

HSK 2 Grammatical Points
(HSKNEST- <https://vaskarchakma.github.io/hsknest/>)
(<https://vaskarchakma.github.io/>)

2.1 – The Three Common Uses of 多(duō) in Chinese

多, is pronounced as [duō], which means many, more. Now we will talk about the three most commonly used meanings in the beginning level.

多 1:

When 多 is used as an interrogative pronoun, it's used before an adjective to make an interrogative sentence to ask about the age, distance or degree.

e.g.

A: 你今年多大了? How old are you?

(Nǐ jīnnián duōdàle?)

B: 我今年 20 岁。I'm 20 years old this year.

(Wǒ jīnnián 20 suì.)

多 2:

When 多 is an adjective, it's used to show a large amount or the increase in numbers.

Subject + 多 (多 serves as the predicate)

e.g.

人很多。

(Rén hěnduō.)

他的头发不多。

(Tā de tóufa bù duō.)

degree adverb + 多 + noun/noun phrase (多 serves as attribute)

e.g.

他有很多钱。

(Tā yǒu hěnduō qián.)

他总有许多理由。

(Tā zǒng yǒu xǔduō lǐyóu.)

Subject + 多 + verb.

e.g.

你要多休息。

(Nǐ yào duō xiūxi.)

学习汉语要多听多说。

(Xuéxí hànyǔ yào duō tīng duō shuō.)

多 3:

When 多 is used as a numeral word, it indicates an uncertain number.

For the measure words, such as 个 (gè) / 本 (běn) / 件 (jiàn) / 次 (cì) ,

多 can not be put after the measure words or nouns. In this situation, 多 can only be put before the measure words or nouns.

e.g.

十多(个)人 (Shí duō (gè) rén)

一百多本书 (yībǎi duō běn shū)

一千多件衣服 (yīqiān duō jiàn yīfú)

三十多次 (sānshí duō cì)

For the measure words, such as 年 (nián) / 月 (yuè) / 星期 (xīng qī) / 点 (diǎn) / 岁 (suì) / 块 (kuài) , 多 can be put both before or after the measure words or nouns.

e.g.

年:

一年多 (yī nián duō)

十多年 (shí duō nián)

月:

一个多月 (yī gè duō yuè)

十个月 (shí duō gè yuè)

星期:

九个多星期 (jiǔ gè duō xīng qī)

十多个星期 (shí duō gè xīng qī)

点:

三点多 (sān diǎn duō)

岁:

五岁多 (wǔ suì duō)

二十多岁 (èrshí duō suì)

块:

九块多 (jiǔ kuài duō)

十多块 (shí duō kuài)

Note that there are no these sayings like “一个月多” “一个星期多” in Chinese.

And 点 can only be put after the measure words, but before.

2.2 – The Two Common Uses of Adverb 都(dōu) in Chinese

When 都 is used as adverb in Chinese, it's pronounced as [dōu]. There are two commonly used meanings of it.

都 1

都 is used to show each of the unit of the persons or things before “都”, which means all.

e.g.

苹果都很大。 (Píngguǒ dōu hěn dà.)

The apples are all very big.

我们都是中国人。 (Wǒmen dōu shì zhōngguó rén.)

We are all Chinese.

孩子们都喜欢睡觉。 (Háizimen dōu xǐhuān shuìjiào.)

Kids all like sleeping.

都 2

都 is used with “了” at the end of a sentence, which means already.

e.g.

都 7 岁了, 你应该去学校了。 (Dōu 7 suìle, nǐ yīnggāi qù xuéxiàole.)

You're already 7 years old, you should go to school.

都 11 点了, 怎么还不睡觉? (Dōu 11 diǎnle, zěnmé hái bù shuìjiào?)

It's already 11 o'clock, why still not sleep?

都这么多人了，为什么不开始上课？（Dōu zhème duō rénle, wèishéme bù kāishǐ shàngkè?）

There are already so many people, why not start the class now?

2.3 – The Summary of The Adverb 还(hái) in Chinese

When 还 serves as an adverb in Chinese, it's pronounced as [hái].

还 1

It's used to indicate the continuation of an action or a state.

e.g.

现在还在下雨。（Xiànzài hái zài xià yǔ.）

窗户还开着呢。（Chuānghu hái kāi zhe ne.）

还 2

It's used to indicate the repetition of an action.

e.g.

昨天吃了饺子，今天我还吃饺子。

（Zuótiān chī le jiǎozi, jīntiān wǒ hái xiǎng chī.）

你已经喝了三杯咖啡了，你还要喝？

（Nǐ yǐjīng hē le sān bēi kāfēi le, nǐ hái yào hē?）

还 3

It's used to make a *further supplement* for what is mentioned before.

e.g.

我喜欢看电视，还喜欢听音乐。

（Wǒ xǐhuan kàn diànshì, hái xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè.）

单词学完了后，你们还要多复习几遍。

（Dāncí xué wán liǎo hòu, nǐmen hái yào duō fùxí jǐ biàn.）

Check more about the difference among [又 vs 还 vs 在](#).

2.4 – The Summary of The Adverb 就(jiù) in Chinese

There are mainly two uses of 就 in Chinese.

就 1

It's used to indicate something takes a short period of time, or an action has already happened or is going to happen so on.

e.g.

我很快就写完了。

(Wǒ hěn kuài jiù xiě wán le.)

我们去年就认识了。

(Wǒmen qùnián jiù rènshi le.)

就 2

It's used to emphasize the affirmative meaning.

e.g.

这就是我的家。

(Zhè jiù shì wǒ de jiā.)

书就在桌子上面。

(Shū jiù zài zhuōzi shàngmian.)

2.5 – The Common Three Uses of 吧(ba) in Chinese

There are 3 common uses of 吧 in Chinese. 吧 is known as a Modal Particle. Here is the summary about the word.

General Structure:

Sentence + 吧

吧 1

- **to ask about uncertain things by guess.**

e.g.

这辆车很贵吧?

(Zhè liàng chē hěn guì ba?)

你们认识吧?

(Nǐmen rènshi ba?)

吧 2

- **to indicate persuasion, suggestion or request.**

e.g.

- Suggestion

你快去开会吧。

(Nǐ kuài qù kāihuì ba.)

- Persuasion

你昨天太累了，今天就在家休息吧。

(Nǐ zuótiān tài lèi le, jīntiān jiù zài jiā xiūxi ba.)

- Request

请你帮我一下吧。

(Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ yí xià ba.)

吧 3

- **To indicate agreement or permission**

e.g.

- Agreement

——这样写可以吗? (Zhèyàng xiě kěyǐ ma?)

——可以，就这样吧。(Kěyǐ, jiù zhèyàng ba.)

- Permission

——我可以坐这里吗？(Wǒ Kěyǐ zuò zhèlǐ ma?)

——你坐吧。(Nǐ zuò ba.)

2.6 – The Two Common Uses of 着(zhe) in Chinese

There are mainly two uses of 着 in Chinese.

Basic Structure:

Subject + Verb + 着 + (Object)

-> To express an ongoing state or the continuity of an action.

e.g.

- an ongoing state

他穿着黑色的毛衣。(Tā chuān zhe hēisè de máoyī.)

- the continuity of an action

他看着电脑。(Tā kàn zhe diànnǎo.)

Verb1 + 着 + Verb2

Subject + Verb1+ 着+ (Object1) + Verb2 + (Object2)

-> Verb1+ 着+ (object) as an adverbial, expressing verb2 happened in a certain state.

e.g.

大家都坐着吃饭。(Dàjiā dōu zuò zhe chīfàn.)

他穿着新衣服去学校了。(Tā chuān zhe xīn yīfu qù xuéxiào le.)

2.7 – The verb reduplication in Chinese

In Chinese, some verbs can be reduplicated to indicate that an action is done within a short period of time or to show attempts. And the tone should be easy and casual. It is very common to use this kind of reduplication in spoken language.

In HSK 2, there are mainly three kinds of verb reduplication structures, which are AA, A — A and ABAB.

e.g.

Monosyllabic verbs

Verb	看 (<i>kàn</i>)	说 (<i>shuō</i>)	听 (<i>tīng</i>)	等 (<i>děng</i>)
AA	看看	说说	听听	等等
A — A	看一看	说一说	听一听	等一等

Disyllabic verbs:

	介 绍	休 息	准 备	(<i>zhǔnbèi</i>) 运 动
Verb	(<i>jièshào</i>)	(<i>xiūxi</i>)	(<i>yùndòng</i>)	
ABAB	介绍介绍	休息休息	准备准备	运动运动

2.8 – The adjective reduplication in Chinese

In Chinese, some adjectives can be reduplicated to emphasize a deep degree or to show one's affection. There are mainly two forms of the adjective reduplication in Chinese, which are AA and ABAB. But ABAB is the reduplication form in HSK level 3, we will talk about it in later course. Now we just focus on the form AA, which is the monosyllabic adjective.

e.g.

Adjective	甜 (<i>tián</i>)	大 (<i>dà</i>)	小 (<i>xiǎo</i>)	长 (<i>cháng</i>)
AA	甜甜	大大	小小	长长

Note:

1. When the adjective reduplication serves as the predicate, we must add “的” after it.

e.g.

X 这个苹果甜甜。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián.)

√ 这个苹果甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián de.)

X 他的手大大。(Tā de shǒu dàdà.)

√ 他的手大大的。(Tā de shǒu dàdà de.)

X 我的头发长长。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng.)

√ 我的头发长长的。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng de.)

2. When we use the reduplication of adjectives, it can't be added the degree adverb before it, such as “很”“非常”“特别”“相当” and etc.

e.g.

X 这个苹果 很甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ hěn tiántián de.) ✓ 这个苹果 甜甜的。(Zhège píngguǒ tiántián de.)

X 他的手 非常大的。(Tā de shǒu fēicháng dà de.) ✓ 他的手 大的。(Tā de shǒu dà de.)

X 我的头发 特别长的。(Wǒ de tóufa tèbié chángcháng de.) ✓ 我的头发 长的。(Wǒ de tóufa chángcháng de.)

2.9 – The Comparison Between 从(cóng) and 离(lí)

Usage About 从

从: (prep.) usually to indicate the starting point of *position* or *time* -> **Subject + 从... + Verb/Adjective** e.g.

- **position**

你从第二个词开始读。(Nǐ cóng dì èr gè cí kāishǐ dú.)

- **time**

我们从早上八点开始上课。

(wǒmen cóng zǎoshang bā diǎn kāishǐ shàngkè.)

-> 从...到... **from... to ...**

我从北京坐飞机到上海。(wǒ cóng běi jīng zuò fēi jī dào shàng hǎi.)

从三号到五号公司放假。(Cóng sān hào dào wǔ hào gōngsī fàngjià.)

Usage About 离

离: (prep.) usually to indicate the distance in space or *time*. -> **A + 离 + B + Adjective/Numerical phrase** e.g.

我家离学校很近。

(wǒ jiā lí xué xiào hěn jìn.)

超市离我家两百米。

(Chāoshì íl wǒ jiā liǎng bǎi mǐ.)

2.10 – The Comparison Between 一点儿(yī diǎn er) and 有点儿(yǒu diǎn er)

Both basically indicate *a small quantity or a slight degree*.

有点儿

-> mainly indicate *something unsatisfying or against one's wishes*

有点儿 + Adjective

e.g.

他今天有点儿不高兴。

(Tā jīntiān yǒu diǎnr bù gāoxìng.)

俄语有点儿难。

(Éyǔ yǒu diǎnr nán.)

一点儿

-> Quantifier

- **Verb + (一)点儿 + (Noun)**

e.g.

再吃一点儿吧。

(Zài chī yì diǎnr ba.)

我去买一点儿葡萄。

(Wǒ qù mǎi yì diǎnr pútáo.)

- **Adjective + (一)点儿**

e.g.

这条裤子长了一点儿。

(Zhè tiáo kùzi cháng le yì diǎnr.)

他比我高一点儿。

(Tā bǐ wǒ gāo yì diǎnr.)

2.11 – The Comparison Between 真(zhēn) and 很(hěn)

很

to indicate a high degree

- **很 + Adjective / Verb**

e.g.

我今天很生气。

(Wǒ jīntiān hěn shēngqì.)

认识你很高兴。

(Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.)

真

mainly indicates a subjective opinion on someone or something, to emphasize the affirmative meaning.

- **真 + Adjective / Verb**

e.g.

今天真热！

(Jīntiān zhēn rè!)

这道题目真简单。

(Zhè dào tí mù zhēn jiǎn dān.)

很 + Adj. + Noun √

真 + Adj. + Noun X

2.12 – The Summary of 过(guò) & The Comparison Between 过(guò) and 了(le)

Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object)

-> To indicate the action was done or experienced in the past.

e.g.

我见过他。(Wǒ jiàn guò tā.)

我吃过。(Wǒ chī guò.)

Negative Form:

-> Subject + 没（有） + Verb + 过 + (Object)

e.g.

我没去过日本。(Wǒ méi qù guò Rìběn.)

我没听过。(Wǒ méi tīng guò.)

Interrogative Form:

-> Yes-No question: Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object) + 吗?

e.g.

你见过他吗?(Nǐ jiàn guò tā ma?)

你吃过吗?(Nǐ chī guò ma?)

Affirmative and Negative question:

-> Subject + Verb + 过 + (Object) + 没（有）?

e.g.

你看过这部电影没?(Nǐ kàn guò zhè bù diànyǐng méi?)

你去过中国没?(Nǐ qù guò Zhōngguó méi?)

了

le, modal/ aspect particle, it indicates that some event/action took place.

过 vs 了

The difference between 过 and 了 The two particles 过 and 了 (le) might seem quite similar: both can be used to talk about completed actions. The differences are:

- 了 indicates that the event took place, e.g.

昨天我去故宫了。(Zuótiān wǒ qù gùgōngle. I went to the Forbidden City yesterday.)

- 了 placed after a verb denotes that the action is accomplished, e.g.

我买了一本汉语书。(Wǒ mǎile yī běn hànyǔ shū. I bought a Chinese book.)

我到了北京就给你打电话。(Wǒ dào le běijīng jiù gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà. I will call you as soon as I arrive Beijing.)

- 了 can also be used to talk about changes of state.

现在是 12 点了，该睡觉了。(Xiànzài shì 12 diǎnle, gāi shuìjiàole. It is 12 o'clock now, it's time to go to bed.)

- The particle 过 denotes that some action has done in the past. It is used to emphasize experience. Compare the following sentences:

他来过我们家。(Tā lái guò wǒmen jiā.)

He's been to our house (in the past – he's left now).

他来我们家了。(Tā lái wǒmen jiā le.)

He's come to our house (and he's still here – completed action 了).

Using 过 and 了 together You can use 过 and 了 in the same sentence.

When this happens, you're always dealing with a 'change of state 了', also known as 'sentence 了'. Change of state 了 is like saying "it is now the case that". Things have changed, or there is new information.

When this combines with 过, you get something like "it is now the case that something has been done". Sentences that combine 过 and 了 are also about specific objects, i.e. ones that the speaker and listener know about already, e.g.

你洗过澡了吗？(Nǐ xǐguò zǎole ma? Have you had a shower?)

你吃过药了吗？(Nǐ chīguò yàole ma? Have you taken your medicine?)

2.13 – The Comparison Between 别(bié) and 不要(bùyào)

别 and 不要 both persuade someone not to do something, or to forbid someone from doing something.

别

- 别 + Verb/Verbal Phrase + (了)
- 别 + /Adjective Phrase + (了)

e.g.

别说话。(Bié shuōhuà.)

别高兴了。(Bié gāoxìng le.)

不要

- 不要 + Verb/ Verbal Phrase + (了)

e.g.

不要坐。(Bú yào zuò.)

2.14 – The Summary of the Pivotal Sentence “让(ràng)”

A 让 B + Verb

e.g.

妈妈让 我 早点儿回家。

(māma **ràng** wǒ zǎo diǎnrhuíjiā.)

我让 姐姐送 我去 学校。

(wǒ **ràng** jiějie sòng wǒ qù xuéxiào.)

2.15 – The Comparative Sentence “比(bǐ)” Sentence

Structure 1:

A 比 B + adj.

A 比 B + adj. + complement + 了

e.g.

他比我高。

(tā bǐ wǒ gāo.)

今天比 昨天热多了。

(jīntiān bǐ zuótiān rè duō le.)

Structure 2:

A 比 B + verb + object

e.g.

他比我喜欢 读书。

(Tā bǐ wǒ xǐhuān dúshū.)

她比我怕黑。

(Tā bǐ wǒ pà hēi.)

Structure 3:

A 比 B + verb + 得 + complement

A + verb + 得 + 比 B + complement

e.g.

他比我跑得 快。

(tā bǐ wǒ pǎo de kuài.)

她来得比我早。

(tā lái de bǐ wǒ zǎo.)

Structure 4:

A 比 B + adj. + verb + object/complement e.g.

他比我多 买了一本书。

(tā bǐ wǒ duō mǎi le yī běn shū.)

我比他早 到一天。

(wǒ bǐ tā zǎo dào yī tiān.)

2.16 – Yes-No Question & Affirmative-Negative Question in Chinese

Yes-No Question

- **idea/suggestion, 好/行/可以吗?**

e.g.

我们一起吃饭, 好吗?

(Wǒmen yìqǐ chīfàn, hǎo ma?)

Affirmative-Negative Question

- ***Predicate(affirmative) + Predicate(negative) ?***

expecting another person to give an affirmative or negative reply.

- **For Adjective:**

(Subject) + adj. + 不 + adj.?

e.g.

你们今天高兴不高兴?

(Nǐmen jīntiān gāoxìng bu gāoxìng?)

- **For Verb**

Subject + Verb + 不/没 + Verb + (Object)? Subject + Verb + Object + 没/不 + Verb? e.g.

你想不想去超市?

(Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng qù chāoshì?)

你想去超市不想？

(Nǐ xiǎng qù chāoshì bù xiǎng?)

2.17 – The Summary of 要(yào)/快(kuài)/快要(kuàiyào)/就要

(jiùyào).....了

Structure:

- **Subject + 快要 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 快 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 要 + sth/action + 了**
- **Subject + 就要 + sth/action + 了**

2.18 – The Summary of The Progressive Tense Pattern 在(zài)/正在

(zhèngzài)/正(zhèng).....呢(ne)

which indicates state is continuous; action is in progress

- **Subject + 正在 + situation/action + 呢**

我 正在 买 东西 呢。

(wǒ zhèng zài mǎi dōngxi ne.)

- **Subject + 在 + state/action + 呢**

我在开会呢。

(wǒ zài kāihuì ne.)

- **Subject + 正 + state/action + 呢**

我 正 看书 呢。

(wǒ zhèng kànshū ne.)

- **Subject + state/action + 呢**

我 学习呢。

(wǒ xuéxí ne.)

2.19 – The Result Complement in Chinese: 结果补语

**结果补语: the complement of result,
which indicates the result of an action**

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object)

- **Common verbal result complement:**

完; 懂; 会; 住; etc.

- **Common adjective result complement:**

对; 错; 干净; 坏; etc.

Affirmative form:

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + 了 + (Object)

我 看 完了 那个 电影。

(wǒ kàn wán le nà ge diànyǐng.)

Negation form:

Subject + 没/没有 + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object)

我 没 学会那 首 歌。

(wǒ méi xué huì nà shǒu gē.)

Interrogative form:

Subject + Verb + Verb/adjective + (Object) + 了 + 吗?

你找 到 钥匙了吗?

(Nǐ zhǎo dào yàoshi le ma?)

2.20 – The Potential Complement in Chinese: 可能补语

可能补语:

the complement of possibility;

to explain the possible result of an action.

Structure:

Predicate + 得/不 + potential complement + (object)

- **Common potential complement:**

见; 完; 下; 起; etc.

Affirmative form:

Predicate + 得 + potential complement + (object)

e.g.

我 听得 见他 说 的话。

(wǒ tīng de jiàntā shuō de huà.)

Negation form:

Predicate + 不 + potential complement + (object)

e.g.

我 学不会那 首 歌。

(wǒ xué bú huì nà shǒu gē.)

Interrogative form:

Predicate + 得 + potential complement + (object) + 吗?

e.g.

你看得 见吗?

(nǐ kàn de jiàn ma?)

2.21 – The Degree Complement in Chinese: 程度补语

程度补语 is the complement of degree, which indicates the degree of an action.

Structure :

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement

- **Common adjective degree complement:**

好；早；差；开心；etc.

- **Common degree complement indicating a high degree**

很；多；要命；不行；etc.

Affirmative form:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement

e.g.

他歌 唱 得 好。

(tā gē chàng de hǎo.)

Negation form:

Verb/adjective + 得 + 不 + degree complement

e.g.

他吃得不多。

(tā chī de bù duō.)

Yes-no Question:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement + 吗？

e.g.

他歌 唱 得 好 吗？

(tā gē chàng de hǎo ma?)

Affirmative-negative question:

Verb/adjective + 得 + degree complement + 不 + degree complement? e.g.

他住得 远 不 远？

(tā zhù de yuǎn bù yuǎn?)

2.22 – The Quantitative Complement in Chinese: 数量补语

数量补语 is the complement of quantity, which indicates the frequency or duration of an action.

Structure :

Verb/adjective + quantitative complement + (object)

- **Time complement: 时量补**
语一天; 两年; 一个上午; etc.
- **Momentum complement: 动量补**
语一次; 两趟; 三遍; 两眼; etc.

Verb/adjective + duration +

(object) e.g.

他在北京住了一天。

(tā zài Běijīng zhù le yì tiān.)

Verb/adjective + number of times + (object)

e.g.

北京我去过两次。

(Běijīng wǒ qù guò liǎng cì.)

2.23 – The Simple Directional Complements in Chinese: 简单趋向补

语

趋向补语 is the complement of direction which indicates the direction or displacement of an action.

The direction it indicates is based on the location of speakers or the location of things the speaker is talking about.

Structure :

Verb + directional complement + (object)

来(Lái, come)

去(Qù, go)

上来(Shànglái, come up)

上去(Shàngqù, go up)

下来(Xiàlái, come down)

下去(Xiàqù, go down)

出来(Chūlái, come out)

出去(Chūqù, go out)

进来(Jìnlái, come in)

进去(Jìnqù, go in)

回来(Huílái, come back)

回去(Huíqù, go back)

过来(Guòlái, come here)

过去(Guòqù, go over)

趋向补语 (qūxiàng bǔyǔ, directional complement) A direction complement is a verbal complement that's used, to describe the direction of a verb.

The most basic (and common) form of direction complement is formed by a verb and 来(Lái, come) or 去(Qù, go):

Verb + 来 or 去

The most important thing to consider with directional complements is the position of the speaker. If the action moves towards the speaker or comes closer in any way, use 来. If the action moves away from the speaker or becomes more distant in any way, use 去.

Direction complement examples:

	Direction	Verb	Complement	Explanation
Position of speaker	←	下	下来	The movement is down towards speaker: "come down"
	→	下	下去	The movement is down and away from speaker: "go down"
	←	上	上来	The movement is up towards speaker: "come up"
	→	上	上去	The movement is up and away from speaker: "go up"
	←	出	出来	The movement is out and towards speaker: "come out"
	→	出	出去	The movement is out and away from speaker: "go out"
				The movement is in and towards speaker: "come in"

You can use these simple compounds in a huge variety of situations. Here are some examples:

我在楼上，请你十分钟以后上来。

(Wǒ zài lóu shàng, qǐng nǐ shí fēnzhōng yǐhòu shànglái I'm on the upper floor. Please come up in ten minutes.)

在树上玩很危险，你快下来！

(Zài shù shàng wán hěn wēixiǎn, nǐ kuài xiàlái! It's too dangerous to play in the tree! Come down!)

你在楼上等我一下。我一会儿就上去找你。

(Nǐ zài lóu shàng děng wǒ yíxià. Wǒ yìhuǐ'er jiù shàngqù zhǎo nǐ. Please wait a moment on the upper floor. I'm coming up to you in a few seconds.)

我在楼下，你赶快下来吧。

(Wǒ zài lóu xià, nǐ gǎnkuài xiàlái ba. I'm on the lower floor. Please come down to me.)

里面人太多了，你们出来透透气吧。

(Lǐmiàn rén tài duōle, nǐmen chūlái tòu tòuqì ba. There are too many people inside t. You guys need to get out and have some fresh air.)

请进来吧。(Qǐng jìnlái ba. Please come on in .)

他们在外面，咱们出去跟他们见面。

(Tāmen zài wàimiàn, zánmen chūqù gēn tāmen jiànmiàn. They are outside. Let 's go out and meet them.)

他在办公室里等你，你快进去吧。

(Tā zài bàngōngshì lǐ děng nǐ, nǐ kuài jìnqù ba. He is waiting for you in his office. You can go in now.)

More examples with other verbs:

你什么时候回来？(Nǐ shénme shíhou huílái? When will you come back?)

我一会儿就回去。(Wǒ yìhuǐ'er jiù huíqù. I will be home in a minute.)

我们过去看看。(Wǒmen guòqù kàn kàn. Let's go over and take a look.) 快过来，我们在这儿等你们！(Kuài guòlái, wǒmen zài zhè'er děng nǐmen! Come here, we are waiting here for you!)

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