

HSK 3 Grammar

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3.1 – The Summary of 应该(yīnggāi)

应该 1

- Auxiliary Verb, which means should or ought to do something.

e.g.

迟到了，我们应该早点出发的。(Chídào le, wǒmen yīnggāi zǎodiǎn chūfā de.)

过马路的时候应该小心。(Guò mǎlù de shíhou yīnggāi xiǎoxīn.)

- Affirmative-Negative: 应不应该=应该不应该

e.g.

我们应不应该告诉他这件事呢？=我们应该不应该告诉他这件事呢？

(Wǒmen yīng bu yīnggāi gàosu tā zhè jiàn shì ne?) (Wǒmen yīnggāi bu yīnggāi gàosu tā zhè jiàn shì ne?)

应该 2

- to indicate that one reckons that something is bound to be so.

e.g.

这本书应该是张老师的。(Zhè běn shū yīnggāi shì Zhāng lǎoshī de.)

这个房子应该有很长的历史了。(Zhè ge fángzi yīnggāi yǒu hěn cháng de lìshǐ le.)

他下个星期应该就可以出院了。(Tā xià ge xīngqī yīnggāi jiù kěyǐ chūyuàn le.)

3.2 – The Summary of the Separable Words 离合词

- General verbs: “AB”

e.g. “研究”, “商量”, “检查”,

- Separable verbs:

- “AB”;
- “A.....B”

e.g. “见面”, “结婚”, “睡觉”,

A+ sentence elements + B

Note:

The common sentence elements we can insert:

Quantitative complement

Dynamic auxiliary

Time complement:

A+ time complement + B

e.g.

他 昨天 睡了 三个 小时 觉。(tā zuótiān shuì le sān ge xiǎoshí jiào.)

玛丽 住了一个 月 院。(mǎ lì zhù le yī ge yuè yuàn.)

Momentum complement:

A+ momentum complement + B

e.g.

今天 开 了 三个 会。(jīntiān kāi le sān ge huì.)

我 和他 吃 过 一次 饭。(wǒ hé tā chī guò yī cì fàn.)

Dynamic auxiliary:

A+ 着/了/过 + B

e.g.

我们正在上着课，他进来了。(wǒmen zhèngzài shàng zhe kè, tā jìnlái le.)

你毕业了以后，在哪里工作？(nǐ bì le yè yǐhòu, zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?)

我在北京留过学。(wǒ zài Běijīng liú guò xué.)

- Reduplication form

Separable verb: AAB

e.g.

洗洗澡(xǐ xǐ zǎo)

3.3 – The Extended Usages of Interrogative Pronouns

- refer to every member within a certain scope.

e.g.

我什么都没干。(wǒ shénme dōu méi gàn.)

哪儿都找不到他的手机。(Nǎ'r dōu zhǎo bú dào tā de shǒujī.)

- be used to replace non-mentionable or unclear people or things.

e.g.

这个人我好像在哪里见过。(Zhè ge rén wǒ hǎoxiàng zài nǎlǐ jiàn guò.)

让我看看冰箱里有什么。(Ràng wǒ kàn kan bīngxiāng lǐ yǒu shénme.)

3.4 – The Comparison Between 一下(yíxià) vs 一会儿(yíhuǐ'er)

Similarity 1

- Verb + 一会儿/一下

e.g.

等一下。(Děng yí xià.)

等一会儿。(Děng yí huì'r.)

Similarity 2:

People/Personal Pronoun

(Verb + Object + 一下/一会儿)

e.g.

等我一会儿。(Děng wǒ yí huì'r.)

(Verb + 一下 / 一会儿 + People/Personal Pronoun/other object)

e.g.

等一会儿我。(Děng yí huì'r wǒ.)

看了一会儿书。(Kàn le yí huì'r shū.)

Difference 1:

verb + 一下

(indicate **doing something once** or **attempting to do something**)

e.g.

他打了我一下。(Tā dǎ le wǒ yí xià.)

尝一下这个汤。(Cháng yí xià zhè ge tāng.)

Difference 2:

verb + 一会儿

(as a time adverbial, meaning **in a short period of time**)

e.g.

他一会儿就到。(Tā yí huì'r jiù dào.)

我一会儿再睡觉。(Wǒ yí huì'r zài shuìjiào.)

3.5 – The Use Summary of 才(cái)

Meaning & usage 1

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen very late.

Structure:

time/the words indicating time + 才 + action/something

e.g.

我 10 点 才 起床。 (wǒ shí diǎn **cái** qǐchuáng.)

他 40 岁 才 结婚。 (tā sì shí suì **cái** jiéhūn.)

Meaning & usage 2

- Adverb
- It indicates the number is small or time is early .

Structure:

才 + quantity/time

e.g.

这家饭店才有 2 个服务员。 (zhè jiā fàndiàn **cái** yǒu liǎng gè fúwù yuán.)

玛丽学汉语 才 一个月。 (mǎ lì xué hàn yǔ **cái** yī ge yuè.)

3.6 – The Comparison Between 才(cái) vs 就(jiù)

才:

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen **very late**.

structure:

time/the words indicating time + 才 + action/something

(The time is very late)

就:

- Adverb
- It indicates something or action happen **very early**.

structure:

time/the words indicating time + 就 + action/something + 了

(The time is very early)

e.g.

我 12 点才睡觉。(wǒ shí èr diǎn **cái** shuìjiào.)

我 5 点就起床了。(wǒ wǔ diǎn jiù qǐchuáng le.)

3.7 – The Comparison Between 还是(háishì) vs 或者(huòzhě)

还是

- It shows the action/behavior/state of something/someone **remain unchanged**.

structure:

Subject + 还是 + verb/adj./noun

e.g.

我还是不明白。(wǒ hái shìbù míngbai.)

- It shows making a decision after comparison or a second thought.

structure:

Subject + 还是 + verb/verbal phrase

e.g.

天快 黑 了，你还是别出去 了。(tiān kuài hēi le, nǐ hái shì bié chū qù le.)

- It is used in **an interrogative sentence** to ask for the **choice**.

structure:

A + 还是 + B?

e.g.

你想喝咖啡还是茶? (nǐ xiǎng hē kāfēi hái shì chá?)

或者

It is used in a declarative sentence, showing the parallel relationship.

structure:

A + 或者 + B。

e.g.

有不懂的问题, 就来问我, 或者去问同学。 (yǒu bù dǒng de wèntí, jiù lái wèn wǒ, huò zhě qù wèn tóngxué.)

3.8 – The Comparison between 的(de) vs 得(de) vs 地(de)

的/地/得

- **[de]**
- **auxiliary word**
- **only function on grammar**

的

attributes + 的 + modified

e.g.

这是中国的绿茶。(Zhè shì Zhōngguó de lǜchá.)

地

adverbial + 地 + verb/verbal word

(To show the state or mode of an action.)

e.g.

她安安静静地坐着。(Tā ān ān jìng jìng de zuò zhe.)

得

verb + 得 + complement

(To indicate the result the verb leads to or the state of something.)

e.g.

饭做得很好吃。

(Fàn zuò de hěn hǎo chī.)

3.9 – The Comparison between 又(yòu) vs 再(zài) vs 还(hái)

又

the repetition of certain action which has happened.

(happened)

e.g.

又说了一遍。(Yòu shuō le yí biàn.)

再

the repetition of certain action which is going to happen.

(will happen)

e.g.

再说一遍。(Zài shuō yí biàn.)

还

the repetition of certain action which stress someone's desire or intention.

(desire to happen)

e.g.

这个好吃，我还要两个。(Zhè ge hǎo chī, wǒ hái yào liǎng gè.)

3.10 – Except or Besides – The Summary of 除了(chúle)

Structure:

除了……以外，都…… **Except**

e.g.

除 了 苹 果 以 外，我 什 么 都 不 想 吃。

(chú le píngguǒ yǐ wài, wǒ shénme dōu bù xiǎng chī.)

除 了 数 学 以 外，我 都 喜 欢。

(chú le shùxué yǐ wài, wǒ dōu xǐhuan.)

structure:

除了……以外，还/也…… **In addition / besides**

e.g.

除 了 英 国 以 外，我 还 去 过 法 国 和 日 本。

(chú le yīngguó yǐ wài, wǒ hái qù guò fǎguó hé rìběn.)

除 了 英 语 以 外，我 还 会 说 汉 语。

(chú le yīngyǔ yǐ wài, wǒ hái huì shuō hàn yǔ.)

3.11 – The Summary of the Dynamic Auxiliary Word 着(zhe)

着 1

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it indicates the state is continuous or the action is in progress.

Usage : **verb/adjective + 着**

e.g.

门 开 着 呢。

(mén kāi zhe ne.)

着 2

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it indicates the way/manner in which the action/behavior occurs.

Usage : action + 着 + action

e.g.

不要躺着看书。

(bù yào tǎng zhe kànshū.)

着 3

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it shows the “existence”

Usage : place + verb + 着 + noun

e.g.

桌子上放着一本书。

(zhuō zi shàng fàng zhe yī běn shū.)

着 4

Dynamic auxiliary word: 着

Meaning: it shows while one action is in progress, another action occurs.

Usage : action + 着 + action

e.g.

他听着歌睡着了。

(tā tīng zhe gē shuìzháo le.)

3.12 – The Summary of 把 Sentence (Part 1)

Change:

Position moving:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 在/到 + place

e.g.

他把椅子搬到前面了。

(tā bǎ yǐzi bān dào qiánmiàn le.)

Ownership changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 给

e.g.

他把礼物寄给 妈妈 了。

(tā bǎ lǐwù jì gěi māma le.)

Form/shape changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 成

e.g.

你把 “百”写成 “白” 了。

(nǐ bǎ “bǎi” xiěchéng “bái” le.)

State changing:

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 着/了

e.g.

你把 饭 吃 了。

(nǐ bǎ fàn chī le.)

Complement:

Subject + 把 + object + verb + complement

(Result complement; Directional complement; Quantitative complement)

e.g.

请 把 课文 读 两遍。

(qǐng bǎ kèwén dú liǎngbiàn.)

Negation Structure :

Subject + 没/不/别 + 把 + object + verb + other parts

e.g.

他 没 把 这 个 字 写 对。

(tā méi bǎ zhè ge zì xiě duì.)

3.13 – The Summary of 把 Sentence (Part 2)

Notice 1: predicate

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

Subject + 把 + object + adjective + degree complement

e.g.

这两天把我忙坏了。

(zhè liǎngtiān bǎ wǒ máng huài le.)

Notice 2: predicate + other elements

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 在/到 + place

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 给

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 成

Subject + 把 + object + **verb** + 着/了

Subject + 把 + object + **adjective** + degree complement

Notice 3: what type of verbs

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(verb: **Have the meaning of “handling”**)

The following categories of verbs can not appear in 把 sentence:

- The verbs of judgement or state, such as:

是, 有, 在.....

- The verbs of expressing mentality or sense, such as:

知道, 觉得, 同意, 喜欢, 希望, 看见.....

Notice 4: what type of object

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(The people or things we have mentioned or known; the specific and certain things)

Notice 5: the location of auxiliary verbs

Subject + 把 + object + verb + result

(Auxiliary verbs: 想, 愿意, 可能, 应该, 敢,)

3.14 – The Summary of the Passive Sentence with 被(bèi)

Definition: expressing passive

Structure:

Subject + 被 + object + verb + other element

e.g.

我 被 老师 批评 了。

(wǒ bèi lǎoshī pīpíng le.)

Notice 1: object can be omitted

e.g.

我 被 (妈妈) 叫 醒 了。

(wǒ bèi (māma) jiào xǐng le.)

Notice 2: the element after verb can not be omitted

e.g.

书 被 小明 拿 走了。

(shū bèi xiǎomíng ná zǒu le.)

Notice 3: strong action

The verbs without expressing strong action can not appear in 被 sentence:

The verbs of judgement or state, such as:

是，有，在.....

Notice 4: the location of negative adverb and auxiliary verb

Subject + **negative verbs/auxiliary verbs** + 被 + object + **verb** + **other element**

e.g.

衣服 没 被 洗 干净 。

(yīfu méi bèi xǐ gānjìng.)

Notice 5 : the substitute of the word “被”

In oral Chinese, “被” can be replaced by “叫” (jiào)or “让”(ràng)

The object after “叫” or “让” can not be omitted

e.g.

我 的自行车 叫 他 骑走了 。

(wǒ de zìxíngchē jiào tā qí zǒu le.)

3.15 – The Difference between 跟...一样(gēn...yīyàng) vs 像...一样(xiàng...yīyàng)

- **Pattern1: A + 跟 + B + 一样**

There is little difference between A and B.

e.g.

你的电脑跟我的一样。

(Nǐ de diànnǎo gēn wǒ de yíyàng.)

- **Pattern 2: A + 跟 + B + 一样 + adj./verb/verbal phrase**

e.g.

这张床跟那张床一样大。

(Zhè zhāng chuáng gēn nà zhāng chuáng yíyàng dà.)

- **A + 像 + B + 一样**

To indicate A and B are similar to each other in some areas.

e.g.

她就像我妈妈一样。

(Tā jiù xiàng wǒ māma yíyàng.)

3.16 – The Summary of ‘more and more’ in Chinese – 越(yuè)… 越(yuè)

- **: 越 + Verb1/Adj.1 + 越 + Verb2/Adj.2**

(the latter changes with the preceding’s change.)

e.g.

雨越下越大。(Yǔ yuè xià yuè dà.)

Pattern 1: Same subject

Subject + 越 + Verb1/Adj.1 + 越 + Verb2/Adj.2

e.g.

他走路，越走越快。

(Tā zǒu lù, yuè zǒu yuè kuài.)

Pattern 2: different subjects

Subject1 + 越 + V.1/Adj.1 , Subject2 + 越 + V.2/Adj.2

e.g.

她越哭，我越烦。(Tā yuè kū, wǒ yuè fán.)

- **越来越 + Adj./ Verb/ Verbal phrase**

(the degree deepens as time goes on)

e.g.

她越来越瘦。

(Tā yuè lái yuè shòu.)

Note:

adverb of degree should not appear before adjectives or verbs.

e.g.

我们聊得越来越很高兴。X

(Wǒmen liáo de yuè lái yuè hěn gāoxìng.) X

3.17 – The Summary of Rhetorical Sentence – 反问句

Rhetorical questions: 反 问 句

- It expresses the opinion or emotion of the speakers.
- The tone in rhetorical questions is stronger than

declarative sentences.

Attention:

- It is not the real interrogative sentence.
- It doesn't need to be replied by the other side.

Type 1:

不是……吗?

- It expresses a reminder to the other side.
- It shows the feeling of surprising, dissatisfied, etc.

Type 2:

Usage : It expresses the tone with interrogative pronouns, such as “什么”, “怎么”, “哪儿”, “谁”, etc.

Meaning: It shows the tone of incomprehension, dissent, surprising, etc.

Attention: It is the non-interrogative use of the interrogative pronouns; the interrogative pronouns show tones only.

3.18 – The Summary of the Directional Complements

Concept:

the complement of direction;

to indicate the direction or displacement of an action;

the direction it indicates is based on *the location of speakers or the location of things the speaker is talking about.*

Structure:

Verb + directional complement + (object)

- Simple Structure

Verb + directional complement + (object)

(monosyllabic directional verbs)

- **common simple directional complement:**
- 来; 去; 上; 下; 进; 出; 回; 过; 起; 开

e.g.

妈妈 刚刚 打 来 一个 电话。

(māma gānggāng dǎ lái yī gè diànhuà.)

- Compound Structure

Verb + directional complement + (object)

(disyllabic directional verbs)

- **common compound directional complement:**

Attention

- **object: place / location**

compound directional complement: AB

Verb + A + object + B

(Object: place words/location)

- **object: all the words apart from places words**

compound directional complement: AB

Verb + A + object + B

Verb + AB + object

(Object: all the words apart from places words)

- **Extended usage of “下去”**

- Original usage: indicating the displacement is from high to low, the direction is away from the speaker.
- Extended usage: after verb/adjective; indicating the action or situation is continuous.

- **Extended usage of “上去”**

- Original usage: indicating the displacement is *from low to high*, the direction is *away from the speaker*.
- Extended usage: *after verb*; expressing *the evaluation or estimation about something*.

- **Extended usage of “出来”**

- Original usage: indicating the displacement is *from inside to outside*, the direction is *approaching the speaker*.
- Extended usage: expressing *recognition*; indicating *something comes from nothing*, or *becomes visible from concealment*.

- **Extended usage of “过来” “过去”**
- Original usage: indicating the direction of movement.
- Extended usage: indicating the change of situation.

V + “过来” : the situation changes from unusual to normal

V + “过去” : the situation changes from normal to unusual.

3.19 – The summary of the common construction 一(yī) …就(jiù)…

Usage 1: indicate actions

Subject + 一 + action1 + 就 + action 2

e.g.

哥哥一回家就看电视。(Gēge yì huíjiā jiù kàn diànshì.)

Usage 1: subject

(subject(s) must before “一” and “就”)

e.g.

我一回到家就睡觉。(Wǒ yì huí dào jiā jiù shuìjiào.)

(same subject)

闹钟一响，我就立刻醒了。(Nàozhōng yì xiǎng, wǒ jiù lìkè xǐng le.)

(different subject)

Usage 2: condition + result

e.g.

我一紧张就脸红。

(Wǒ yì jǐnzhāng jiù liǎn hóng.)

3.20 – The summary of the common construction 不但 (bùdàn)…而且(érqiě)…

Usage 1: same subject

(subject must before “不但”)

e.g.

我不但会跳舞，而且会唱歌。

(Wǒ búdàn huì tiàowǔ, ěrqiě huì chànggē.)

Usage 2: different subjects

(subjects must after “不但” and “而且”)

e.g.

不但我喜欢她，而且我的好朋友也喜欢她。

(Búdàn wǒ xǐhuan tā, ěrqiě wǒ de hǎo péngyou yě xǐhuan tā.)

3.21 – The summary of the common construction 就是(jiùshì)

……，就是……

- to indicate a turning relation (a mild tone)

e.g.

他是不错，就是他不喜欢吃辣的，我不能接受。

(Tā shì bú cuò, jiùshì tā bù xǐhuan chī là de, wǒ bù néng jiēshòu.)

不是……，就是……

- 2 clauses with each giving a choice, A or B.

e.g.

他不是日本人，就是韩国人。

(Tā búshì Riběn rén, jiùshì Hánguó rén.)

3.22 – The summary of the common construction 如果 (rúguǒ)…就(jiù)…

Usage 1: same subject

(subject usually after “如果” and before “就”)

e.g.

如果你想喝果汁，你就自己拿。

(Rúguǒ nǐ xiǎng hē guǒzhī, nǐ jiù zìjǐ ná.)

Usage 2: different subject

(subject1 usually after “如果”) (subject2 should before “就”)

e.g.

如果你通过 HSK5 级，我就请你吃饭。

(Rúguǒ nǐ tōngguò HSK5 jí, wǒ jiù qǐng nǐ chīfàn.)

Usage 3: oral

(Can omit “如果” or “就” in oral)

e.g.

如果事情多，我可能会晚一点回家。

(Rúguǒ shìqíng duō, wǒ kěnéng huì wǎn yì diǎn huíjiā.)

3.23 – The summary of the common construction 只有 (zhǐyǒu)…才(cái)…

只有: only condition

才: corresponding result

e.g.

你只有在家里才能玩手机。

(Nǐ zhǐyǒu zài jiālǐ cái néng wán shǒujī.)

3.24 – The summary of the common construction 一…也都 (yī…yě dū) + 不没(bùméi)...

- **to negate something with a strong tone**

e.g.

我一毛钱都没有。

(Wǒ yì máo qián dōu méiyǒu.)

General Negation

我包里没书。

(Wǒ bāo lǐ méi shū.)

一…都/也 + 没/不...

我包里一本书都没有。

(Wǒ bāo lǐ yì běn shū dōu méi yǒu.)

3.25 – The summary of the common construction 又(yòu)…又 (yòu)...

- **to indicate *that the subject possesses two qualities or involves two conditions.***
- 又 + Adj.1 + 又 + Adj.2
- ***should be either positive or negative in one sentence.***

e.g.

我们都又渴又累。

(Wǒmen dōu yòu kě yòu lài.)

- **Subject + 又 + V.1/VP.1 + 又 + V.2/VP.2**

e.g.

他又爱玩又不肯工作。

(Tā yòu ài wán yòu bù kěn gōngzuò.)

3.26 – The summary of the common construction 一边 (yībiān)…一边(yībiān)…

Usage 1

- **Express one subject doing two things at the same time**

Sentence structure:

Subject + 一边 + Action A + 一边 + Action B

e.g.

琳达 一边 看电视，一边 玩手机。

(Lín dá yì biān kàn diànshì, yì biān wán shǒujī.)

Usage 2

- **Express two subjects doing something respectively at the same time**

Sentence Structure:

Subject A + 一边 + Action A, Subject B + 一边 + Action B

e.g.

天 一边 下雨，他 一边 洗车。

(Tiān yì biān xià yǔ, tā yì biān xǐ chē.)

HSK 4 Grammar

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4.1 – The Two Usages of the Word 并 (bìng)

并 1

(Adverb)

Meaning: **to emphasize the negative mood**

Structure:并不/并没（有）.....

e.g.

这道题并不难。

(Zhè dào tí bìng bù nán.)

这本书并不是我买的。

(Zhè běn shū bìng bú shì wǒ mǎi de.)

并 2

(Conjunction word)

Meaning: **to join two parts indicating a further meaning**

(and, what's more)

Structure: **often followed by double syllable words**

e.g.

他把书看完了并还给了我。

(Tā bǎ shū kàn wán le bìng huái gěi le wǒ.)

修理人员检查并修好了我的电脑。

(Xiūlǐ rényuán jiǎnchá bìng xiū hǎo le wǒ de diànnǎo.)

4.2 – The Usage Summary about 3 Structures of 却 (què)

却

(Adverb)

Meaning: **To connect two parts; To indicate a slight turn**

Structure 1

- 尽管/虽然/即使……，……却……

e.g.

尽管那个地方很危险，他却仍然要去。

(Jǐnguǎn nà ge dìfāng hěn wēixiǎn, tā què réngrán yào qù.)

虽然刚开始他说不参加，最后却来了。

(Suīrán gāng kāishǐ tā shuō bù cānjiā, zuìhòu què lái le.)

Structure 2

- (明明)……，却 + 偏/偏偏/反而/反倒……

e.g.

我们特地来找他，他却偏/偏偏不在。

(Wǒmen tèdì lái zhǎo tā, tā què piān/piān piān bú zài.)

明明是他打碎了，他却反而不承认。

(Míng míng shì tā dǎ suì le, tā què fǎn ér bù chéngrèn.)

上面写着他的名字，他却反倒说不知道。

(Shàngmiàn xiě zhe tā de míngzì, tā què fǎn dào shuō bù zhīdào.)

Structure 3

- ……，但/但是 + 却……

e.g.

书找到了，但/但是却不是我要的那个版本。

(Shū zhǎo dào le, dàn/dànshì què bú shì wǒ yào de nà gè bǎnběn.)

他学了两年汉语，但/但是却一句汉语都说不出来。

(Tā xué le liǎng nián hànǔ, dàn/dànshì què yī jù hànǔ dōu shuō bù chūlái.)

4.3 – The Two Expanded Usages of 通过 (tōng guò)

通过

(Preposition)

Meaning: **to indicate a way taken or a method used to achieve certain purpose**

Structure: 通过+ **noun/ verb/ nominal phrase/ verbal phrase**

Expanded usage 1

(verb)

Meaning: something goes through from one side to the other side

e.g.

这条路不能通过。

(Zhè tiáo lù bù néng tōngguò.)

去超市的话，你必须要通过一座桥。

(Qù chāoshì de huà, nǐ bìxū yào tōngguò yí zuò qiáo.)

Expanded usage 2

(verb)

Meaning: which means (of a motion, bill, etc.) pass, adopt.

e.g.

我们都通过了考试。

(Wǒmen dōu tōngguò le kǎoshì.)

大家讨论并通过了你的方案。

(Dàjiā tāolùn bìng tōngguò le nǐ de fāng'àn.)

4.4 – The Four Usages Summary of 由 (yóu)

由 1

(Preposition)

Meaning: It is used to introduce a reason or source.

Structure: 由 + **reason/source** + **verb**(导致/引起/决定/提供.....)

e.g.

我的感冒是由昨天的大风引起的。

(wǒ de gǎnmào shì yóu zuótiān de dà fēng yīn qǐ de.)

这次堵车是由一场交通事故导致的。

(zhè cì dǔchē shì yóu yì chǎng jiāotōng shìgù dǎozhì de.)

由 2

(Preposition)

Meaning: It is used to introduce the starting point, route or places.

Structure: 由 + **place** + **verb**(开始/出发.....)

e.g.

这一趟航班由北京出发，最后到达深圳。

(zhè yí tàng hángbān yóu Běijīng chūfā, zuìhòu dàodá Shēnzhèn.)

这次旅行，我由上海开始，经过厦门，最后去了广州。

(zhè cì lǚxíng, wǒ yóu Shànghǎi kāishǐ, jīngguò Xiàmén, zuìhòu qù le Guǎngzhōu.)

由 3

(Preposition)

Meaning: It is used to introduce the person who is in charge of something.

Structure: 由 + **someone** + **verb**(负责/教/管理/办理.....)

e.g.

这个班由你来教。

(zhè ge bān yóu nǐ lái jiāo.)

这个部门的工作由我负责。

(zhè ge bùmén de gōngzuò yóu wǒ fùzé.)

由 4

(Preposition)

Meaning: It draws forth the result or conclusion. (written Chinese)

Structure: 由此, Thus/therefore/from here,

e.g.

由此我们可以知道, 天下没有免费的午餐。

(yóu cǐ wǒmen kěyǐ zhīdao, tiān xià méiyǒu miǎnfèi de wǔcān.)

他常常很晚回家。由此我们猜到, 他可能还没结婚。

(tā chángcháng hěn wǎn huíjiā. Yóucǐ wǒmen cāi dào, tā kěnéng hái méi jiéhūn.)

4.5 – The Two Usages of the Word 而 (ér)

而 1

(Conjunction word)

Meaning: to link two parts to show juxtaposition or complement

e.g.

她有一双大而亮的眼睛。

(Tā yǒu yì shuāng dà ér liàng de yǎnjīng.)

我喜欢聪明而美丽的女孩。

(Wǒ xǐhuan cōngmíng ér měilì de nǚhái.)

而 2

(Conjunction word)

Meaning: to link sentence elements indicating the reasons, objectives or a turn.

e.g.

温度会随着高度的升高而降低。

(Wēndù huì suízhe gāodù de shēnggāo ér jiàngdī.)

他为了能去中国留学而努力学习汉语。

(Tā wèi le néng qù Zhōngguó liúxué ér nǚlì xuéxí hànyǔ.)

中国北方比较干燥，而中国南方比较湿润。

(Zhōngguó běifāng bǐjiào gānzào, ér Zhōngguó nánfāng bǐjiào shīrùn.)

4.6 – The Summary of Pivotal Sentence: 兼语句 – 使 (shǐ)

使 : make (Literacy Word)

Structure: **A 使 B + verb/verbal phrase**

e.g.

这次进步使我有了很大的动力。

(zhè cì jìnbù shǐ wǒ yǒu le hěn dà de dònglì.)

他的话使我明白了很多道理。

(tā de huà shǐ wǒ míngbai le hěn duō dàolǐ.)

4.7 – The Usages of the Measure Words – 次(cì) / 遍(biàn) / 趟(tàng) / 场(chǎng)

次 (cì)

(Verbal Measure Word)

To modify the *actions which can be repeated*

e.g.

我们见过一次。

(Wǒmen jiàn guò yī cì.)

HSK4 我考了四次也没过。

(HSK4 wǒ kǎo le sì cì yě méi guò.)

遍 (biàn)

(Verbal Measure Word)

To emphasize *the whole process* of an action from the beginning to the end.

e.g.

请再说一遍。

(Qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.)

这本书我看了两遍。

(Zhè běn shū wǒ kàn le liǎng biàn.)

趟 (tàng)

(Verbal Measure Word)

To indicate the whole process of going to and returning from a place.

e.g.

这些东西一趟搬不完。

(Zhè xiē dōngxi yí tàng bān bù wán.)

我去了两趟，他都不在。

(Wǒ qù le liǎng tàng, tā dōu bú zài.)

场 (chǎng)

(Nominal Measure Word)

refers to the whole process of doing something, and is often used to modify variety shows or sports games

e.g.

我想和你打一场比赛。

(Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ dǎ yì chǎng bǐsài.)

一年有几场汉语考试?

(Yīnián yǒu jǐ chǎng hànyǔ kǎoshì?)

4.8 – The Comparison Between Two “Think” : 以为(yǐwéi) vs 认为(rènwéi)

认为 (rènwéi)

(verb)

Meaning: to give a *positive opinion* according to a certain objective reflection and reasoning.

e.g.

他认为他才是冠军。

(Tā rènwéi tā cái shì guànjūn.)

他们认为这件事是我的错。

(Tāmen rènwéi zhè jiàn shì shì wǒ de cuò.)

以为 (yǐwéi)

(verb)

Meaning: to *make a judgement* in a lighter tone. The conclusion after “以为” is often not true.

e.g.

我以为你不回来了呢。

(Wǒ yǐwéi nǐ bù huílái le ne.)

你们以为这件事我什么都不知道吗?

(Nǐmen yǐwéi zhè jiàn shì wǒ shénme dōu bù zhīdào ma?)

Notice:

被(.....)认为 (bèi(.....)rènwéi) ✓

被(.....)以为 (bèi(.....)yǐwéi) ✗

让.....以为 (ràng.....yǐwéi) ✓

让.....认为 (ràng.....rènwéi) ✗

4.9 – The Usages and Comparison Between 另(lìng) VS 另外(lìngwài)

另

(demonstrative pronoun; adverb)

Meaning: another, additionally

Structure:

另 + **Numeral measure words + noun**

另 + **v. + n.**

e.g.

明天我没有时间，我们另找一天见面吧？

(míngtiān wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān, wǒmen lìng zhǎo yī tiān jiànmiàn ba ?)

除了上海，我还去过中国另外的几个地方。

(chú le Shànghǎi, wǒ hái qù guò zhōngguó lìngwài de jǐ ge dìfang.)

另外

(demonstrative pronoun; adverb; conjunction)

Meaning: another, additionally, besides, in addition

Structure:

另外的 + **n.**

另外 + 再/又/还 + **verb + noun**

....., 另外,

e.g.

你要多休息，另外，要按时吃药。

(nǐ yào duō xiūxi, lìngwài, yào ànshí chīyào.)

运动对身体有好处，另外，对心理健康也有好处。

(yùndòng duì shēntǐ yǒu hǎochù, lìngwài, duì xīnlǐ jiànkāng yě yǒu hǎochù.)

4.10 – The Comparison Between Two Time Words 及时(jí shí) vs 按时(àn shí)

及时

(adjective)

Meaning: timely, promptly

Structure:

- **Adverb + 及时**
- **Verb + 得 + 及时**
- **及时 + 地 + verb**

e.g.

这场雨下得很及时。

(zhè chǎng yǔ xià de hěn jíshí.)

如果有什么变化，请及时地告诉我。

(rúguǒ yǒu shénme biànhuà, qǐng jíshí de gàosù wǒ.)

按时

(adverb)

Meaning: on time, on schedule

Structure:

按时 + verb

e.g.

明天的会议很重要，请你一定要按时参加。

(míngtiān de huì yì hěn zhòngyào, qǐng nǐ yídìng yào ànshí cānjiā.)

好好休息，按时吃药，你很快就会康复了。

(hǎo hǎo xiūxi, ànshí chī yào, nǐ hěn kuài jiù huì kāngfù le.)

4.11 – The Comparison Between Two “Originally” 本来(běnlái) vs 原来(yuán lái)

本来

Meaning:

- Originally; at first; in the past

It indicates the situation at present is different from what is was before.

- Something should have been in a certain state based on reason.

Structure:

本来 + noun

Notes:

Abstract nouns

Previous state has changed

e.g.

这里本来有一座旧房子，现在拆掉了。

(zhèlǐ běnlái yǒu yī zuò jiù fángzi, xiànzài chāi diào le.)

他本来应该五点到，但是飞机延误了。

(tā běnlái yīnggāi wǔ diǎn dào, dànshì fēijī yánwù le.)

原来

Meaning:

- Originally; at first; in the past

It indicates the situation at present is different from what is was before.

- Someone realize something that they didn't know before, or suddenly understand something.

Structure:

原来的 + noun

Notes:

Abstract/concrete nouns

Previous state may have changed/keep the same

e.g.

我不记得这个地方原来的样子了。

(wǒ bù jì de zhè ge dìfāng yuánlái de yàngzi le.)

原来昨天给我打电话 的人是你啊！

(yuánlái zuótiān gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà de rén shì nǐ a!)

4.12 – The Comparison Between Two “Whole” 全(quán) vs 全部 (quán bù)

全

(adj.)

Meaning: Entire; complete

Structure:

- **Scope + 全/全部 + verb/adjective**
- **全 + organization**

e.g.

我们全家都很感谢您！

(wǒmen quán jiā dōu hěn gǎnxiè nín!)

我的生日会上，我们班的同学全都来了。

(wǒ de shēngrì huì shang, wǒmen bān de tóngxué quán dōu lái le.)

全部

(noun)

Meaning: Whole, sum

Structure:

- **Scope + 全/全部 + verb/adjective**
- **全 + noun(disyllable)**

e.g.

今天的工作我全部都做完了。

(jīntiān de gōngzuò wǒ quánbù dōu zuò wán le.)

这就是我这个月的全部收入。

(zhè jiù shì wǒ zhè ge yuè de quánbù shōurù.)

4.13 – The Usages and Comparison Between 对于(duì yú) vs 关于(guān yú)

对于

(preposition., adverbial)

Meaning:

“对于”focus on drawing forth the **object** of the attitude or situation.

Structure:

对于 + **Subject/subject** + 对于

e.g.

你对于这个问题，要认真考虑一下。

(nǐ duìyú zhè ge wèntí, yào rènzhēn kǎolǜ yí xià.)

她对于这件礼物非常珍惜。

(tā duì yú zhè jiàn lǐwù fēicháng zhēnxī.)

关于

(preposition., adverbial)

Meaning:

“关于”focus on pointing out the **scope or aspect** of the situation.

Structure:

关于 + **Subject**

e.g.

关于考试规则的介绍，我就说到这里。

(guānyú kǎoshì guīzé de jièshào, wǒ jiù shuō dào zhè lǐ.)

关于这件礼物，有一个感人的故事。

(guān yú zhè jiàn lǐwù, yǒu yí ge gǎnrén de gùshì.)

4.14 – The Usages and Comparison Between 往往(wǎngwǎng) vs 常常(chángcháng)

往往

(adverb)

Meaning:

Generally speaking; normally

- The action after “往往” happens objectively and irregularly.
- It's about a conclusion according to the experience from the past up to present. It cannot be used in the future.

e.g.

我上大学的时候，往往一个星期给父母打一次电话。

(wǒ shàng dàxué de shíhou, wǎngwǎng yí ge xīngqī gěi fùmǔ dǎ yí cì diànhuà.)

这个城市的春天往往来得比较晚。

(zhègè chéngshì de chūntiān wǎngwǎng lái de bǐjiào wǎn.)

常常

(adverb)

Meaning:

often; usually

- The action after “常常” happens **frequently** due to both **subjective** and **objective** reason.
- It's about the **repetition** of the behavior, can be used **both in the past or future**.

e.g.

你走后，要常常和朋友们联系。

(nǐ zǒu hòu, yào chángcháng hé péngyou men liánxì.)

爷爷常常告诉我，要好好学习。

(yéye chángcháng gàosù wǒ yào hǎo hǎo xuéxí.)

4.15 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 既…又/ 也… (jì……yòu/yě……)

既…又/也…

Meaning:

- to indicate juxtaposition
- to show someone or something possesses two kinds of qualities.

e.g.

跑步既健康又能减肥。

(Pǎobù jì jiànkāng yòu néng jiǎnféi.)

轻音乐既能让人舒服又能让人放松。

(Qīng yīnyuè jì néng ràng rén shūfu yòu néng ràng rén fàngsōng.)

4.16 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 不是… 而是… (bú shì……ér shì……)

不是…而是…

Meaning:

- 不是 to negate the 1st part while 而是 to affirm the 2nd part.
- It's used in comparison to clarify one thing, or used to indicate two aspects of one thing.

e.g.

他不是很高，而是非常高。

(Tā búshì hěn gāo, érshì fēicháng gāo.)

我不是不想做，而是没时间做。

(Wǒ búshì bù xiǎng zuò, érshì méi shíjiān zuò.)

4.17 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 连…, 更不用/更不要说… (lián……gèng bú yòng/ gèng búyào shuō……)

连…，更不用/更不要说…

Meaning:

- It's used to emphasize something.
- 连 can be used with 都/也/还
- “更不用/要说” sometimes can be omitted

e.g.

他们忙得连午饭也/都没吃。

(Tāmen máng de lián wǔfàn yě/dōu méi chī.)

他连他妈妈的话都不听，还会听我的？

(Tā lián tā māma de huà dōu bù tīng, hái huì tīng wǒ de?)

4.18 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 尽管……, 可是/仍然/还是…… (jǐnguǎn……kě shì/ réng rán/ hái shì……)

尽管……, 可是/仍然/还是……

Meaning:

- It indicates *a turn in a sentence*
- subject before 还是、仍然; subject after 可是

e.g.

尽管汉语很难，我还是要学习汉语。

(Jǐnguǎn hànyǔ hěn nán, wǒ hái shì yào xuéxí hànyǔ.)

尽管现在是休息时间，我们仍然要工作。

(Jǐnguǎn xiànzài shì xiūxi shíjiān, wǒmen réngrán yào gōngzuò.)

4.19 – The Usage Summary of 否则…… (fǒuzé……)

否则……

(adverb)

Meaning:

- It connects two parts of a sentence.
- It indicates the results of the hypothesis or provides another option.

Structure:

....., 否则 + **results / another option**

....., 否则 + **Rhetorical Question**

除非....., 否则(的话).....

e.g.

快点儿，否则要迟到了。

(Kuài diǎn'r, fǒuzé yào chídào le.)

除非下雨，否则的话他每天都会跑步。

(Chúfēi xià yǔ, fǒuzé de huà tā měitiān dōu huì pǎobù.)

放假了，否则她怎么会来呢？

(Fàngjià le, fǒuzé tā zěnmé huì lái ne?)

4.20 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 不管/无论...也/都... (bùguǎn/wúlùn...yě/dōu...)

不管/无论...也/都...

Meaning:

- the *conclusion will never change* no matter what happens.
- 不管/无论 followed by interrogative pronouns /coordinative phrases

e.g.

不管/无论大小，一律都收起来。

(Bùguǎn/wúlùn dà xiǎo, yí lǜ dōu shōu qǐ lái.)

不管/无论刮风还是下雨，我都要去跑步。

(Bùguǎn/Wúlùn guāfēng háishì xià yǔ, wǒ dōu yào qù pǎobù.)

4.21 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 只要…就/便… (zhǐ yào…jiù / biàn…)

只要…就/便…

Structure:

只要+ prerequisite + 就/便 + result

Meaning:

- 只要 indicates the required sufficient condition.
- 就 followed by the corresponding result.
- If the 2nd clause is using 是……的 / a rhetorical question à 就/便 cannot be used.

e.g.

只要你愿意，他还会不帮你？

(Zhǐyào nǐ yuànyì, tā hái huì bù bāng nǐ?)

他只要肯学，我就愿意教。

(Tā zhǐyào kěn xué, wǒ jiù yuànyì jiāo.)

4.22 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 既然…，就/也/还… (jì rán…jiù / yě / hái…)

既然…，就/也/还…

Meaning:

- It indicates causal relation
- 既然 used in a clause to indicate established facts
- 就/也/还 to signify the conclusion based on the given fact.
- 2nd clause can also be rhetorical questions

e.g.

你既然来了，就吃了饭再走吧！

(Nǐ jìrán lái le, jiù chī le fàn zài zǒu ba.)

既然你都清楚，那我也不多说了。

(Jìrán nǐ dōu qīngchū, nà wǒ yě bù duō shuō le.)

4.23 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 即使……，也…… (jíshǐ … yě …)

即使……，也……

Meaning:

- 即使 indicate a hypothesis or compromise
- Even if + (a hypothesis or compromise) + (something/someone will) still be in process.

e.g.

他即使在室内，也要戴墨镜。

(Tā jíshǐ zài shìnnèi, yě yào dài mòjìng.)

南方即使是冬天，也不会下雪。

(Nánfāng jíshǐ shì dōngtiān, yě bú huì xiàxuě.)

4.24 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 再……，也…… (zài … yě …)

再…… 也……

Meaning:

- It indicates *concessions in hypothetical sentences*
- *No matter how* + (the situation/ state/ action is) +(the result still) won't change.

e.g.

再累，明天也得早起赶飞机。

(Zài lèi, míngtiān yě dēi zǎo qǐ gǎn fēijī.)

你就算再聪明，也解不出这个题。

(Nǐ jiù suàn zài cōngmíng, yě jiě bù chū zhè ge tí.)

HSK 5 Grammar

[HSK 5 Grammar Video Lessons >>](#)

5.1 – The Two Usages of the Word 所 (suǒ)

所 1

auxiliary

Structure:

所 + verb + 的

e.g.

别动，你所站的位置很危险！

这些信息是我以前所不知道的。

所 2

Measure word

Structure:

_____ + 所 + noun

e.g.

这所大学已经有一百多年历史了。

这附近有几所邮局？

5.2 – The Summary of Pivotal Sentence: 令 (lìng)

Pivotal sentence

make : “令”

Structure:

A 令 B + verb/verbal phrase/adjective/adjective phrase

Notes:

A: verb-object phrase

B: subject-predicate phrase

Dynamic auxiliary words “着, 了, 过” cannot exist in this sentence.

e.g.

他的行为令我感到很失望。

(Tā de xíngwéi lìng wǒ gǎn dào hěn shīwàng.)

这次经历令我难以忘记。

(Zhè cì jīnglì lìng wǒ nán yǐ wàngjì.)

5.3 – The Summary of Pivotal Sentence: 派 (pài)

Pivotal sentence

ask/arrange/dispatch : “派”

Structure:

A 派 B + verb/verbal phrase

Notes:

A: verb-object phrase

B: subject-predicate phrase

Generally speaking the status of A is higher than B

Dynamic auxiliary words “着, 了, 过” cannot exist in this sentence.

e.g.

经理派我去机场接客户。

(Jīnglǐ pài wǒ qù jīchǎng jiē kèhù.)

下飞机后，酒店会派车来接您。

(Xià fēijī hòu, jiǔdiàn huì pài chē lái jiē nín.)

5.4 – The Summary of Comparison Sentence: A 不如/没有 B (这么/ 那么) + Adj.

Structure:

A + 不如/没有 + B (这么/ 那么) + Adj.

Meaning:

A is not as as B

e.g.

这个学校不如/没有那个学校那么安静。

深圳的历史不如/没有西安那么长。

5.5 – The Five Usages of the Word 于 (yú)

于

(prep.)

- It draws forth time

于 + time

e.g.

中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年。

(Zhōnghuá rénmin gòng hé guó chénglì yú yī jiǔ sì jiǔ nián.)

- It draws forth location. The meaning is the same as “在”.

于 + location

e.g.

他于北京工作了两年，后来出国了。

(Tā yú Běijīng gōngzuò le liǎng nián, hòulái chū guó le.)

- It draws forth the object.

于 + object

e.g.

十年来，他一直致力于科学研究。

(Shí nián lái, tā yìzhí zhìlì yú kēxué yánjiū.)

- It draws forth the starting point or reason. The meaning is the same as “从” or “自”.

于 + starting point/reason

e.g.

能否成功，取决于你平时的努力。

(Néngfǒu chénggōng ,qǔjué yú nǐ píngshí de nǔlì.)

- It is used to compare things.

Adjective + 于

e.g.

这个房间远大于我的房间。

(Zhè ge fángjiān yuǎn dà yú wǒ de fángjiān.)

5.6 – The Two Usages of the Word 朝 (cháo)

朝

Meaning & usage 1

(prep.)

It draws forth the direction of an action

Structure:

朝 + direction + verb

e.g.

你朝前走，10 分钟后就到那家书店了。

(Nǐ cháo qián zǒu, shí fēnzhōng hòu jiù dào nà jiā shūdiàn le.)

Meaning & usage 2

(prep.)

It draws forth the object of an action

Structure:

朝 + object + verb

e.g.

不要总是朝孩子发火，要给他讲道理。

(Bú yào zǒngshì cháo háizi fāhuǒ, yào gěi tā jiǎng dàolǐ.)

5.7 – The Comparison between 朝 (cháo) vs 向 (xiàng) vs 往 (wǎng)

朝 (cháo) vs 向 (xiàng) vs 往 (wǎng)

(prep.)

Meaning:

to; towards; in the direction of

- The direction of movements.

 + direction + verb

- The direction of facing to.

 + direction

- + 着 + direction (+ verb)

- When the verb represents a specific movement:

 + someone + verb

- When put after verbs as complements:

Verb + +

5.8 – The Comparison Between 突然 (tūrán) and 忽然 (hūrán)

突然

- 突然+（的）+名词

e.g.

这是一起突然的事故。

- 很/太/非常/十分 + 突然

e.g.

事情发生得很/太/非常/十分突然。

突然 + 极了/得很

e.g.

事情发生突然极了/得很。

- Verb + 得 + (.....) 突然

e.g.

事故发生得那么突然。

- Others

e.g.

你认为发生这样的事情突然吗？

忽然

(Adverbial modifier)

e.g.

我忽然明白了。

5.9 – The Comparison Between 以及 (yǐ jǐ) and 和 (hé)

以及 vs 和

(conjunction)

Meaning:

“and”, connecting the words or phrases in parallel relationship

以及:

- Used in written Chinese

e.g.

他在艺术领域以及科技领域都有很大的成就。

- Sometimes, the word or phrase before “以及” is more important or earlier than the one after.

e.g.

这篇论文介绍了人工智能的背景、意义、现状以及影响。

- ……， 以及……

(the pause before 以及 is allowed)

e.g.

请介绍一下这部电影的大意， 以及你的观后感。

和：

- Used in oral Chinese

e.g.

他和我都生于 1980 年。

- “和” connects the words or phrases in equal relationship.

e.g.

小红和小明取得了这次考试的并列第一名。

- ……和……

(the pause before 和 is not allowed)

e.g.

他常常回大学的城市看望老师和同学们。

5.10 – The Comparison Between 便 (biàn) and 就 (jiù) 便 vs 就

Meaning:

- Which indicate that the 2nd thing happens immediately after the 1st one
- Which emphasize what is followed after it
- 如果/只要/因为/既然……，便/就……

便:

Only in written Chinese

就:

- Both in written Chinese and oral Chinese
- 2) Which indicate the scope or emphasize numbers.

5.11 – The Comparison Between 一直 (yìzhí) and 始终 (shǐzhōng)

一直 vs 始终

(adv.)

From the beginning to the end

Structure:

始终/一直 + verb

e.g.

我们始终/一直坚持正确的做法。

一直

1) 一直 + words of time

e.g.

我们一直画到凌晨 3 点。

2) Refer to the Future:

only use 一直

e.g.

他不出来见我，我就一直在这里等。

5.12 – The Comparison Between 多亏 (duō kuī) and 幸亏 (xìng kuī)

多亏 vs 幸亏

Meaning:

as a result of someone's help or some favourable conditions, something bad is avoided or something good is achieved.

Difference

多亏 + noun/pronoun ✓

幸亏 + noun/pronoun ×

多亏 + 了 ✓

幸亏 + 了 ×

多亏

Grateful mood

Due to someone's help, something good is achieved.

幸亏

Lucky mood

Thanks to an objective reason, something bad is avoided

5.13 – The Comparison Between 连忙 (liánmáng) & 急忙 (jí máng) & 匆忙 (cōngmáng)

连忙 **vs** 急忙

(adv.)

Cannot be followed by “地”.

连忙: **indicate reacting quickly to something**

急忙: **indicate something is urgent or someone is worried about something.**

e.g.

见到客人进来，他们连忙说“欢迎光临”。

还有五分钟就要开会了，她急忙把资料收拾好。

匆忙

(adj.)

In a hurry

Structure:

Degree adverb + 匆忙

E.g

昨天走得太匆忙，没来得及和你说一声。

5.14 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 不但不 /不但没有…，反而… (búdàn bù / búdàn méi yǒu…fǎn’ér…)

Structure:

Subject + 不但不/没有……，反而……

Meaning:

To indicate a *progressive relationship*, the result after 反而 is *unexpected to the speaker*.

Sub. + 不但不/没有 + [Wanted Outcome], 反而 + [Unexpected Outcome]

e.g.

吃了这药，感冒不但没好，反而更严重了。

5.15 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 宁可…，也不/也要… (nìngkě…, yě bù / yě yào…)

Structure: 宁可…，也不…

The speaker is choosing between two options, the preferable option first while both are unfavorable.

e.g.

我宁可离婚，也不愿意将就过日子。

Structure: 宁可…，也要…

宁可 + unfavorable option, 也要 + things (that the speaker desire or intend to do)

e.g.

小孩子宁可不吃，也要继续玩。

5.16 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 与其…, 不如… (yǔ qí…, bù rú…)

与其……, 不如……

(prefer... rather than...)

To speaker, B is much better than A

Meaning:

To connect two options, to speaker, part after 不如 is much better than that after 与其

e.g.

与其坐火车, 不如坐飞机更快。

5.17 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 万一……, (就) …… (wànyī…, jiù…)

万一……, (就) ……

Meaning:

to be used for an estimation which the speaker considers things that rarely happen.

Notes:

(often refer to something bad or accidents)

e.g.

他万一不行, 你就代替他上场。

你把钥匙拿着, 万一他不在家, 你就自己开门。

5.18 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 幸亏……, 不然…… (xìngkuī..., bùrán...)

幸亏……, 不然……

Meaning:

To indicate that thanks to some favorable conditions or reasons, something negative or bad things didn't happen.

e.g.

幸亏车来了, 不然我们都得迟到。

5.19 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 除非……, 不然…… (chúfēi..., bùrán...)

除非……, 不然……

Meaning:

The condition after 除非 is unique, and 不然 introduces the result that will be without the condition.

e.g.

除非是他邀请我, 不然我是不会去的。

5.20 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 哪怕……, 也/还…… (nǎpà..., yě/hái...)

哪怕……, 也/还……

Meaning:

哪怕 introduces a hypothesis, the part after 也/还 is used to say in spite of it, the previous conditions or decisions will never change.

e.g.

哪怕只有一个观众，她也要演下去。

5.21 – The Usage Summary of the Sentence Structure 为…… 所…… (wéi … suǒ…)

为……所……

Structure:

为 + noun/noun phrases + 所 + verb

e.g.

法官为这个孩子的诚实所感动。

HSK 6 Grammar

[HSK 6 Grammar Video Lessons >>](#)

6.1 – The Usage Summary of the Word 上下

- Refer to space: upper and lower; up and down

（上下 + noun）

e.g.

他的新房子非常大，上下共三层。

- Refer to personnel: 上下 or 上上下下 （上级&下级；长辈&晚辈）

e.g.

马上过年了，全家上下都很开心。

- Indicate a round number : Quantifiers + 上下

（年龄；重量）

e.g.

他的父母都在五十岁上下。

- Indicate (of level / degree) relative superiority / inferiority:

不相上下，难分上下

e.g.

这些孩子的智商都不相上下。

6.2 – The Usage Summary of the Word 人家

Personal Pronoun

[rén jia]

- Refer to someone mentioned above: 他 or 他们

e.g.

虽然他只是个孩子，你也要尊重人家。

- 别人: others; everybody else

e.g.

你要保护自己，不要被人欺负。

- 我 : refer to the speaker himself/herself

e.g.

你答应人家的事情别忘了哦！

Noun

[rén jiā]

4. 住户 / 家庭: household or family

e.g.

这个村子有一百多户人家。

- Refer to family of a girl's betrothed

e.g.

这个女孩子已经有人家了。

6.3 – The Usage Summary of the Word 番 (fān)

1. Verbal Classifier:

- modify ***an action which is time-consuming or energy-consuming***

Structure: 一/ 几 + 番

To indicate multiple

Structure: 翻 + Numeral words + 番

- **To indicate multiple, “-fold; times”**

e.g.

劝了他几番后，他不再哭了。

今年的房租翻了两番。

2. Nominal Classifier:

- **modify thoughts, speeches, process**

e.g.

他的一/几番话，让我突然醒悟。

6.4 – The Two Usages of the Word 不妨 (bùfáng)

不妨

Adv.

Meaning:

Advise someone to do something as it is harmless.

1) 不妨 + 重叠动词 / 动词性短语

e.g.

你不妨试试，可能有惊喜。

对孩子不妨多夸奖他们。

2) 重叠动词 / 动词性短语 + 也 + 不妨

e.g.

演讲都开始了，我们听听也不妨。

只要你喜欢，我们走路也不妨。

6.5 – The Two Sentence Structures of 明明 (míngmíng)

明明

Adv.

Meaning: clearly, apparently

1., 明明.....

2. 明明.....,

Note:

The first part of the structure 1 and the second part of the structure 2 can be Rhetorical question or Short transition sentence.

e.g.

- 我明明看见他进房间了，现在怎么不见了呢？
- 你心里明明很开心，还假装生气。

6.6 – The Usage Summary of the Word 偏偏 (piān piān)

偏偏

Adv.

Meaning: refer to the scope; “only; alone”

Tone: 不满

....., subject + 偏偏 +.....

1. against logic or other people`s requirement on purpose.

e.g.

我叫他别去，可他偏偏不听。

2. actual situation is not what one needs or wishes for.

e.g.

我需要他时，他偏偏不在。

6.7 – The Usage and Structure Summary of 连同 (liántóng)

连同

Conj.

Meaning: 和 ; 与

A 连同 B

- the nominal parts of A and B **are related in meanings** or **belong to one whole thing**.

e.g.

这个包连同上次买的包一共花了 500 块。

连同....., subject +

- can be used **before the Subject** with a pause, and normally there are **quantity phrases** in the sentence.

e.g.

连同刚才那碗饭，他一共吃了四碗饭了。

6.8 – The Usage and Structure of 而已

而已

Modal particle

……只/不过/仅仅……而已

- Express one's slight disdain or resigned tone

e.g.

别误会！她不过是个普通朋友而已。

我这次赢得汉语比赛第一名不过是运气而已。

6.9 – The Summary of the Pivotal Sentence 嫌 (xián)

嫌

Meaning: dislike, dissatisfy

Subject + 嫌 + someone + phrases

-

- The object of 嫌 is also the subject of the verb after 嫌

e.g.

孩子嫌这个菜难吃。

6.10 – The Comparison Between the Words 不免(bùmiǎn) vs 未免(wèimiǎn)

不免

Meaning: inevitably

- be used to say it's not easy to avoid something objectively

1., ...不免...

e.g.

他这么做，别人不免议论。

2. 不免 + **Affirmative multi-syllable verbs / Adjectives**

e.g.

路上一直堵车，他**不免**着急。

未免

Meaning: rather, a bit too, truly

- to negate some unreasonable situations with an emphasis on judging them.

6.11 – The Comparison Between the Words 时而 (shí'ér) vs 不时 (bùshí)

时而

Adv.

Meaning: indicate *something happens repeatedly and not regularly*

-

时而 + Verbal Phrases

e.g.

远方时而传来鸟叫声。

时而....., 时而.....

e.g.

天气时而冷，时而热。

-

不时

Adv.

Meaning: indicate *something happens repeatedly and not regularly*

-

不时（地） + Verbal Phrases

e.g.

远方不时（地）传来鸟叫声。

6.12 – The Comparison Between the Words 特意 (tèyì) vs 故意 (gùyì) vs 特别 (tèbié)

特意

Meaning: To do something *for specific purposes*

特意 + Verb

e.g.

我特意给你买的粥。

你特意注意一下那个人。

故意

Meaning: To do something *that one expects not to be allowed to do*

e.g.

为了不上课，他故意装病。

特别:

特别 + Verb

特别 + Adj./Psychological Verb

e.g.

你特别注意一下那个人。

今天我特别高兴。

6.13 – The Comparison Between the Words 以致 (yǐzhì) vs 以至 (yǐzhì)

以致

Meaning:

- in a cause-effect compound sentence;
- **to introduce the result of the clause before it.**

Use:

- **stress a bad or undesirable result**

e.g.

她出发晚了，以致没赶上火车。

以至

Meaning:

- in a cause-effect compound sentence;
- **to introduce the result of the clause before it.**

Use:

- **stress a neutral result**
- to indicate *the extension of time, quantity, degree, scope etc.*

e.g.

科学技术发展迅速，以至很多科幻小说里的情节变成了现实。

这个项目要延续到明年，以至大后年。

6.14 – The Comparison Between the Words 虽然 (suīrán) vs 固然 (gùrán)

虽然

Meaning: more about **making a concession**

Position: **before or after subject**

虽然 + Subject + ..., ... / Subject + 虽然 + ..., ...

e.g.

虽然他没来，我还是给他留了位置。

固然

Meaning: more about **admitting a fact**

Position: **Subject +**

Subject + 固然 + ..., ...

e.g.

这台电脑固然好，那台也不错。

Note:

when two clauses are **contradictory**, 固然 and 虽然 can replace each other; otherwise, can't replace.

6.15 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure …固然…, 但是/也 ……

固然

Conj.

Meaning: It indicates that you admit a fact first, and then *shift to a turn or make a further explanation*.

A + 固然……, 但是/可是/不过/却……

(Although A has advantages, A also has disadvantages.)

e.g.

房子的设计我固然喜欢, 但是周围太吵了。

A + 固然……, B + 也……

(when the meanings of Clause1 and Clause2 are *not contradictory*)

e.g.

他固然有错, 你也有错。

6.16 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure …… , 反之 (fǎnzhī) ……

反之

Conj.

反之 is used between two *clauses, sentence or paragraphs* to lead to an *opposite meaning*.

Meaning: 相反、反过来说、反过来做

(whereas; on the contrary)

e.g.

你考试成绩越好得到的奖励越大, 反之则越小。

6.17 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 凡是……, ……

凡是

Adv.

所有, 一切 “all, every”

Position: before the subject

凡(是)……的(+ noun)(,)(都)……

e.g.

凡是会说汉语的请站起来。

6.18 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 鉴于……, ……

Conj.

鉴于 + clause 1, clause 2

- used before the whole sentence to **indicate the result based on the previous reason or reference.**

e.g.

鉴于你这次的表现不错, 我决定给你满分。

Prep.

鉴于 + Noun/Nominal Phrases, Clause

- indicate **thinking about something on basis of a certain situation.**

e.g.

鉴于你的身份, 你不方便出席本次会议。

6.19 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure ……，以免……

……，以免……

Conj.

Meaning: 免得，避免 “in case, in order to avoid”

1st clause: the action

2nd clause: the bad results

The bad result can be avoided by doing what is mentioned in the first clause.

e.g.

我们得经常运动，以免身体不健康。

6.20 – The Summary of the Sentence Structure 到……为止

到……为止

- 到 + 目前/现在/此…… + 为止

为止: be up to

indicate time or rate of progress

e.g.

到目前为止，我们还不能确定有没有外星人。

我们的关系到此为止。

HSK 1 Grammar

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1.1: How to Count Numbers in Chinese

零/O	líng	0
一	yī	1
二	èr	2
三	sān	3
四	sì	4
五	wǔ	5
六	liù	6
七	qī	7
八	bā	8
九	jiǔ	9
十	shí	10
百	bǎi	Hundred
千	qiān	Thousand
万	wàn	10 thousand
亿	yì	A hundred million

Chinese number is very logical and easy to master. You just need to learn how to count and read the numbers above and then you can master the whole counting system.

0-10 in Chinese

零, 一, 二, 三, 四, 五, 六, 七, 八, 九, 十

(And 一 yī is often read as yāo especially the single digit.)

11-99 in Chinese

() 十

60, 六十, liù shí

80, 八十, bā shí

() 十 ()

38, 三十八, sān shí bā

72, 七十二, qī shí èr

Hundreds in Chinese

() 百

100, 一百, yī bǎi

300, 三百, sān bǎi

() 百 () (十)

120, 一百二十(十), yī bǎi èr (shí)

560, 五百六十(十), wǔbǎi liù (shí)

() 百 () 十 ()

345, 三百四十五, sānbǎi sìshíwǔ

789, 七百八十九, qībǎi bāshíjiǔ

() 百 零 ()

502, 五百零二, wǔbǎi líng èr

704, 七百零四, qībǎi líng sì

Thousands in Chinese

() 千

5000, 五千, wǔ qiān

() 千 () 百

4300, 四千三百, sìqiān sānbǎi

() 千 () 百 () (十)

3250, 三千二百五十(十), sānqiān èrbǎi wǔ (shí)

() 千 () 百 () 十 ()

1234, 一千二百三十四, yīqiān èrbǎi sānshísì

() 千零 ()

6003, 六千零三, liùqiān líng sān

() 千 () 百零 ()

7302, 七千三百零二, qīqiān sānbǎi líng èr

() 千零 () 十 ()

9086, 九千零八十六, jiǔqiān líng bāshíliù

1.2: How to Express Time in Chinese

In Chinese, time is expressed in the order of “hour-minute”. When the minute is over ten, then “分” can be omitted.

Integral point

3:00 三点

5:00 五点

Hour – minutes

4:05 四点 0 五 (分)

7:10 七点十分

9:35 九点三十五 (分)

Quarter (1 quarter = 15 mins)

1:15

一点十五 (分)

一点一刻

3:15

三点十五（分）

三点一刻

Half hour （half hour = 30 mins）

2:30

两点三十（分）

两点半

11:30

十一点三十（分）

十一点半

Another way to express time (差 chà)

12:50

12 点五十（分）

差十分一点 (10 to 1 o'clock)

6:45

六点四十五（分）

差十五分七点 (15 mins to 7 o'clock)

差一刻七点 (a quarter to 7 o'clock)

1.3: How to Express Dates in Chinese

The 12 months in Chinese

Talking about the 12 months of the year, Chinese is much easier, we just use the numbers 1 to 12 plus the word “yuè” to say them, “yuè” means “month”, so January (yīyuè), February (èryuè), March (sānyuè), April (sìyuè), May (wǔyuè), June (liùyuè), July (qīyuè), August (bāyuè), September (jiǔyuè), October (shíyuè), November (shíyīyuè), December (shíèryuè)

The dates in Chinese

The names of the dates are made by combining the numbers 1 to 31 with “hào” (spoken form) or “rì” (written form). For example:

(yīyuè) yī hào/rì	January 1	(wǔyuè) sānshíyī hào/rì	May 31
(shíyīyuè) èrshí hào/rì	November 20	(shí'èryuè) shíbā	
hào/rì	December 18		

1.4: The summary of “的(de)” in Chinese

None

1.5: The Basic Sentence Structure in Chinese

The main characteristic of Chinese sentence is that it lacks of morphological changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case in the strict sense. The sentence order is very important to convey different grammatical meanings.

The sentences with an adjective predicate:

Adjective in Chinese can function directly as predicates. This kind of sentence can be modified by adverbs such as “很” “也” “都” and etc. And the negation form is to put “不” before adjective that functions as the predicate.

Subject + Predicate

我忙。(Wǒ máng.) I'm busy.

我很忙。(Wǒ hěn máng.) I'm very busy.

我不忙。(Wǒ bù máng.) I'm not busy.

我们都很忙。(Wǒmen dōu hěn máng.) We are all very busy.

The sentences with a verbal predicate:

The main part of the predicate in a sentence with a verbal predicate is a verb. The object usually follows the verb. The negative form is formed by putting “不” or “没” before the verb.

Subject + (Adv.) + Verb + (Object)

(S-V-O)

e.g.

我爱你。（Wǒ ài nǐ.） I love you.

我们都喜欢汉语。（Wǒmen dōu xǐhuān hànyǔ.） We all like Chinese language.

你在哪儿？（Nǐ zài nǎr?） Where are you?

我不知道。（Wǒ bù zhīdào.） I don't know.

1.6: General Questions 吗(ma) and 呢(ne)

吗（ma） and 呢（ne） are most commonly used general question (also called yes or no question) particles in Chinese.

吗

A declarative sentence can be changed into a yes-no question by adding the question particle “吗” at the end of it.

e.g.

你好。（Nǐ hǎo.） à 你好吗？（Nǐ hǎo ma?）

你忙。（Nǐ máng.） à 你忙吗？（Nǐ máng ma?）

他喝水。（Tā hē shuǐ.） à 他喝水吗？（Tā hē shuǐ ma?）

呢

呢 is mostly used to turn statements into queries (among other things). It's used to ask the situation mentioned previously, which indicates “How about.....?” “What about.....?”.

e.g.

我很好，你呢？（Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?）

I'm very good, and you?

你的书在这儿，我的呢？（Nǐ de shū zài zhèr, wǒ de ne?）

Your books are here, what about mine?

1.7: The Summary of Wh-Questions in Chinese

1. The particles “什么”, “怎么”, “哪里”, “谁” and “为什么” are used to ask “what”, “how”, “where”, “Who” and “why” in Chinese. If you want to ask something specific, these particles are really helpful, such as:

你想吃什么? (Nǐ xiǎng chī shén me?) What do you want to eat?

你叫什么名字? (Nǐ jiào shén me míng zi?) What is your name?

去故宫怎么走? (Qù gù gōng zěn me zǒu?) How can I get to the Imperial Place?

这道题怎么做? (Zhè dào tí zěn me zuò?) How can I solve this question?

哪里能买到汉语词典? (Nǎ lǐ néng mǎi dào hàn yǔ cí diǎn?)
Where can I buy a Chinese dictionary?

你要去哪里? (Nǐ yào qù nǎ lǐ?) Where would you want to go?

他是谁? (Tā shì shuí?) Who is he?

谁是美国人? (Shuí shì měi guó rén?) Who is an American?

他为什么没来? (Tā wèi shén me méi lái?) Why doesn't he come?

2. When you want to ask how much or how many about something or somebody in Chinese, you can use “几”, “多”, such as:

这件衣服多少钱? (Zhè jiàn yī fu duō shǎo qián?) How much are these clothes?

这孩子多大了? (Zhè hái zi duō dà le?) How old is this child?

现在几点了? (Xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le?) What is the time now?

你要几个苹果?(Nǐ yào jǐ gè píng guǒ) How many apples do you want?

1.8: The summary of “是(shì)……的(de)” Sentence in Chinese

“是……的” is used in a dialogue to emphasize the time, place or way of something which has happened. Sometimes, “是” can be omitted. The emphasizing part can be time/place/method and etc.

Time

我(是)昨天到北京**的**。(Wǒ shì zuótiān dào Běijīng de.)

Place

我(是)从上海来的**的**。(Wǒ shì cóng Shànghǎi lái de.)

Method

我(是)坐飞机来北京**的**。(Wǒ shì zuò fēijī lái Běijīng de.)

The negation form of “是……的” Sentence:

Time

我**不是**昨天到北京**的**。(Wǒ búshì zuótiān dào Běijīng de.)

Place

我**不是**从上海来的**的**。(Wǒ búshì cóng Shànghǎi lái de.)

Method

我**不是**坐飞机来北京**的**。(Wǒ búshì zuò fēijī lái Běijīng de.)

1.9: The difference between 不(bù) and 没(méi)

There are two ways to say ‘no’ in Chinese: 没有 (méiyǒu) and 不 (bù). The pronunciation of 没有 (méiyǒu) does not change, but in everyday speech the 有 (yǒu) is often dropped. On the other hand, 不 (bù) does change to bú when followed by a fourth-tone character. Otherwise the rules for when each is used are actually fairly simple.

First, 没有 (méiyǒu) can never be used with 是 (shì). This rule is completely reliable, so simply memorize it and live by it.

今天不是一月一号。(Jīntiān búshì yī yuè yī hào. Today is not January 1.)

我妹妹不是十岁。(Wǒ mèimei búshì shí suì. My younger sister is not 10 years old.)

Next, 不 (bù) is used for the present and future time, as well as for habitual activities. Often the adverbs of time, including words like today, tomorrow, next week, usually, or regularly, indicate which of these is meant.

他现在不在。(Tā xiànzài búzài. He's not home now.)

我不喝酒。(Wǒ bù hējiǔ. I don't drink (as a habit, in general).)

while 没 (méi) is used when talking about the past. As with 不 (bù), adverbs of time, including words like yesterday, last month, last year, before, or once long ago, are used to indicate when in the past something did not happen. Also, the past here includes the perfect tenses, those forms that used 'have' plus the past participle, as in 'I have never been to Beijing' or 'He hasn't eaten Dim sum recently'.

我没有去。(Wǒ méiyǒu qù. I didn't go; I haven't gone.)

昨天我没有上课。(Zuótiān wǒ méiyǒu shàngkè. I didn't go to class yesterday.)

Since single 有 (yǒu) means "have". So 没有 (méiyǒu) also means "not have".

我没有钱。(Wǒ méiyǒu qián. I don't have money.)

他没有时间。(Tā méiyǒu shíjiān. He doesn't have time.)

In spoken Mandarin 没 is short form of 没有, so 有 (yǒu) is often omitted.

我没去过长城。(Wǒ méi qùguò chángchéng. I haven't been to the Great Wall.)

我没汽车。(Wǒ méi qìchē. I don't have a car.)

1.10: The difference between “二(èr)” and “两(liǎng)” in Chinese

The biggest different between them is that “二” (èr) is used generally when counting in numbers (one, two, three,...), or performing mathematical functions.

However, when you want to say “two of” something, 两(liǎng) is used in front of measure words to express a quantity. This is similar in English to saying “a pair” of something, but it is used in Chinese to express having “two of” almost anything, for example:

两个小时(liǎng gè xiǎo shí) two hours;

两天(liǎng tiān) two days;

两个星期(liǎng gè xīng qī) two weeks;

两个月(liǎng gè yuè) two months.

There is one potentially confusing example. Instead of saying 二点(èr diǎn) to express 2 o'clock, the correct way to express this is actually 两点(liǎng diǎn) 2 o'clock – you can think of it literally as a quantity of “two points on the clock.”

Let's see other differences between them in use.

1) 二 (èr) is used as an ordinal number, such as 第二(dì èr) the second, 二楼(èr lóu) the second floor, etc.

2) When used in math to indicate a numeral, a fraction, or a decimal, “二” is used instead of “两”.

1/2(èr fēn zhī yī) 二分之一; 1/3(sān fēn zhī èr) 三分之二

0.2(líng diǎn èr) 零点二; 2.4(èr diǎn sì) 二点四

3) In the multi-digit numbers, use 二, not 两 for tens place and ones place, as 22(二十二). Before the 百(hundred)'s place, either 两 or 二 can be used, as in 200(二百/两百). When used before the “千”(qiān, thousand)、“万”(wàn, ten thousand) or “亿”(yì, hundred million) places, “两” is much more frequently used.

E.g. 2000(两千); 22222(两万两千二百二十二); 200000000(两亿)

4) Before “traditional” units for capacity or weight (尺(chǐ)/亩(mǔ)/升(shēng)...), both 两 and 二 can usually be used. For example: 二尺/两尺(èr chǐ /liǎng chǐ); 二亩/两亩(èr mǔ /liǎng mǔ); 二升/两升(èr shēng /liǎng shēng).

However, before the “new” units for capacity and weight, typically 两, is used. For instance: 两吨 and 两公里.

Note that 两 also means 1/20 of a kilogram, so to make this distinction clear, two “1/20 kilo” is represented as 二两(èr liǎng), not 两两(liǎng liǎng).

5) When you want to approximate a number, you can use “两” and either “一”/“三” together in succession. For examples

一两天(yī liǎng tiān) One or two days.

这个词我们学了两三次了。(Zhè ge cí wǒ men xué le liǎng sān cì le.)

We've studied this word two or three times.

每个人要花两三百块钱。(Měi gè rén yào huā liǎng sān bǎi kuài qián.) *Every one needs to spend two to three hundred RMB.*

6) “两” is also often employed on its own to indicate a generally small number of quantity, whereas “二” can not be used in this way. For example:

怎么就来了这么两个人?(zěn me jiù lái le zhè me liǎng gè rén ?)

How have so few people come?

“俩(liǎ)” means “两个”, and is more commonly used as a colloquial term in northern China. Some examples: 我们俩(我们两个, the two of us), 俩苹果(两个苹果, two apples).

Note that 贰 (also pronounced èr) is used to represent the number 2 on items like cheques to [prevent forgery](#).

1.11: 会 (huì) and 能 (néng)

‘Can’ has two Chinese equivalents: 会 (huì) and 能 (néng). The former, 会 means ‘to know how to’, and the latter 能 means ‘be able to’. It all seems quite simple, but many Chinese learners may still confuse how to use them in practical situations.

会

- stress the skills acquired through learning.

e.g.

我会开车。(Wǒ huì kāi chē.)

她会游泳, 我不会。(Tā huì yóuyóǒng, wǒ bú huì.)

- can be predicate alone.

e.g.

我会英语。(Wǒ huì yīngyǔ.)

能

- stress the possession of the skills

e.g.

我能看见。(Wǒ néng kànjiàn.)

- indicate permission or prohibition

e.g.

我能去公园吗?(Wǒ néng qù gōngyuán ma?)

不能去公园。(Bù néng qù gōngyuán.)

- can not be predicate alone

e.g.

我能英语。× (Wǒ néng yīngyǔ.)

1.12: Three Special Sentence Structures

None

1.13: The Summary of “了(le)” in Chinese

1. As a modal particle, “了” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate something has already happened.

e.g.

他去学校了。(Tā qù xuéxiào le.)

He went to school.

我们结婚一年了。(Wǒmen jiéhūn yī nián le.)

We got married for 1 year.

我和他去看电影了。(Wǒ hé tā qù kàn diànyǐng le.)

He and I went to watch movie.

2. As a dynamic auxiliary, “了” is used after verbs to refer to the completion of an action. It's often followed by quantifiers.

e.g.

去年我看了 10 本书。(Qùnián wǒ kànle 10 běn shū.)

I read 10 books last year.

我买了很多衣服。(Wǒ mǎile hěnduō yīfu.)

I bought lots of clothes.

我吃了午饭。(Wǒ chīle wǔfàn.)

I have had lunch.

1.14: Serial Verbs Sentence

Sentences with Serial Verb Phrases consist of two or more Verbs or Verbal phrases which are predicative of the same Subject. Its basic form is

‘Subject+ Verb1+(Object1)+Verb2+ (Object2)’

And here in HSK 1, the serial verbs construction is like this:

去 + (place) + to do something

The “place” part can be omitted. “to do something” is the purpose of the former.

e.g.

我去中国学汉语。(Wǒ qù zhōngguó xué hànyǔ.) I go to China to learn Chinese.

他去饭点吃饭。(Tā qù fàn diǎn chīfàn.) He goes to restaurant to have meal.

他们去商店买东西。(Tāmen qù shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxi.) They go to the shop to buy things.

HSK 2 Grammar

[HSK 2 Grammar Video Lessons >>](#)

2.1 – The Three Common Uses of 多(duō) in Chinese

多, is pronounced as [duō], which means many, more. Now we will talk about the three most commonly used meanings in the beginning level.

多 1:

When 多 is used as an interrogative pronoun, it's used before an adjective to make an interrogative sentence to ask about the age, distance or degree.

e.g.

A: 你今年多大了? How old are you?

(Nǐ jīnnián duōdàle?)

B: 我今年 20 岁。I'm 20 years old this year.

(Wǒ jīnnián 20 suì.)

多 2:

When 多 is an adjective, it's used to show a large amount or the increase in numbers.

Subject + 多 (多 serves as the predicate)

e.g.

人很多。

(Rén hěnduō.)

他的头发不多。

(Tā de tóufa bù duō.)

degree adverb + 多 + noun/noun phrase (多 serves as attribute)

e.g.

他有很多钱。

(Tā yǒu hěnduō qián.)

他总有许多理由。

(Tā zǒng yǒu xǔduō lǐyóu.)

Subject + 多 + verb.

e.g.

你要多休息。

(Nǐ yào duō xiūxi.)

学习汉语要多听多说。

(Xuéxí hànyǔ yào duō tīng duō shuō.)

多 3:

When 多 is used as a numeral word, it indicates an uncertain number.

For the measure words, such as 个 (gè) / 本 (běn) / 件 (jiàn) / 次 (cì), 多 can not be put after the measure words or nouns. In this situation, 多 can only be put before the measure words or nouns.

e.g.

十多(个)人 (Shí duō (gè) rén)

一百多本书 (yībǎi duō běn shū)

一千多件衣服 (yīqiān duō jiàn yīfú)

三十多次 (sānshí duō cì)

For the measure words, such as 年 (nián) / 月 (yuè) / 星期 (xīng qī) / 点 (diǎn) / 岁 (suì) / 块 (kuài), 多 can be put both before or after the measure words or nouns.

e.g.

年:

一年多 (yī nián duō)

十多年 (shí duō nián)

月:

一个多月 (yī gè duō yuè)

十个月 (shí duō gè yuè)

星期:

九多个星期 (jiǔ gè duō xīng qī)

十多个星期 (shí duō gè xīng qī)

点:

三点多 (sān diǎn duō)

岁:

五岁多 (wǔ suì duō)

二十多岁 (èrshí duō suì)

块:

九块多 (jiǔ kuài duō)

十多块 (shí duō kuài)

Note that there are no these sayings like “一个月多” “一个星期多” in Chinese. And 点 can only be put after the measure words, but before.

2.2 – The Two Common Uses of Adverb 都(dōu) in Chinese

When 都 is used as adverb in Chinese, it's pronounced as [dōu]. There are two commonly used meanings of it.

都 1

都 is used to show each of the unit of the persons or things before “都”, which means all.

e.g.

苹果都很大。(Píngguǒ dōu hěn dà.)

The apples are all very big.

我们都是中国人。(Wǒmen dōu shì zhōngguó rén.)

We are all Chinese.

孩子们都喜欢睡觉。(Háizimen dōu xǐhuān shuìjiào.)

Kids all like sleeping.

都 2

都 is used with “了” at the end of a sentence, which means already.

e.g.

都 7 岁了，你应该去学校了。(Dōu 7 suile, nǐ yīnggāi qù xuéxiàole.)

You`re already 7 years old, you should go to school.

都 11 点了，怎么还不睡觉？(Dōu 11 diǎnle, zěnmé hái bù shuìjiào?)

It`s already 11 o`clock, why still not sleep?

都这么多人了，为什么不开始上课？(Dōu zhème duō rénle, wèishéme bù kāishǐ shàngkè?)

There are already so many people, why not start the class now?

2.3 – The Summary of The Adverb 还(hái) in Chinese

When 还 serves as an adverb in Chinese, it`s pronounced as [hái].

还 1

It`s used to indicate the continuation of an action or a state.

e.g.

现在还在下雨。(Xiànzài hái zài xià yǔ.)

窗户还开着呢。(Chuānghu hái kāi zhe ne.)

还 2

It`s used to indicate the repetition of an action.

e.g.

昨天吃了饺子，今天我还吃饺子。

(Zuótiān chī le jiǎozi, jīntiān wǒ hái xiǎng chī.)

你已经喝了三杯咖啡了，你还要喝？

(Nǐ yǐjīng hē le sān bēi kāfēi le, nǐ hái yào hē?)

还 3

It`s used to make a *further supplement* for what is mentioned before.

e.g.

我喜欢看电视，还喜欢听音乐。

(Wǒ xǐhuan kàn diànshì, hái xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè.)

单词学完了后，你们还要多复习几遍。

(Dāncí xué wán liǎo hòu, nǐmen hái yào duō fùxí jǐ biàn.)

Check more about the difference among [又 vs 还 vs 在](#).

2.4 – The Summary of The Adverb 就(jiù) in Chinese

There are mainly two uses of 就 in Chinese.

就 1

It's used to indicate something takes a short period of time, or an action has already happened or is going to happen so on.

e.g.

我很快就写完了。

(Wǒ hěn kuài jiù xiě wán le.)

我们去年就认识了。

(Wǒmen qùnián jiù rènshi le.)

就 2

It's used to emphasize the affirmative meaning.

e.g.

这就是我的家。

(Zhè jiù shì wǒ de jiā.)

书就在桌子上面。

(Shū jiù zài zhuōzi shàngmian.)

2.5 – The Common Three Uses of 吧(ba) in Chinese

There are 3 common uses of 吧 in Chinese. 吧 is known as a Modal Particle. Here is the summary about the word.

General Structure:

Sentence + 吧

吧 1

- to ask about uncertain things by guess.

e.g.

这辆车很贵吧？

(Zhè liàng chē hěn guì ba?)

你们认识吧？

(Nǐmen rènshi ba?)

吧 2

- to indicate persuasion, suggestion or request.

e.g.

- Suggestion

你快去开会吧。

(Nǐ kuài qù kāihuì ba.)

- Persuasion

你昨天太累了，今天就在家休息吧。

(Nǐ zuótiān tài lèi le, jīntiān jiù zài jiā xiūxi ba.)

- Request

请你帮我一下吧。

(Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ yí xià ba.)

吧 3

- To indicate agreement or permission

e.g.

- Agreement

——这样写可以吗? (Zhèyàng xiě kěyǐ ma?)

——可以, 就这样吧。(Kěyǐ, jiù zhèyàng ba.)

- Permission

——我可以坐这里吗? (Wǒ Kěyǐ zuò zhèlǐ ma?)

——你坐吧。(Nǐ zuò ba.)

2.6 – The Two Common Uses of 着(zhe) in Chinese

There are mainly two uses of 着 in Chinese.

Basic Structure:

Subject + Verb + 着 + (Object)

-> To express an ongoing state or the continuity of an action.

e.g.

- an ongoing state

他穿着黑色的毛衣。(Tā chuān zhe hēisè de máoyī.)

- the continuity of an action

他看着电脑。(Tā kàn zhe diànnǎo.)

Verb1 + 着 + Verb2

Subject + Verb1+ 着 + (Object1) + Verb2 + (Object2)

-> Verb1+ 着+ (object) as an adverbial, expressing verb2 happened in a certain state.

e.g.

大家都坐着吃饭。(Dàjiā dōu zuò zhe chīfàn.)

他穿着新衣服去学校了。(Tā chuān zhe xīn yīfu qù xuéxiào le.)

2.7 – The verb reduplication in Chinese

In Chinese, some verbs can be reduplicated to indicate that an action is done within a short period of time or to show attempts. And the tone should be easy and casual. It is very common to use this kind of reduplication in spoken language.

In HSK 2, there are mainly three kinds of verb reduplication structures, which are AA, A — A and ABAB.

e.g.

Monosyllabic verbs

Verb	看 (kàn)	说 (shuō)	听 (tīng)	等 (děng)
AA	看看	说说	听听	等等
A — A	看一看	说一说	听一听	等一等

Disyllabic verbs:

Verb	介绍 (jièshào)	休息 (xiūxi)	准备 (zhǔnbèi)	运动 (yùndòng)
ABAB	介绍介绍	休息休息	准备准备	运动运动

2.8 – The adjective reduplication in Chinese

In Chinese, some adjectives can be reduplicated to emphasize a deep degree or to show one's affection. There are mainly two forms of the adjective reduplication in Chinese, which are AA and ABAB. But ABAB is the

reduplication form in HSK level 3, we will talk about it in later course. Now we just focus on the form AA, which is the monosyllabic adjective.

e.g.

Adjective	甜 (<i>tián</i>)	大 (<i>dà</i>)	小 (<i>xiǎo</i>)	长 (<i>cháng</i>)
AA	甜甜	大大	小小	长长

Note:

1. When the adjective reduplication serves as the predicate, we must add “的” after it.

e.g.

X 这个苹果甜甜。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián.)

√ 这个苹果甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián de.)

X 他的手大大。(Tā de shǒu dàdà.)

√ 他的手大大的。(Tā de shǒu dàdà de.)

X 我的头发长长。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng.)

√ 我的头发长长的。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng de.)

2. When we use the reduplication of adjectives, it can't be added the degree adverb before it, such as “很”“非常”“特别”“相当” and etc.

e.g.

X 这个苹果很甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ hěn tiántián de.)

√ 这个苹果甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián de.)

X 他的手非常大大的。(Tā de shǒu fēicháng dàdà de.)

√ 他的手大大的。(Tā de shǒu dàdà de.)

X 我的头发特别长长的。(Wǒ de tóufa tèbié chángcháng de.)

√ 我的头发长长的。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng de.)

2.9 – The Comparison Between 从(cóng) and 离(lí)

Usage About 从

从: (prep.) usually to indicate the starting point of *position or time*

-> **Subject + 从... + Verb/Adjective**

e.g.

- **position**

你从第二个词开始读。(Nǐ cóng dì èr gè cí kāishǐ dú.)

- **time**

我们从早上八点开始上课。

(wǒmen cóng zǎoshang bā diǎn kāishǐ shàngkè.)

-> **从...到... from... to ...**

我从北京坐飞机到上海。(wǒ cóng běi jīng zuò fēi jī dào shàng hǎi.)

从三号到五号公司放假。(Cóng sān hào dào wǔ hào gōngsī fàngjià.)

Usage About 离

离: (prep.) usually to indicate the distance in space or *time*.

-> **A + 离 + B + Adjective/Numerical phrase**

e.g.

我家离学校很近。

(wǒ jiā lí xué xiào hěn jìn.)

超市离我家两百米。

(Chāoshì lí wǒ jiā liǎng bǎi mǐ.)

2.10 – The Comparison Between 一点儿(yī diǎn er) and 有点儿(yǒu diǎn er)

Both basically indicate a small quantity or a slight degree.

有点儿

-> **mainly indicate something unsatisfying or against one's wishes**

有点儿 + **Adjective**

e.g.

他今天有点儿不高兴。

(Tā jīntiān yǒu diǎnr bù gāoxìng.)

俄语有点儿难。

(Éyǔ yǒu diǎnr nán.)

一点儿

-> **Quantifier**

- **Verb + (一)点儿 + (Noun)**

e.g.

再吃一点儿吧。

(Zài chī yì diǎnr ba.)

我去买一点儿葡萄。

(Wǒ qù mǎi yì diǎnr pútáo.)

- **Adjective + (一)点儿**

e.g.

这条裤子长了一点儿。

(Zhè tiáo kùzi cháng le yì diǎnr.)

他比我高一点儿。

(Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yì diǎnr.)

2.11 – The Comparison Between 真(zhēn) and 很(hěn)

很

to indicate a high degree

- 很 + Adjective / Verb

e.g.

我今天很生气。

(Wǒ jīntiān hěn shēngqì.)

认识你很高兴。

(Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.)

真

**mainly indicates a subjective opinion on someone or something,
to emphasize the affirmative meaning.**

- 真 + Adjective / Verb

e.g.

今天真热！

(Jīntiān zhēn rè!)

这道题目真简单。

(Zhè dào tí mù zhēn jiǎn dān.)

很 + Adj. + Noun √

真 + Adj. + Noun X

2.12 – The Summary of 过(guò) & The Comparison Between 过(guò) and 了(le)

Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object)

-> To indicate the action was done or experienced in the past.

e.g.

我见过他。(Wǒ jiàn guò tā.)

我吃过。(Wǒ chī guò.)

Negative Form:

-> Subject + 没(有) + Verb + 过 + (Object)

e.g.

我没去过日本。(Wǒ méi qù guò Rìběn.)

我没听过。(Wǒ méi tīng guò.)

Interrogative Form:

-> Yes-No question: Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object) + 吗?

e.g.

你见过他吗?(Nǐ jiàn guò tā ma?)

你吃过吗?(Nǐ chī guò ma?)

Affirmative and Negative question:

-> Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object) + 没(有)?

e.g.

你看过这部电影没?(Nǐ kàn guò zhè bù diànyǐng méi?)

你去过中国没?(Nǐ qù guò Zhōngguó méi?)

了

le, modal/ aspect particle, it indicates that some event/action took place.

过 VS 了

The difference between 过 and 了 The two particles 过 and 了 (le) might seem quite similar: both can be used to talk about completed actions. The differences are:

- 了 indicates that the event took place, e.g.

昨天我去故宫了。(Zuótiān wǒ qù gùgōngle. I went to the Forbidden City yesterday.)

- 了 placed after a verb denotes that the action is accomplished, e.g.

我买了一本汉语书。(Wǒ mǎile yī běn hànyǔ shū. I bought a Chinese book.)

我到了北京就给你打电话。(Wǒ dào le běijīng jiù gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà. I will call you as soon as I arrive Beijing.)

- 了 can also be used to talk about changes of state.

现在是 12 点了，该睡觉了。(Xiànzài shì 12 diǎnle, gāi shuìjiàole. It is 12 o'clock now, it's time to go to bed.)

- The particle 过 denotes that some action has done in the past. It is used to emphasize experience. Compare the following sentences:

他来过我们家。(Tā lái guò wǒmen jiā.)

He's been to our house (in the past – he's left now).

他来我们家了。(Tā lái wǒmen jiā le.)

He's come to our house (and he's still here – completed action 了).

Using 过 and 了 together You can use 过 and 了 in the same sentence. When this happens, you're always dealing with a 'change of state 了', also known as 'sentence 了'. Change of state 了 is like saying "it is now the case that". Things have changed, or there is new information.

When this combines with 过, you get something like "it is now the case that something has been done". Sentences that combine 过 and 了 are also about specific objects, i.e. ones that the speaker and listener know about already, e.g.

你洗过澡了吗？(Nǐ xǐguò zǎole ma? Have you had a shower?)

你吃过药了吗？(Nǐ chīguò yàole ma? Have you taken your medicine?)

2.13 – The Comparison Between 别(bié) and 不要(bùyào)

别 and 不要 both persuade someone not to do something, or to forbid someone from doing something.

别

- 别 + Verb/Verbal Phrase + (了)
- 别 + /Adjective Phrase + (了)

e.g.

别说话。(Bié shuōhuà.)

别高兴了。(Bié gāoxìng le.)

不要

- 不要 + Verb/ Verbal Phrase + (了)

e.g.

不要坐。(Bú yào zuò.)

2.14 – The Summary of the Pivotal Sentence “让(ràng)”

A 让 B + Verb

e.g.

妈妈 让 我 早 点 儿 回 家。

(māma **ràng** wǒ zǎo diǎnr huíjiā.)

我 让 姐 姐 送 我 去 学 校。

(wǒ ràng jiějie sòng wǒ qù xuéxiào.)

2.15 – The Comparative Sentence “比(bǐ)” Sentence

Structure 1:

A 比 B + adj.

A 比 B + adj. + complement + 了

e.g.

他比我高。

(tā bǐ wǒ gāo.)

今天比昨天热多了。

(jīntiān bǐ zuótiān rè duō le.)

Structure 2:

A 比 B + verb + object

e.g.

他比我喜欢读书。

(Tā bǐ wǒ xǐhuān dúshū.)

她比我怕黑。

(Tā bǐ wǒ pà hēi.)

Structure 3:

A 比 B + verb + 得 + complement

A + verb + 得 + 比 B + complement

e.g.

他比我跑得快。

(tā bǐ wǒ pǎo de kuài.)

她来得比我早。

(tā lái de bǐ wǒ zǎo.)

Structure 4:

A 比 B + adj. + verb + object/complement

e.g.

他比我多买了一本书。

(tā bǐ wǒ duō mǎi le yī běn shū.)

我比他早到一天。

(wǒ bǐ tā zǎo dào yī tiān.)

2.16 – Yes-No Question & Affirmative-Negative Question in Chinese

Yes-No Question

- **idea/suggestion, 好/行/可以吗?**

e.g.

我们一起吃饭，好吗?

(Wǒmen yìqǐ chīfàn, hǎo ma?)

Affirmative-Negative Question

- ***Predicate(affirmative) + Predicate(negative) ?***

expecting another person to give an affirmative or negative reply.

- **For Adjective:**

(Subject) + adj. + 不 +adj.?

e.g.

你们今天高兴不高兴?

(Nǐmen jīntiān gāoxìng bu gāoxìng?)

- **For Verb**

Subject + Verb + 不/没 + Verb + (Object)?

Subject + Verb + Object + 没/不 + Verb?

e.g.

你想不想去超市？

(Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng qù chāoshì?)

你想去超市不想？

(Nǐ xiǎng qù chāoshì bù xiǎng?)

2.17 – The Summary of 要(yào)/快(kuài)/快要(kuàiyào)/就要(jiùyào)……了

Structure:

- **Subject + 快要 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 快 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 要 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 就要 + sth/action + 了**

2.18 – The Summary of The Progressive Tense Pattern 在(zài)/正在(zhèngzài)/正(zhèng)……呢(ne)

which indicates state is continuous; action is in progress

- **Subject + 正在 + situation/action + 呢**

我 正在 买 东西 呢。

(wǒ zhèng zài mǎi dōngxi ne.)

- **Subject + 在 + state/action + 呢**

我 在 开会 呢。

(wǒ zài kāihuì ne.)

- **Subject + 正 + state/action + 呢**

我 正 看书 呢。

(wǒ zhèng kànshū ne .)

- **Subject + state/action + 呢**

我 学习 呢。

(wǒ xuéxí ne.)

2.19 – The Result Complement in Chinese: 结果补语

**结果补语: the complement of result,
which indicates the result of an action**

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object)

- **Common verbal result complement:**

完; 懂; 会; 住; etc.

- **Common adjective result complement:**

对; 错; 干净; 坏; etc.

Affirmative form:

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + 了 + (Object)

我 看 完 了 那 个 电影。

(wǒ kàn wán le nà ge diànyǐng.)

Negation form:

Subject + 没/没有 + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object)

我 没 学 会 那 首 歌。

(wǒ méi xué huì nà shǒu gē.)

Interrogative form:

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object) + 了 + 吗?

你 找 到 钥 匙 了 吗?

(Nǐ zhǎo dào yàoshi le ma?)

2.20 – The Potential Complement in Chinese: 可能补语

可能补语:

the complement of possibility;

to explain the possible result of an action.

Structure:

Predicate + 得/不 + potential complement + (object)

- **Common potential complement:**

见; 完; 下; 起; etc.

Affirmative form:

Predicate + 得 + potential complement + (object)

e.g.

我 听 得 见 他 说 的 话。

(wǒ tīng de jiàn tā shuō de huà.)

Negation form:

Predicate + 不 + potential complement + (object)

e.g.

我 学 不 会 那 首 歌。

(wǒ xué bú huì nà shǒu gē.)

Interrogative form:

Predicate + 得 + potential complement + (object) + 吗?

e.g.

你 看 得 见 吗?

(nǐ kàn de jiàn ma?)

2.21 – The Degree Complement in Chinese: 程度补语

程度补语 is the complement of degree, which indicates the degree of an action.

Structure :

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement

- **Common adjective degree complement:**

好; 早; 差 ; 开心; etc.

- **Common degree complement indicating a high degree**

很; 多; 要命; 不行; etc.

Affirmative form:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement

e.g.

他 歌 唱 得 好。

(tā gē chàng de hǎo.)

Negation form:

Verb/adjective + 得 + 不 + degree complement

e.g.

他吃得不多。

(tā chī de bù duō.)

Yes-no Question:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement + 吗?

e.g.

他歌唱得好吗?

(tā gē chàng de hǎo ma?)

Affirmative-negative question:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement + 不 + degree complement?

e.g.

他住得远不远?

(tā zhù de yuǎn bù yuǎn?)

2.22 – The Quantitative Complement in Chinese: 数量补语

数量补语 is the complement of quantity, which indicates the frequency or duration of an action.

Structure :

Verb/adjective + quantitative complement + (object)

- **Time complement:** 时量 补语

一天; 两年; 一个上午; etc.

- **Momentum complement:** 动量 补语

一次; 两趟; 三遍; 两眼; etc.

Verb/adjective + duration + (object)

e.g.

他在 北京 住了 一天。

(tā zài Běijīng zhù le yì tiān.)

Verb/adjective + number of times + (object)

e.g.

北京 我 去 过 两次。

(Běijīng wǒ qù guò liǎng cì.)

2.23 – The Simple Directional Complements in Chinese: 简单趋向补语

趋向补语 is the complement of direction which indicates the direction or displacement of an action.

The direction it indicates is based on the location of speakers or the location of things the speaker is talking about.

Structure :

Verb + directional complement + (object)

来(Lái, come)

去(Qù, go)

上来(Shànglái, come up)

上去(Shàngqù, go up)

下来(Xiàlái, come down)

下去(Xiàqù, go down)

出来(Chūlái, come out)

出去(Chūqù, go out)

进来(Jìnlái, come in)

进去(Jìnqù, go in)

回来(Huílái, come back)

回去(Huíqù, go back)

过来(Guòlái, come here)

过去(Guòqù, go over)

趋向补语 (qūxiàng bǔyǔ, directional complement) A direction complement is a verbal complement that's used, to describe the direction of a verb.

The most basic (and common) form of direction complement is formed by a verb and 来(Lái, come) or 去(Qù, go):

Verb + 来 or 去

The most important thing to consider with directional complements is the position of the speaker. If the action moves towards the speaker or comes closer in any way, use 来. If the action moves away from the speaker or becomes more distant in any way, use 去.

Direction complement examples:

	Direction	Verb	Complement	Explanation
Position of speaker	←	下	下来	The movement is down towards the speaker: "come down"
	→	下	下去	The movement is down away from the speaker: "go down"
	←	上	上来	The movement is up towards the speaker: "come up"
	→	上	上去	The movement is up and away from the speaker: "go up"
	←	出	出来	The movement is out and towards the speaker: "come out"
	→	出	出去	The movement is out and away from the speaker: "go out"
	←	进	进来	The movement is in and towards the speaker: "come in"
	→	进	进去	The movement is in and away from the speaker: "go in"

You can use these simple compounds in a huge variety of situations. Here are some examples:

我在楼上，请你十分钟以后上来。

(Wǒ zài lóu shàng, qǐng nǐ shí fēnzhōng yǐhòu shànglái
I'm on the upper floor. Please come up in ten minutes.)

在树上玩很危险，你快下来！

(Zài shù shàng wán hěn wēixiǎn, nǐ kuài xiàlái! It's too dangerous to play in the tree! Come down!)

你在楼上等我一下。我一会儿就上去找你。

(Nǐ zài lóu shàng děng wǒ yíxià. Wǒ yíhuǐ'er jiù shàngqù zhǎo nǐ.
Please wait a moment on the upper floor. I'm coming up to you in a few seconds.)

我在楼下，你赶快下来吧。

(Wǒ zài lóu xià, nǐ gǎnkuài xiàlái ba. I'm on the lower floor. Please come down to me.)

里面人太多了，你们出来透透气吧。

(Lǐmiàn rén tài duōle, nǐmen chūlái tòu tòuqì ba. There are too many people inside t. You guys need to get out and have some fresh air.)

请进来吧。(Qǐng jìnlái ba. Please come on in .)

他们在外面，咱们出去跟他们见面。

(Tāmen zài wàimiàn, zánmen chūqù gēn tāmen jiànmiàn. They are outside. Let 's go out and meet them.)

他在办公室里等你，你快进去吧。

(Tā zài bàngōngshì lǐ děng nǐ, nǐ kuài jìnqù ba. He is waiting for you in his office. You can go in now.)

More examples with other verbs:

你什么时候回来？(Nǐ shénme shíhou huílái? When will you come back?)

我一会儿就回去。(Wǒ yíhuǐ'er jiù huíqù. I will be home in a minute.)

我们过去看看。(Wǒmen guòqù kàn kàn. Let's go over and take a look.)

快过来，我们在这儿等你们！(Kuài guòlái, wǒmen zài zhè'er děng nǐmen! Come here, we are waiting here for you!)