List of Verbs

Concept A: Essential Verb 是 'To Be'

Rules For The Verb 是 'To Be' (Shì):

Is used to express who you are

It is used to connect nouns (g. Noun+ shì+ noun)

It is not used to connect adjectives

It does not describe a state of being (e.g. you can not use it to say he is big)

You do not use it to express where you are (e.g. I am at the cinema)

Look up for Chinese classes in Chennai now.

Examples:

我是学生 Wǒ shì xuésheng - I am a student.

你是John吗? Nǐ shì John ma? - Are you John?

他们是有钱人 Tāmen shì yǒuqián rén. - They are rich people.

你妈妈是老师吗? Nǐ māma shìlǎoshī ma? - Is your mother a teacher?

- There are many ways that we use 'to be' in English that do not translate directly to the Chinese 是'shì'.
- 有用 Yǒuyǒng To be Useful
- 有效 Yǒuxiào To be Valid
- 有名 Yǒumíng To be famous
- 有意思 yǒu yìsi to be Interesting
- 有钱 yǒuqián To be rich
- 大 dà- To be big
- 小 xiǎo- To be small
- 好看 hǎokàn- To be beautiful
- 贵 guì- To be expensive

Concept B: The Main Action Verbs

- 1. 看 kàn To Look
- 2. 走 zǒu To go
- 3. 拿 nǎ- To take
- 4. 跑 pǎo- To run
- 5. 坐 zuò- To sit
- 6. 学习 xuéxí To Learn or study
- 7. 停止 tíngzhǐ To Stop
- 8. 买, 卖 maí- To buy or sell
- 9. 写 xiě To write
- 10. 有 Yǒu To have

Example Of The Particles Used With Action Verbs:

The particle 了 (le), to express a complete action。

The particle 过 (guo), to express an action that has happened before。

The particle 着 (zhe), to express an action that lasts in time.

for example:

我跑了六公里 Wǒ pǎole liù gōnglǐ - I ran for six kilometres

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