

Auxiliary verbs

HSK 5 Grammar

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.

/ / (formal future)

■ Read tomorrow's notice

- A school notice says – 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 / / before the future action phrase: – the school will announce the results.
- In the meeting example, supplies the time and supplies the event. does not mark as an object to move.

huì yì jiāng zài míng tiān jǔ xíng

Word guide: – meeting; – will; – at; – tomorrow; – be held.

■ Separate future and object uses

- announces a future event.
qǐng jiāng mén guān shàng
Word guide: – please; – object marker; – door; – close. asks someone to close the door; is the affected object.
- The same written does different jobs. Read the whole action phrase, rather than translating every as will.

Separate future and object uses

Notice read today

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Revised tomorrow start: 15:00

Old start: 14:00 → one hour later

Future announcement ≠ completed event

。 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

- is common in formal written announcements. In a chat about tomorrow, is an ordinary alternative.
- A formal style does not make a plan impossible to cancel. 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 puts an object before an action, read that object use separately. Register alone does not tell you which job 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:

- 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.