

eryone has asked);

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

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

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

bèi biǎomiàn xiàndiàng suǒ míhuò 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);

suǒshǔ 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-

cle.

1) When le 了 occurs in the middle of a sentence or phrase, and immediately follows a verb or verb construction written as a single unit, le 了 is written together with that verb or verb construction:

kànle yī chǎng diànyǐng 看了一场电影(saw a movie);

tǎolùnle xǔduō wèntí 讨论了许多问题(discussed many issues);

chīwánle píngguǒ hé xiāngjiāo 吃完了苹果和香蕉(finished off the apples and bananas);

dǎsǐle sān zhī tùzi 打死了三只兔子(shot three rabbits).

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

zǒu jìn lái le yī wèi jiāngjūn 走进来了一位将军(a general came in);

shōushi hǎo le zìjǐ de xíngli 收拾好了自己的行李(gathered up one's luggage);

dǎsǎo gānjìng le zhè jiān shūfáng 打扫干净了这间书房(cleaned up the study);

yánjiū bìng jiějué le huánjìng wūrǎn 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 le 了 here applies to both verbs, so that the meaning is equivalent to yánjiūle bìng jiějuéle 研究了并解决了。

3) When le 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:

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Xiàtiān lái le. 夏天来了。(Summer is here.);

Wǒmen fàng le jià le. 我们放了假了。(Our vacation has begun.);

Kělián de xiǎoyáng, bèi láng gěi chīdiào le. 可怜的小羊，被狼给吃掉了。(The poor little lamb was eaten up by the wolf.);

Tiān kuài liàng le, wǒmen gāi dòngshēn le. 天快亮了，我们该动身了。(It's almost dawn; we should get moving.);

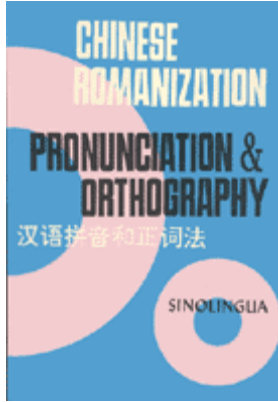
Hǎo le, hǎo le, nimen zài bù yào zhēnglùn le. 好了，好了，你们再不要争论了。(All right, stop arguing, all of you.);

Nǐ bù shì chīguo fàn le ma? 你不是吃过饭了吗？(Haven't you eaten already?) Note that le 了 is here treated as if it occupied the sentence-final position, despite the presence of another particle (ma 吗) following it.

9.3 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 HP, consequently, they are never marked with tones.) The intonation of a sentence, which 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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尹斌庸, 汉语拼音和正词法

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