

## When to Duplicate Words in Chinese (繁體字版)

### 【動詞 Verb】 AA

看看/看一看 (kàn kan / kàn yi kàn) (看: to look)

你看 (一) 看這幅畫，太漂亮了！

Nǐ kàn (yi) kan zhè fú huà, tài piàoliang le!

Look at this painting, it's so beautiful!

說說/說一說 (Shuō shuo/shuō yi shuō) (說: to tell)

請說 (一) 說你的想法吧。

Qǐng shuō (yi) shuo nǐ de xiǎngfǎ ba.

Let me hear your thoughts.

問問/問一問 (Wèn wen/wèn yi wèn) (問: to ask)

我不知道這個字怎麼念，可以幫我問 (一) 問老師嗎？

wǒ bù zhīdào zhège zì zěnmē niàn, kěyǐ bāng wǒ wèn (yi) wen lǎoshī ma?

I don't know how to pronounce this word. Can you ask the teacher for me?

試試/試一試 (Shì shi/shì yi shì) (試: to try)

既然已經沒有其他辦法，我們試 (一) 試這個方法吧！

Jìrán yǐjīng méiyǒu qítā bànfǎ, wǒmen shì (yi) shì zhège fāngfǎ ba!

Since we don't have any other options, let's give this method a try!

聽聽/聽一聽 (Tīng ting/tīng yi tīng) (聽: to listen)

你聽 (一) 聽，外面是不是有奇怪的聲音？

Nǐ tīng (yi) ting, wàimiàn shìbùshì yǒu qíguài de shēngyīn?

Listen... isn't there a strange sound outside?

想想/想一想 (Xiǎng xiang/xiǎng yi xiǎng) (想: to think)

Because of the tone rules, the first character in “想想” is pronounced with a second tone, which is the rising tone.

關於這個問題，我再想（一）想怎麼解決吧。

Guānyú zhège wèntí, wǒ zài xiǎng (yì) xiāng zěnmē jiějué ba.

As for this problem, let me think about it some more.

等等/等一等 (Děng deng/děng yì děng) (等：to wait)

Because of the tone rules, the first character in “等等” is pronounced with a second tone, which is the rising tone.

老師還沒下課，我們再等（一）等吧。

Lǎoshī hái méi xiàkè, wǒmen zài děng (yì) deng ba.

The teacher isn't finished with class yet, let's wait a bit longer.

找找/找一找 (Zhǎo zhao/zhǎo yì zhǎo) (找：to look for; to find)

Because of the tone rules, the first character in “找找” is pronounced with a second tone, which is the rising tone.

媽媽，可以幫我找（一）找我的錢包嗎？

Māmā, kěyǐ bāng wǒ zhǎo (yì) zhao wǒ de qiánbāo ma?

Mom, can you help me look for my wallet?

寫寫/寫一寫 (Xiě xie/xiě yì xiě) (寫：to write)

Because of the tone rules, the first character in “寫寫” is pronounced with a second tone, which is the rising tone.

讀完這篇文章後，寫（一）寫你的想法吧。

Dú wán zhè piān wénzhāng hòu, xiě (yì) xiě nǐ de xiǎngfǎ ba.

After reading this article, write down your thoughts.

聊聊天 (VVO) (Liáo liao tiān) (聊天：to chat)

這個週末，我們一起去咖啡廳聊聊天吧。

Zhège zhōumò, wǒmen yìqǐ qù kāfēi tīng liáo liao tiān ba.

Let's go to a cafe this weekend and chat.

唱唱歌 (VVO) (Chàng chang gē) (唱歌：to sing)

壓力大的時候，可以唱唱歌，讓自己放鬆心情。

Yālì dà de shíhòu, kěyǐ chàng chang gē, ràng zìjǐ fàngsōng xīnqíng.

When you're feeling stressed, you can sing a song to help yourself relax.

打打球 (VVO) (Dǎ da qiú) (打球：to play ball)

這週末我們一起去打打球吧！

Zhè zhōumò wǒmen yìqǐ qù dǎ da qiú ba!

Let's go play some ball this weekend!

Some two-character verbs can also be duplicated, for example, 介紹 (to introduce) can be duplicated into “介紹介紹”. The duplicate form would usually be “ABAB” (介紹 AB → 介紹介紹 ABAB)

### 【動詞 Verb】 ABAB

介紹介紹 (Jièshào jièshào) (介紹：to introduce)

給大家介紹介紹，這位是我們的新同事，李先生。

(Gěi dàjiā jièshào jièshào, zhè wèi shì wǒmen de xīn tóngshì, lǐ xiānshēng.)

Allow me to introduce you all to our new colleague, Mr. Li.

練習練習 (Liànxí liànxí) (練習：to practice)

不要灰心，只要再多練習練習，你一定會進步的。

(Búyào huīxīn, zhǐyào zài duō liànxí liànxí, nǐ yídìng huì jìnbù de.)

Don't be discouraged, just keep practicing and you will improve.

準備準備 (Zhǔnbèi zhǔnbèi) (準備：to prepare)

下週的會議由你主持，你記得先準備準備。

(Xià zhōu de huìyì yóu nǐ zhǔchí, nǐ jìde xiān zhǔnbèi zhǔnbèi.)

You will be hosting the meeting next week, so don't forget to prepare..

休息休息 (Xiūxi xiūxi) (休息：to rest)

你工作太辛苦了，需要好好休息休息。

(Nǐ gōngzuò tài xīnkǔ le, xūyào hǎohǎo xiūxi xiūxi.)

You've been working too hard. You should take a nice break.

思考思考 (Sīkǎo sīkǎo) (思考：to think)

在做決定前，你應該先仔細思考思考。

(Zài zuò juéding qián, nǐ yīnggāi xiān zǐxì sīkǎo sīkǎo.)

Before making a decision, you should first think through it carefully.

計劃計劃 (Jìhuà jìhuà) (計劃：to plan)

讓我們一起來計劃計劃暑假吧。

(Ràng wǒmen yìqǐ lái jìhuà jìhuà shǔjià ba.)

Let's do a little planning for our summer vacation.

參考參考 (Cānkǎo cānkǎo) (參考：to refer)

記得有空時參考參考我給你的那份資料。

(Jìde yǒu kòng shí cānkǎo cānkǎo wǒ gěi nǐ de nà fèn zīliào.)

Don't forget to look at the information I sent you when you're free.

打掃打掃 (Dǎsǎo dǎsǎo) (打掃：to clean)

房間這麼亂，我們來打掃打掃吧。

(Fángjiān zhème luàn, wǒmen lái dǎsǎo dǎsǎo ba.)

This room is so messy, let's clean it up.

觀察觀察 (Guānchá guānchá) (觀察：to observe)

這個實驗還需要一些時間，我們再觀察觀察吧。

(Zhège shíyàn hái xūyào yìxiē shíjiān, wǒmen zài guānchá guānchá ba.)

We need more time on this experiment. Let's continue to observe.

討論討論 (Tǎolùn tǎolùn) (討論：to discuss)

關於要選擇哪個方案，我們再討論討論吧。

(Guānyú yào xuǎnzé nǎge fāng'àn, wǒmen zài tǎolùn tǎolùn ba.)

Let's have further discussions before making a decision.

## 【形容詞 Adjectives】 AA

小小的 (Xiǎo xiǎo de) (小：small)

這家店雖然小小的，但是裡面什麼都有。

(Zhè jiā diàn suīrán xiǎo xiǎo de, dànshì lǐmiàn shénme dōu yǒu.)

This shop may be small, but they sell everything.

大大的 (Dàdà de) (大：big)

妹妹拿著大大的蛋糕，開心極了。

(Mèimei nǎzhe dà dà de dàngāo, kāixīn jí le.)

My little sister was so happy holding the big cake.

圓圓的 (Yuán yuán de) (圓：round)

妹妹有一雙圓圓的大眼睛。

(Mèimei yǒu yì shuāng yuán yuán de dà yǎnjīng.)

My younger sister has (a pair of) big round eyes.

甜甜的 (Tián tián de) (甜：sweet)

這西瓜甜甜的，很好吃。

(zhè xīguā tián tián de, hěn hǎo chī.)

This watermelon is really sweet. It's delicious.

熱熱的 (Rè rè de) (熱：hot)

我喜歡在冬天時喝熱熱的紅茶。

(wǒ xǐhuān zài dōngtiān shí hē rè rè de hóngchá.)

I like to drink hot black tea during the winter.

臭臭的 (Chòu chòu de) (臭：stinky; smelly)

為什麼這件衣服臭臭的？

(Wèishénme zhè jiàn yīfu chòu chòu de?)

Why does this clothing stink?

慢慢地 (Màn màn de) (慢：slow)

為了不吵醒弟弟，他慢慢地走出房間。

(Wèile bù chǎo xǐng dìdì, tā màn màn de zǒuchū fángjiān.)

In order not to wake up his younger brother, he walked slowly out of the room.

懶懶地 (Lǎn lǎn de) (懶：lazy)

弟弟假日喜歡懶懶地躺在床上玩手機。

(Dìdì jiàrì xǐhuān lǎn lǎn de tǎng zài chuángshàng wán shǒujī.)

On weekends, my younger brother likes to lie lazily in bed and play with his phone.

高高的 (Gāo gāo de) (高：tall)

那裡有一棟高高的大樓。

(Nàlǐ yǒu yídòng gāo gāo de dàlóu.)

There is a tall building over there.

亮亮的 (Liàng liàng de) (亮：bright)

姐姐買了一對亮亮的耳環。

(Jiějie mǎile yíduì liàng liàng de ěrhuán.)

My (older) sister bought a pair of shiny earrings.

髒髒的 (Zāng zāng de) (髒：dirty)

你的鞋子怎麼髒髒的？

(Nǐ de xiézi zěnmē zāng zāng de?)

Why are your shoes kind of dirty?

In Chinese, one-character words for colors can be duplicated into the "AA的" to describe things, such as turning “紅 red” into "紅紅的", “藍 blue” into "藍藍的", and “綠 green” into "綠綠的" etc.

藍藍的 (Lán lán de) (藍：blue)

鳥在藍藍的天空中飛翔。

(Niǎo zài lán lán de tiānkōng zhōng fēixiáng.)

The bird is soaring through the blue sky.

Some two-character adjectives can also be duplicated, for instance, 高興 (happy) can be duplicated into 高高興興, the form is usually “AABB” (高興 AB → 高高興興 AABB)

### 【形容詞 Adjectives】AABB

高高興興 (的/地) (Gāo gāo xìng xìng de) (高興：happy)

我妹妹買了玩具後，便高高興興地回家了。

(Wǒ mèimei mǎi le wánjù hòu, biàn gāo gāo xìng xìng de huí jiā le.)

After buying a toy, my little sister happily went back home.

快快樂樂 (的/地) (Kuài kuài lè lè de) (快樂：happy)

我弟弟很喜歡學習，每天都快快樂樂地去上學。

(Wǒ dìdì hěn xǐhuān xuéxí, měitiān dōu kuài kuài lè lè de qù shàngxué.)

My (younger) brother enjoys learning very much and goes to school happily every day.

乾乾淨淨 (的/地) (Gān gān jìng jìng de) (乾淨：clean)

我媽媽總是把家裡打掃得乾乾淨淨的。

(Wǒ māma zǒng shì bǎ jiālǐ dǎsǎo de gān gān jìng jìng de.)

My mother always cleans the house spotlessly.

健健康康 (的/地) (jiàn jiàn kāng kāng de) (健康：healthy)

新的一年，祝你們一家人都健健康康！

(Xīn de yì nián, zhù nǐmen yì jiā rén dōu jiàn jiàn kāng kāng!)

Wishing you and your family good health in the new year!

安安靜靜 (的/地) (ān ān jìng jìng de) (安靜：quiet)

她喜歡安安靜靜地在家裡看書。

(Tā xǐhuān ān ān jìng jìng de zài jiālǐ kànshū.)

She likes to read quietly at home.

舒舒服服 (的/地) (shū shū fu fu de) (舒服：comfortable)

我弟弟最喜歡舒舒服服地躺在沙發上看電視。

(Wǒ dìdì zuì xǐhuān shū shū fu fu de tǎng zài shāfā shàng kàn diànshì.)

My (little) brother loves to lie comfortably on the couch and watch TV.

漂漂亮亮 (的/地) (Piào piào liang liang de) (漂亮：pretty; beautiful)

她穿著一件漂漂亮亮的裙子。

(tā chuān zhe yí jiàn piào piào liang liang de qúnzi.)

She is wearing a beautiful dress.

馬馬虎虎 (的/地) (mǎ ma hū hū de) (馬虎：careless)

他這個人做事常常馬馬虎虎的，所以老闆不太信任他。

(Tā zhège rén zuòshì chángcháng mǎ ma hū hū de, suǒyǐ lǎobǎn bú tài xìnren tā.)

He often does things carelessly, so his boss doesn't really trust him.

匆匆忙忙 (的/地) (cōng cōng máng máng de) (匆忙：hurried)

他出門以後才發現忘了帶錢包，於是又匆匆忙忙地跑回家去。

(Tā chūmén yǐhòu cái fāxiàn wàng le dài qiánbāo, yúshì yòu cōng cōng máng máng de pǎo huí jiā qù.)

It wasn't until he left home that he realized he'd forgotten his wallet, so then he hurried back home (to get it).

徹徹底底 (的/地) (chè chè dǐ dǐ de) (徹底：thorough)

經過那次事件以後，他徹徹底底地反省了自己。

(Jīngguò nà cì shìjiàn yǐhòu, tā chè chè dǐ dǐ de fǎnxǐng le zìjǐ.)

After that incident, he thoroughly reflected on himself.

## 【名詞 Nouns】 AA

人人 (rén rén) (人：people/人人：everyone)

為了減少交通意外，人人都必須遵守交通規則。

(Wèile jiǎnshǎo jiāotōng yìwài, rén rén dōu bìxū zūnshǒu jiāotōng guīzé.)



In order to reduce traffic accidents, everyone must follow traffic rules.

天天 Every day (tiān tiān) (天：day/ 天天：every day)

他天天熬夜，難怪看起來總是這麼累。

(Tā tiān tiān áoyè, nánguài kàn qǐlái zǒng shì zhème lèi.)

He stays up late every night, no wonder he always looks so tired.

年年 (nián nián) (年：year/ 年年：every year)

祝你年年有餘！

(Zhù nǐ nián nián yǒu yú!)

May you have abundance every year!

家家(Jiā jiā) (家：home / 家家：every family)

家家有本難念的經。

(Jiā jiā yǒu běn nán niàn de jīng.)

Every family has their own problems. (a common saying in Chinese)

事事 (shì shì) (事：matter / 事事：everything)

新的一年，祝你事事順利！

(Xīn de yì nián, zhù nǐ shì shì shùnlì!)

In the new year, I wish you all the best! (事事順利：everything goes smoothly)

### 【名詞 Nouns】AABB

家家戶戶 (Jiā jiā hù hù) (家家戶戶：every family - more literary)

新年前夕，家家戶戶都忙著準備過年，熱鬧極了。

(Xīnnián qiánxì, jiā jiā hù hù dōu máng zhe zhǔnbèi guònián, rènao jí le.)

On New Year's Eve, every household is busy preparing for the Lunar New Year, so it's very lively.

日日夜夜 (Rì rì yè yè) (日夜：day and night)

她日日夜夜思念那在遠方工作的丈夫。

(Tā rì rì yè yè sīniàn nà zài yuǎnfāng gōngzuò de zhàngfū.)

Day and night, she misses her husband who works far away,

世代代 (shì shì dài dài) (世代：generation)

他們家世代代都是商人。

(Tāmen jiā shì shì dài dài dōu shì shāngrén.)

Their family have been businessmen from generation to generation.