everyone has asked;

wǒ suǒ rènshi de péngyou 我所认识的朋友 (all my friends);

jū wǒ suǒ zhī 据我所知 (as far as I know);

yǒu suǒ tígǎo 有所提高 (has enjoyed some improvement);

bèi biǎodìmiàn xiànxìàng suǒ mǐhuò 被表面现象所迷惑 (misled by appearances).

suǒ 所 is written as one unit with a following verb in a limited number of words. The following are the most common words of this type:

suǒwèi 所谓 (so-called);

suǒyǒu 所有 (all, every);

suǒshū 所属 (that one is affiliated with);

suǒzài 所在 (place, location).

9.2 Tense—Marking Particles

Tense-marking particles have already been discussed in some detail in Chapter 5, Verbs. It was noted there that the tense markers zhe 着 (indicating an action in progress) and guo 过 (indicating a past experience) are always written as a single unit with the verb they follow. The particle le 了 (indicating a completed action) is sometimes, but not always, written as a single unit with its verb. This is because le 了, unlike zhe 着 and guo 过, may be separated from its verb by other elements; and also because le 了 itself can act as a mood particle as well as a tense particle. (For details on le 了 as a mood particle, see Section 3 of chapter.)

This section is devoted to a discussion of orthography specifically as it relates to the tense particle le 了. Three rules are laid out to help the student master the written forms of this parti-
1) When 了 occurs in the middle of a sentence or phrase, and immediately follows a verb or verb construction written as a single unit, 了 is written together with that verb or verb construction:

kànle yī chōng diàn yǐng 看了一场电影 (saw a movie);
tāolùnle xūduō wèntí 讨论了许多问题 (discussed many issues);
chǐwánle píngguǒ he xiāngjiāo 吃完了苹果和香蕉 (finished off the apples and bananas);
dǎo le sān zhī tùzi 打死了三只兔子 (shot three rabbits).

2) When 了 occurs in the middle of a sentence or phrase, and follows a verb phrase written as two or more units, then 了 is written separately:

zǒu jìn lái le yī wèi jiāng jūn 走进来了一位将军 (a general came in);
shōushí hǎo le zī ji de xínglǐ 收拾好了自己的行李 (gathered up one's luggage);
dǎsào gānjìng le zhè jiān shūfāng 打扫干净了这间书房 (cleaned up the study);
yánjiū bìng jiējué le huánjīng wūrán de wèntí 研究并解决了环境污染的问题 (researched and solved the problem of environmental pollution). Note that 了 here applies to both verbs, so that the meaning is equivalent to yánjiū le bìng jiējué le 研究了并解决了.

3) When 了 occurs at the end of a phrase or sentence (that is, immediately before any form of punctuation), it is written separately from other elements:
Mood Particles

Mood—indicating particles are used to add various moods, spirits and tones to an utterance. "Mood" includes such diverse qualities as interrogation, request, command, emphasis, and exclamation. Some Chinese grammatologists classify mood particles as an independent part of speech, calling them "mood words." Two distinctive features of mood particles are their position, typically at the end of a sentence or phrase, and their tone—they are usually read in the neutral tone. In Putonghua usually rests largely on the final syllable of an utterance, is in the case of a particle—final sentence transferred to the penultimate syllable.

Mood particles are always written separately from other
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