### chūqù

## 1. 出 去

qù pǎobù 去 跑步	go to run	qù dǎqiú 去 打球	go to play the ball
qù huábīng 去 滑 冰	go to skate	qù tiàowǔ 去 跳 舞	go to dance
qù guàngjiē	go shopping	qù kàndiànyǐng	go to watch
去 逛街		去 看 电 影	movies
chūqù pǎobù	go out to run	chūqù dǎqiú	go out to play
出去 跑步		出去打球	the ball
chūqù huábīng	go out to skate	chūqù tiàowǔ	go out to
出去滑冰		出去跳舞	dance
chūqù guàngjiē	go out to go	chūqù kàn diànyǐng	go out to watch movies
出去 逛街	shopping	出去看电影	

zhège zhōumò wǒ huì hé wǒ de péngyǒu chūqù kàn diànyǐng 这个 周末 我会和我的朋友出去看电影。 I will go out to watch movies with my friend this weekend.

yòu

The Adverb 又 (again) indicates recurrence of an action.

zuótiān zǎoshang xiàxuě jīntiān zǎoshang yòu xiàxuě le 昨天早上下雪,今天早上又下雪了。 It snowed yesterday morning. It snowed again this morning. tā zuótiān fù xí yǔfǎ le jīntiān tā yòu fù xí le 她昨天复习语法了,今天她又复习了。 She reviewed the grammar yesterday, and she reviewed it again today.

# yòu le (1) $X + V + \overline{J}$

Action repeated in the past or present / Actual and unchangeable events

wǒ fēicháng xǐ huan chī zhōngguócài suǒ yǐ zuótiān wǒ yòu qùchī le

- 我 非 常 喜 欢 吃 中 国 菜, 所以 昨 天 我 又 去吃 了。
- I like to eat Chinese food very much, so I went to eat it again yesterday.

měi gè xīngqīèr dōuyŏu zhōngwénkè jīntiān yòu yŏu zhōngwénkè le

- 每 个 星 期二 都 有 中 文 课, 今 天 又 有 中 文 课 了。
- We have Chinese class every Tuesday, thus we have Chinese class today again.

zài

#### (2) 再+V

Action repeated in the future / Events under consideration

wǒ fēicháng xǐ huan chī zhōngguócài suǒ yǐ wǒ míngtiān zài qùchī

- 我非常喜欢吃中。国菜、所以我明。天再去吃。
- I like to eat Chinese food very much, so I will go to eat it again.
  - lăoshī xiànzài méiyŏu kōng nǐ kěyĭ míngtiān zàilái
- 老师现在没有空,你可以明天再来。
- The teacher is not free now, you can come tomorrow again.

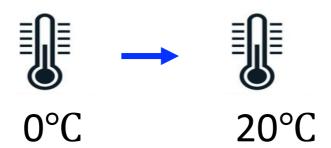
wǒ shànggè zhōumò qù tiàowǔ le zuótiān wǒ yòu qù tiàowǔ le

- 我 上 个 周 末 去 跳 舞 了, 昨 天 我 又 去 跳 舞 了。
- I went dancing last weekend. Yesterday I went dancing again.
  - wǒ zuótiān qù tiàowǔ le wǒ xiǎng míngtiān wǎnshang zài qù tiàowǔ
- 我 昨 天 去 跳 舞 了, 我 想 明 天 晚 上 再 去 跳 舞。
- I went dancing yesterday. I'm thinking of going dancing again tomorrow night.

le 3. 了

le

- (1)  $7 \cdot 1$ : Sentence final particle  $7 \cdot 10$ , indicates a new situation or the change of state.
  - tiānqì nuănhuo le
- 天气 暖 和 了。The weather becomes warm.



Ι۵

- (2)  $\ref{2}$ : Verb+ $\ref{3}$  (le) , indicates occurrence or completion of an action: after a Verb and the object of the verb
  - jīntiān wŏ hēle yìpíng kělè
- 今天 我喝了一瓶 可乐。I had a bottle of Cola today.

#### Completion 了(le):

- Question: Subj+V+O+了(le)+吗(ma)?
- Yes: Subj+V+O+了(le)
- No: Subj+没有(méiyǒu)+V+0

nǐ jīntiān fù xí zhōngwén le ma

你今天复习中文了吗?

Have you reviewed the Chinese today?

wǒ jīntiān fù xí zhōngwén le 我今天复习中文了。 I reviewed the Chinese today. wǒ jīntiān méiyǒu fù xí zhōngwén 我今天没有复习中文。 I haven't reviewed the Chinese today

# (3) Subj +V+ $\sqrt{(1e)}$ +num+MW+0bj

If there is a quantifier, move "le" after the verb

xuēlǎoshī jīntiān hē le sānbēi kāfēi 薛老师今天喝了三杯咖啡。

Teacher XUE have drunk three cups of coffee.