Context:** Suitable for interactions among friends, family, or
colleagues, covering topics that are part of daily matters or
relatively simple issues.

單字 VOCABULARY

8

bō

撥

這種髮型只要輕輕撥一下就很冇型！
Zhè zhǒng fǎxíng zhǐyào qīngqīng bō yíxià jiù hěn yǒuxíng!
This hairstyle looks great with just a gentle touse!

To flick, to brush, to wave,
to move something lightly
or gently

9

yóuyù

猶豫

怎麼辦？我超猶豫要不要染頭髮的！
Zěnmebàn? Wǒ chāo yóuyù yào búyào rǎn tóufǎ de!
What should I do? I'm so hesitant about whether to dye my hair or
not!

To hesitate / to be indecisive

如果你猶豫太久，這個機會可能會溜走喔！
Rúguǒ nǐ yóuyù tài jiǔ, zhè ge jīhuì kěnéng huì liūzǒu o.
If you hesitate too long, this opportunity might slip away.

10

xiánliáo

閒聊

A: 你今天跟小明見面怎麼樣？你們聊了什麼？
A: Nǐ jīntiān gēn Xiǎomíng jiànmiàn zěnmeyàng? Nǐmen liáo le
shénme?

Small talk / chit-chat /
casual conversation

A: How was your meeting with Xiaoming today? What did you talk
about?

B: 沒什麼特別的耶！就閒聊一下而已！

B: Méi shénme tèbié de ye! Jiù xiánliáo yíxià éryǐ!

B: Nothing special! We just had a casual chat!

Refers to relaxed, informal dialogues that are spontaneous and not
confined to specific topics. They often involve sharing daily
experiences or current feelings. It is used to pass the time and
strengthen relationships, suitable for more relaxed settings, such
as gatherings with friends or lunch breaks with colleagues.

10-1

Synonyms:

小聊 xiǎoliáo Brief chat

其實我跟他沒有到很熟，只有偶爾在電梯裡遇到他的時候才會小聊一下。

Qíshí wǒ gēn tā méiyǒu dào hěn shú, zhǐyǒu ǒuěr zài diàntī lǐ yùdào
de shíhòu cái huì xiǎoliáo yíxià.

Actually, I'm not very close to him. We only have brief chats when
we occasionally run into each other in the elevator.

Denotes short interactions, typically lasting only a few minutes,
focusing on simple content. These exchanges may address a minor
topic or serve as a quick greeting.

單字 VOCABULARY

11

tuǒxié

妥協

to compromise /
compromise

他們雙方都需要妥協才能達成協議。

Tāmen shuāngfāng dōu xūyào tuǒxié cáinéng dáchéng xiéyì.

They both need to compromise to reach an agreement.

很多媽媽都面臨這種窘境，為了家庭不得不妥協，放棄了工作機會。

Hěn duō māma dōu miànlín zhè zhǒng jiǒngjìng, wèi le jiāting bùde bù tuǒxié, fàngqì le gōngzuò jīhuì.

Many mothers face the dilemma of compromising for their families and giving up opportunities to work.

片語 EXPRESSIONS

1

verb+nì le

Verb+膩了

Tired of...

1. 吃膩了 chī nì le tired of eating...

我已經吃膩了這家餐廳的菜。

Wǒ yǐjīng chī nì le zhè jiā cāntīng de cài.

I'm tired of the food at this restaurant.

2. 看膩了 kàn nì le tired of watching...

我看膩了這部電影。

Wǒ kàn nì le zhè bù diànyǐng.

I'm tired of watching this movie.

3. If the topic has been mentioned earlier in the context, you can simply say: 我有點膩了! Wǒ yǒu diǎn nì le! I am tired of it.

It is a common Chinese structure that expresses feeling tired or bored with something, usually because it has been done too much or for too long. This structure conveys a sense of weariness or lack of interest in an activity or situation.

2

nǐ yǒu+verb+ma?

你有+Verb+嗎?

Have you done
something yet? / Did
you...?

你有吃午餐嗎? = 你吃了午餐了嗎?

Nǐ yǒu chī wǔcān ma? = Nǐ chī wǔcān le ma?

Have you eaten lunch? Or Did you had lunch?

The structure is **informal** and influenced by **Taiwanese Hokkien grammar**.

This structure is same as the standard Mandarin pattern "S + verb + 了(le) + 嗎(ma)?" Taiwanese people use '你有+verb+嗎?' way more than the standard mandarin grammar.

片語 EXPRESSIONS

3

Qíshí yě háihǎo

其實也還好

Actually it's not that bad.

A: 你剛不是說這杯咖啡很難喝嗎？你怎麼還一直喝？

A: Nǐ gāngāng bú shì shuō zhè bēi kāfēi hěn nán hē ma? Nǐ zěnmē hái yìzhí hē?

A: Didn't you just say that this cup of coffee tastes bad? Why are you still drinking it?

B: 其實也還好啦！多喝了幾口就覺得沒那麼差了。

B: Qíshí yě háihǎo la! Duō hē jǐ kǒu jiù juéde méi nàme chā le.

B: Actually, it's fine! After drinking a few more sips, it doesn't seem that bad anymore.

We use this sentence to express gradually accepting or changing our views on something.

4

Zhèyàng jiù kěyǐ le!

這樣就可以

了！

This is fine! / This will work!

A: 我幫你倒一點酒吧！

A: Wǒ bāng nǐ dào yìdiǎn jiǔ ba!

A: Let me pour you some wine!

B: 謝謝！謝謝！這樣就可以了！

B: Xièxie! Xièxie! Zhèyàng jiù kěyǐ le!

B: Thank you! Thank you! This is good for me!

台語 TAIWANESE HOKKIEN

1

Bē-bái/buē-bái

袂糶

It's pretty good

A: 你覺得我染這個顏色怎麼樣？

A: Nǐ juéde wǒ rǎn zhè ge yánsè zěnmeyàng?

A: What do you think of me dyeing my hair this color?

B: 袂糶喔！

B: Bē-bái/buē-bái o!

B: It's pretty good!

This is not Pinyin but 台羅拼音 (Tâi-lô Pinyin), also known as Taiwanese Romanization, is a system of romanization (writing the Taiwanese Hokkien language using the Latin alphabet) primarily used in Taiwan to represent the sounds of the Hokkien dialect (often referred to as Taiwanese).

