16 Be Simplified

Simplified Chinese characters

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Simplified Chinese characters are one of two standardized character sets widely used to write the Chinese language, with the other being traditional characters. Their mass standardization during the 20th century was part of an initiative by the People's Republic of China (PRC) to promote literacy, and their use in ordinary circumstances on the mainland has been encouraged by the Chinese government since the 1950s. They are the official forms used in mainland China, Malaysia, and Singapore, while traditional characters are officially used in Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

Simplification of a component—either a character or a sub-component called a radical—usually involves either a reduction in its total number of strokes, or an apparent streamlining of which strokes are chosen in what places—for example, the ? 'WRAP' radical used in the traditional character ? is simplified to ? 'TABLE' to form the simplified character ?. By systematically simplifying radicals, large swaths of the character set are altered. Some simplifications were based on popular cursive forms that embody graphic or phonetic simplifications of the traditional forms. In addition, variant characters with identical pronunciation and meaning were reduced to a single standardized character, usually the simplest among all variants in form. Finally, many characters were left untouched by simplification and are thus identical between the traditional and simplified Chinese orthographies.

The Chinese government has never officially announced the completion of the simplification process after the bulk of characters were introduced by the 1960s. In the wake of the Cultural Revolution, a second round of simplified characters was promulgated in 1977—largely composed of entirely new variants intended to artificially lower the stroke count, in contrast to the first round—but was massively unpopular and never saw consistent use. The second round of simplifications was ultimately retracted officially in 1986, well after they had largely ceased to be used due to their unpopularity and the confusion they caused. In August 2009, China began collecting public comments for a revised list of simplified characters; the resulting List of Commonly Used Standard Chinese Characters lists 8,105 characters, including a few revised forms, and was implemented for official use by China's State Council on 5 June 2013.

Simplified (album)

2020. "Ultratop.be – Simply Red – Simplified" (in French). Hung Medien. Retrieved 19 July 2020. "Danishcharts.dk – Simply Red – Simplified". Hung Medien

Simplified is the ninth studio album by Simply Red, released in October 2005. It features new, rearranged recordings of the band's older songs, and four new songs: "Perfect Love" and an alternate version, "My Perfect Love", a cover of Leon Russell's "A Song for You", and "Smile".

Simplified Technical English

ASD-STE100 Simplified Technical English (STE) is a controlled natural language that is designed to simplify and clarify technical documentation. It was

ASD-STE100 Simplified Technical English (STE) is a controlled natural language that is designed to simplify and clarify technical documentation. It was originally developed in the 1980s by the European Association of Aerospace Industries (AECMA) at the request of the European Airline industry, which wanted

a standardized form of English for aircraft maintenance documentation that could be easily understood by non-native English-speakers.

It has since been adopted in many other fields outside the aerospace, defense, and maintenance domains for its clear, consistent, and comprehensive nature. The current edition of the STE Standard, which was published in January 2025, consists of 53 writing rules and a dictionary of approximately 900 approved words.

Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System

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The Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System (SMILES) is a specification in the form of a line notation for describing the structure of chemical species using short ASCII strings. SMILES strings can be imported by most molecule editors for conversion back into two-dimensional drawings or three-dimensional models of the molecules.

The original SMILES specification was initiated in the 1980s. It has since been modified and extended. In 2007, an open standard called OpenSMILES was developed in the open source chemistry community.

Introduction to M-theory

gravity are considered by physicists and researchers to be less elegant, because they posit gravity to be completely different from forces such as the electromagnetic

In non-technical terms, M-theory presents an idea about the basic substance of the universe. Although a complete mathematical formulation of M-theory is not known, the general approach is the leading contender for a universal "Theory of Everything" that unifies gravity with other forces such as electromagnetism. M-theory aims to unify quantum mechanics with general relativity's gravitational force in a mathematically consistent way. In comparison, other theories such as loop quantum gravity are considered by physicists and researchers to be less elegant, because they posit gravity to be completely different from forces such as the electromagnetic force.

Partial lysergamide

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Partial or simplified ergolines and lysergamides are analogues of ergolines and lysergamides like LSD in which one or more atoms or bonds, for instance within the ergoline ring system, have been removed. Additional substitutions may also be added, for instance on the A ring of the ergoline nucleus. It is notable that the ergoline ring system contains embedded tryptamine and phenethylamine moieties within its structure, and so some partial ergolines are simple tryptamines, cyclized tryptamines, simple phenethylamines, and/or cyclized phenethylamines.

In terms of pharmacology, partial lysergamides include serotonin and dopamine receptor agonists. Some, like NDTDI, DEMPDHPCA, DEIMDHPCA, and LPH-5, are serotonin 5-HT2A receptor agonists and have psychedelic-like and/or psychoplastogenic effects. Some, like 8-OH-DPAT and LY-178210, are selective serotonin 5-HT1A receptor agonists. Others, like rotigotine, nolomirole, and RU-28251, are dopamine D2-like receptor agonists. Partial ergolines have generally shown markedly reduced potency in terms of hallucinogen-like effects compared to LSD.

Examples of partial lysergamides that are simple tryptamines include N-DEAOP-NMT and 5-MeO-N-DEAOP-NMT and examples that are simple phenethylamines include N-DEAOP-NMPEA and 25D-NM-NDEAOP. An example of a cyclized tryptamine-like compound is DEIMDHPCA while examples of cyclized phenethylamines include DEMPDHPCA, DEMPDHPCA-2C-D, and LPH-5. Some, like 8-OH-DPAT and rotigotine, are 2-aminotetralins. Others, like NDTDI and LY-178210, are tricyclic compounds that still contain both tryptamine and phenethylamine components. Tochergamine is a simplified analogue of ergometrine that was clinically investigated as an oxytocic agent but was abandoned.

Traditional Chinese characters

standardizing simplified sets of characters, often with characters that existed before as well-known variants of the predominant forms. Simplified characters

Traditional Chinese characters are a standard set of Chinese character forms used to write Chinese languages. In Taiwan, the set of traditional characters is regulated by the Ministry of Education and standardized in the Standard Form of National Characters. These forms were predominant in written Chinese until the middle of the 20th century, when various countries that use Chinese characters began standardizing simplified sets of characters, often with characters that existed before as well-known variants of the predominant forms.

Simplified characters as codified by the People's Republic of China are predominantly used in mainland China, Malaysia, and Singapore. "Traditional" as such is a retronym applied to non-simplified character sets in the wake of widespread use of simplified characters. Traditional characters are commonly used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau, as well as in most overseas Chinese communities outside of Southeast Asia. As for non-Chinese languages written using Chinese characters, Japanese kanji include many simplified characters known as shinjitai standardized after World War II, sometimes distinct from their simplified Chinese counterparts. Korean hanja, still used to a certain extent in South Korea, remain virtually identical to traditional characters, with variations between the two forms largely stylistic.

There has historically been a debate on traditional and simplified Chinese characters. Because the simplifications are fairly systematic, it is possible to convert computer-encoded characters between the two sets, with the main issue being ambiguities in simplified representations resulting from the merging of previously distinct character forms. Many Chinese online newspapers allow users to switch between these character sets.

HQ-16

The HQ-16 (simplified Chinese: ??-16; traditional Chinese: ??-16; pinyin: Hóng Qí-16; lit. 'Red Banner-16'; NATO reporting name: CH-SA-16) is a Chinese

The HQ-16 (simplified Chinese: ??-16; traditional Chinese: ??-16; pinyin: Hóng Qí-16; lit. 'Red Banner-16'; NATO reporting name: CH-SA-16) is a Chinese medium-range surface-to-air missile (SAM) developed by the Shanghai Academy of Spaceflight Technology (SAST) of China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation (CASC). It is derived from earlier versions of the Russian Buk missile system.

Simplified Instructional Computer

the purposes of efficiency, it can be difficult to learn systems programming using a real-world system. The Simplified Instructional Computer solves this

The Simplified Instructional Computer (abbreviated SIC) is a hypothetical computer system introduced in System Software: An Introduction to Systems Programming, by Leland Beck. Due to the fact that most modern microprocessors include subtle, complex functions for the purposes of efficiency, it can be difficult to learn systems programming using a real-world system. The Simplified Instructional Computer solves this by abstracting away these complex behaviors in favor of an architecture that is clear and accessible for those

wanting to learn systems programming.

Debate on traditional and simplified Chinese characters

simplified character to a traditional character. One simplified character may equate to many traditional characters. As a result, a computer can be used

The debate on traditional Chinese characters and simplified Chinese characters is an ongoing dispute concerning Chinese orthography among users of Chinese characters. It has stirred up heated responses from supporters of both sides in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, and among overseas Chinese communities with its implications of political ideology and cultural identity. Simplified characters here exclusively refer to those characters simplified by the People's Republic of China (PRC), instead of the concept of character simplification as a whole. The effect of simplified characters on the language remains controversial, decades after their introduction.