Particles

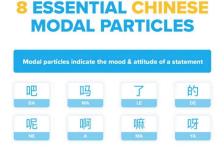
Class Objective: I'll be able to understand and use particles in a sentence.

Concept A: What Are Chinese Particles?

Tenses don't exist in Chinese. Instead, the language relies on aspect particles. These are function words that come after the verb in a sentence to determine the state of the action. Different aspect particles will indicate whether an action is complete, has been done in the past, ongoing, etc.

At this point, you recognize that 的 is used to indicate possession, where "my dog" in Chinese would be 我的狗 (wǒ de gǒu).

Concept B: 8 Essential Chinese Modal Particles



1. 吧 **(ba) -** To make a suggestion (command + 吧). The first function of 吧 is to lighten the tone of a command by turning it into a suggestion or alternative solution. You can think of 吧 as "then,".

For example:

那我们去别的地方吃饭吧。(nà wǒmen qù bié de dìfang chīfàn ba.) — Let's eat somewhere else then.

To respond by expressing "all right" or "fine then" (statement + 吧). When you want to respond by conceding (answer with "all right then" to a yes or no question), you can answer with a statement + 吧.

For example:

A: 我们可以早点离开聚会吗?(wǒmen kěyǐ zǎodiǎn líkāi jùhuì ma?) — Can we leave the party early?

B: 好吧, 我们九点钟离开。(hǎo ba, wǒmen jiǔ diǎn zhōng líkāi.) — All right, we'll leave at nine o'clock.

To be more polite (statement + 吧). If you want to kindly tell someone to do something, feel free to add 吧 to the end of the statement or command. 吧 can translate to "please" in this case.

For example:

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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- ____
- ___
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- ____

THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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Name and Address of the Owner o

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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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THE ROLL WAS A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY.

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