1. 定语 attributives expressing possession

- a) Attributives must be pleased before the word it modifies
- b) Without '的': Attributive + noun.
 - i. Attributive (single) + Noun (family/friend)

wǒ gēgē tā péngyǒu
e.g. 我哥哥 (my brother) , 她 朋友
wǒmen de gēgē tā de xuéshēng
我们 (plural) 的哥哥 , 她的 学生 (student)

ii. Attributive (Plural) + Noun (country/region/company/organization)

wŏmen guójiā nǐmen xuéxiào

e.g. 我们国家, 你们学校 (emphasize the noun part)

wǒ de guójiā nǐ de xuéxiào

我的国家,你的学校 (emphasize the attributives)

nĭmen xuéxiào zài nă

你们学校在哪? Where is your school?

nǐ de xuéxiào bǐ wǒ de hǎo

你的学校比我的好。 Your school is better than mine.

2. 正反疑问句 V/A -not-V/A question

- a) affirmative answer: (S)+V/A
- b) negative answer; $(S) + \overline{\Lambda} + V/A$
- 3. '呢': abbreviated questions with '呢
 - a) with a context, context, Pr/NP+ '呢'
 - b) without context: indicate 'where to be...'

shì měi guó rén ne la 是美国人 luca昵?

e.g. Linda 是美国人, Luca呢?

e.g. Luca呢? Where is Luca?

4. Adverbs: '也', '都', '很'

a) Position: '也' before '都' before '很'

wŏmeny ě dōuhěnxĭhuanruìshì

E.g. 我们也都很喜欢瑞士。We all like Switzerland too.

b) '都': modify the elements before it

我们都······,都我们······ (wrong)

- c) negative:
 - i. 都不:everyone is not······

e.g.我们都不是老师. (none of us is a teacher)

ii. 不都:not all······

e.g.我们不都是老师 (not all of us are teachers.)

iii. 也不:

e.g. 他也不是老师。 (He is not a teacher either.)

iv. 不也 (isn' t negative):

e.g. 他不也是老师吗?(Isn' t he also a teacher?)