

Auxiliary verbs

HSK 5

Use the examples with their context and limits. Recall a sentence before reading the model. Original teaching additions accompany examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA); see the course reference provenance.

将 / 将要 / 将会 (formal future)

■ Read tomorrow's notice

- A school notice says **会议将在明天举行**。 – the meeting will be held tomorrow. The notice places the event after today.
- It reports the announced plan. Reading it today does not show that tomorrow's meeting has already happened.

■ Keep the subject and future action

- Put **将 / 将要 / 将会** before the future action phrase: **学校将会公布结果**。 – the school will announce the results.
- In the meeting example, **在明天** supplies the time and **举行** supplies the event. **将** does not mark **会议** as an object to move.

会议将在明天举行。

huì yì jiāng zài míng tiān jǔ xíng

Word guide: 会议 – meeting; 将 – will; 在 – at; 明天 – tomorrow; 举行 – be held.

■ Separate future and object uses

- 会议将在明天举行**。 announces a future event. **请将门关上**。
qǐng jiāng mén guān shàng
Word guide: 请 – please; 将 – object marker; 门 – door; 关上 – close. asks someone to close the door; 门 is the affected object.
- The same written **将** does different jobs. Read the whole action phrase, rather than translating every **将** as will.

Separate future and object uses

Notice read today

会议将在明天举行。

Revised tomorrow start: 15:00

Old start: 14:00 → one hour later

Future announcement ≠ completed event

会议已经举行了。 reports completion

Keep the stated situation and evidence together.

■ Re-read a changed time

- A revised fictional notice changes tomorrow's start from 14:00 to 15:00. The announced start is now one hour later.
- Use the revised time when planning your arrival. Neither the future form nor a time on the notice proves the meeting actually began then.

■ Choose a register, not a certainty level

- 将** is common in formal written announcements. In a chat about tomorrow, **我们明天要开会**。 is an ordinary alternative.
- A formal style does not make a plan impossible to cancel. **会议已经举行了**。 instead reports a meeting already held.

■ Check event, time and evidence

- Identify the subject, the action and its stated future time. Keep a future announcement separate from a completed-event report.
- When **将** puts an object before an action, read that object use separately. Register alone does not tell you which job **将** performs.

■ Try it with help closed

Recall the situation: Read tomorrow's notice. Decide what the speaker wanted to communicate. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

One possible response: 会议将在明天举行。

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- A revised fictional notice changes tomorrow's start from 14:00 to 15:00. The announced start is now one hour later.
- Use the revised time when planning your arrival. Neither the future form nor a time on the notice proves the meeting actually began then.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

Practise this pattern step by step.