

Chinese Grammar Structures

Chinese Grammar Structures

1. Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) Word Order:

- In Chinese, the basic word order is Subject-Verb-Object. For example, "? (I) ? (eat) ?? (apple)."

2. Noun Modifier Structure:

- In Chinese, modifiers come before the noun they modify. For example, "??? (beautiful) ? (flower)."

3. Measure Word Structure:

- Chinese uses measure words to indicate the quantity or size of a noun. For example, "? (one) ? (measure word for books) ? (book)."

4. Aspect Particles:

- Aspect particles are used to indicate the aspect of an action, such as completion, continuation, or repetition. For example, "? (completion), ? (experience), ? (continuous)."

5. Comparative Structures:

- To compare two things in Chinese, you can use the structure "? (than) + Subject + Adjective." For example, "?????????? (This book is more interesting than that book)."

6. Negation:

- In Chinese, negation is often achieved by adding "? (not)" before the verb. For example, "?????????? (I don't like to eat spicy food)."

7. Questions:

- Questions in Chinese can be formed by simply adding a question mark at the end of a sentence. For example, "?????????(Do you like Chinese food?)"

8. Subordinate Clauses:

Chinese Grammar Structures

- Chinese uses specific words like "因为 (because), 如果 (if), 当 (when), 虽然 (although)" to introduce subordinate clauses. For example, "因为我想借书 (I go to the library because I want to borrow books)."

9. Passive Voice:

- In Chinese, the passive voice can be formed by adding "被 (by)" before the subject of the sentence. For example, "这件事被他完成了 (This matter was completed by him)."

10. Conditional Structures:

- Conditional sentences in Chinese are formed by using "如果 (if) + Condition + 就 (then)."
- For example, "如果明天下雨, 我们就不去公园了 (If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the park)."