



# Modal Particals

语气词 (yǔ qì cí)



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01

吗 (ma)

你是学生吗？

nǐ shì xué shēng ma ?

# 吗 (ma)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- It is a particle which change a statement sentence to a question sentence.
- It indicates something that you don't know, you need to ask a question about it.

Ex :

1. 你是学生吗 (nǐ shì xué shēng ma) ? =Are you a student?

你是学生 (nǐ shì xué shēng ) 。 ➔ 你是学生吗 (nǐ shì xué shēng ma) ? Answer: { 是 (shì) }  
You are student. ➔ Are you student? { 不是 (bù shì) }

2. 你好 (nǐ hǎo ) ➔ 你好吗 (nǐ hǎo ma ) ?

3. 这个笔是你的 (zhè ge bǐ shì nǐ de ) ➔ 这个笔是你的吗 (zhè ge bǐ shì nǐ de ma) ?

This pen is yours. ➔ Is this your pen?

4. 严姗姗是巴基斯坦人 (yán shān shān shì bā jī sī tǎn rén )

严姗姗是巴基斯坦人吗 (yán shān shān shì bā jī sī tǎn rén ma) ?

# 好吗 (hǎo ma)

- To ask for a permission. just like "OK?"
- Put in the end of a sentence.

Ex :

1. 今天我们吃披萨, 好吗? jīn tiān wǒ mén chī pī sà , hǎo ma?

Today we will eat pizza, ok?

2. 我们八点回家, 好吗 (wǒ mén bā diǎn huí jiā , hǎo ma) ?

We will go home at 8:00, ok?

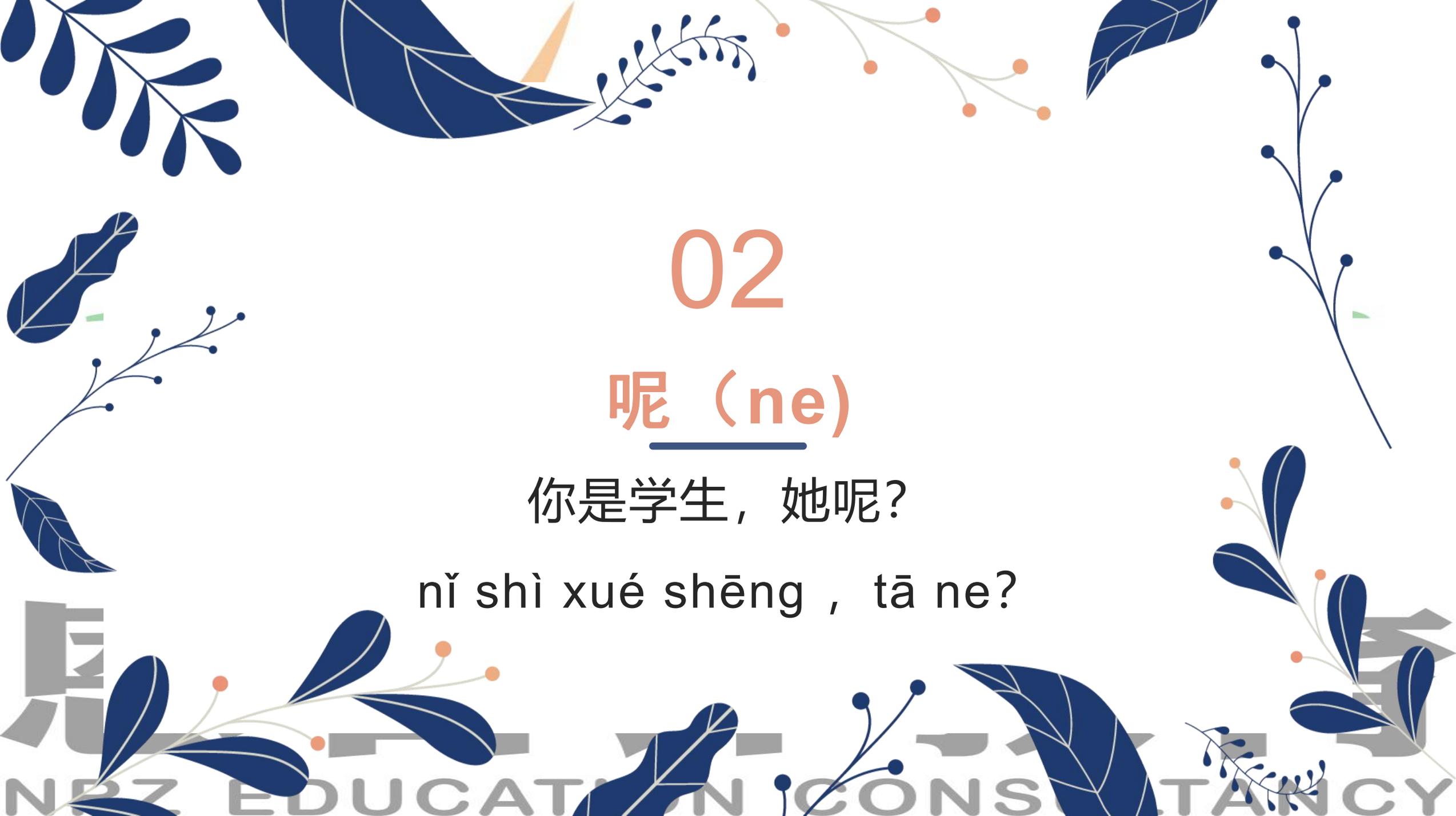
3. 请开门, 好吗? (qǐng kāi mén , hǎo ma? )

Please open the door.ok?

Answer

好的 (hǎo de)

不好 (bù hǎo)



02

呢 (ne)

你是学生，她呢？

nǐ shì xué shēng , tā ne?

# 呢 (ne)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- Situation 1: To be used as "what about"

Ex :

1. 你是学生, 他呢 (nǐ shì xué shēng, tā ne) ?

You are student, what about him?

Answer: 1. 他也是学生 (tā yě shì xué shēng) 。 He is also student .

2. 他不是学生, 他是老师 (tā bù shì xué shēng, tā shì lǎo shī) 。 He is not student, he is a teacher.

2. 我是中国人, 你呢 (wǒ shì zhōng guó rén, nǐ ne) ?

I am Chinese, what about you?

Answer: 1. 我也是中国人 (wǒ yě shì zhōng guó rén) 。 I am also Chinese.

2. 我不是中国人, 我是印度尼西亚人 (wǒ bù shì zhōng guó rén, wǒ shì yìn dù ní xī yà rén) 。

也 (yě) = Too/Also

EX: She is 18 years old, me too.

她18岁, 我也是  
(tā 18 suì, wǒ yě shì) 。

**Structure:**

Subject+也 (yě) +Verb

# 呢 (ne)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- Situation 2: Ask about the location of someone or something.

Ex :

1. China is here, where is Pakistan?

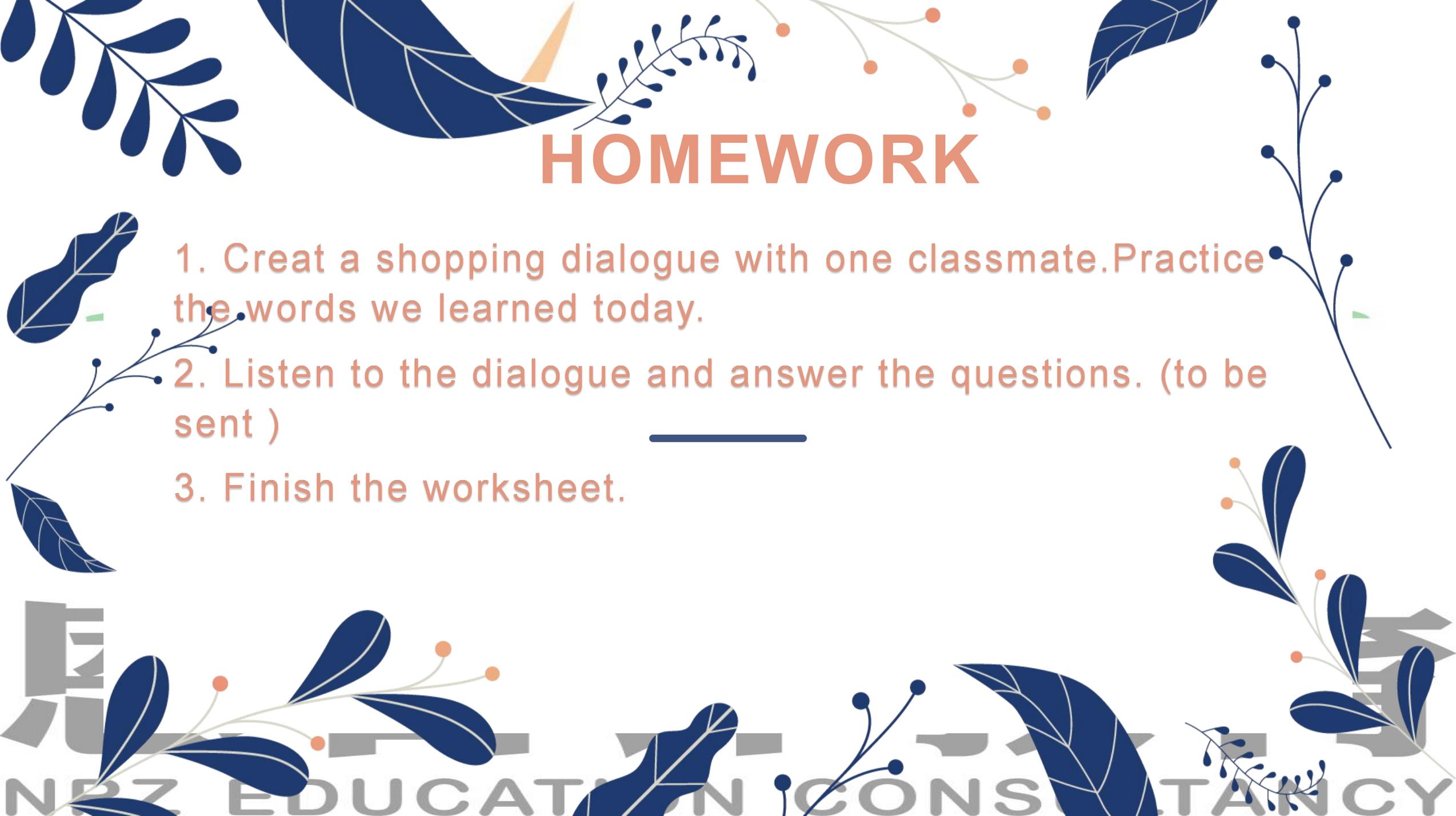
中国在这里，巴基斯坦在哪里 (zhōng guó zài zhè lǐ, bā jī sī tǎn zài nǎ lǐ) ?

中国在这里，巴基斯坦呢 (zhōng guó zài zhè lǐ, bā jī sī tǎn ne) ?

2. Where is my cat?

我的小猫在哪里 (wǒ de xiǎo māo zài nǎ lǐ) ?

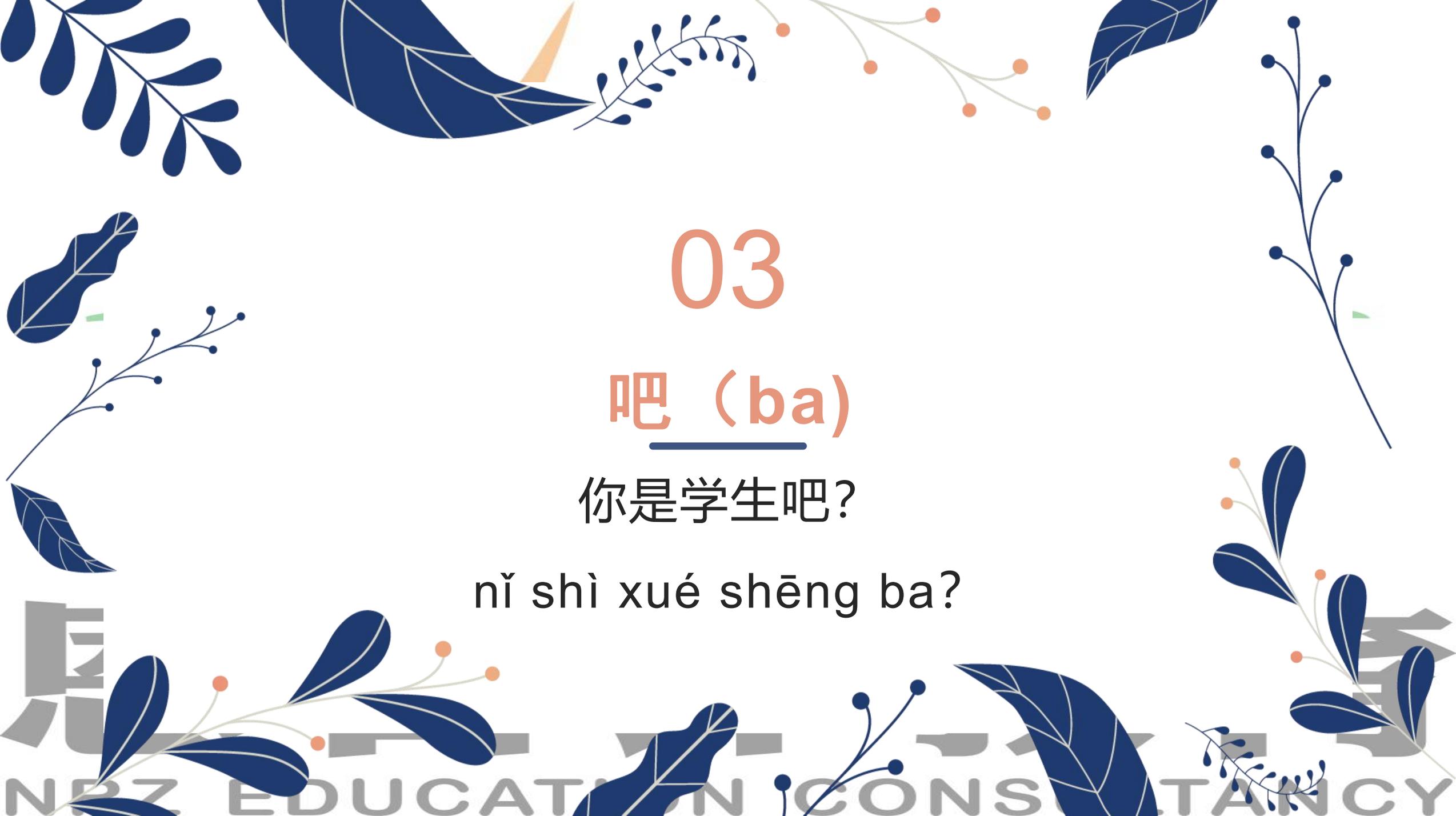
我的小猫呢 (wǒ de xiǎo māo ne) ?



# HOMWORK

1. Create a shopping dialogue with one classmate. Practice the words we learned today.
2. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions. (to be sent )  

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3. Finish the worksheet.



03

吧 (ba)

你是学生吧?

nǐ shì xué shēng ba?

# 吧 (ba)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- Situation 1: It indicates that you are not so sure about something.

Ex :

1. 你是学生吧 (nǐ shì xué shēng ba) ?

you are a student, right?

2. 你没事吧 (nǐ méi shì ba) ?

Are you ok?

3. 这个杯子是小明的吧 (zhè ge bēi zǐ shì xiǎo míng de ba) ?

This is xiaoming's cup, right?

4. 中国很漂亮吧 (zhōng guó hěn piào liàng ba) ?

China is beautiful, right?

# 吧 (ba)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- Situation 2: It indicates to give suggestion to someone, it will be an exclamation .

Ex :

1. Let's go!

走吧 (zǒu ba) !

2. Let's get married!

我们结婚吧 (wǒ mén jié hūn ba) !

3. Take a rest!

休息一下吧 (xiū xī yí xià ba) !

休息 (xiū xī) : Rest

一下 (yí xià ) : a while

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04

啊 (a)

你是学生啊?

nǐ shì xué shēng a?

# 啊 (a)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- **Situation 1: To be surprise to know something.(can not believe),( question mark)**

Ex :

1. 你是学生啊 (nǐ shì xué shēng a) ?  
you are a student, really?

2. 你去中国啊 (nǐ qù zhōng guó a) ?  
You are going to China, really?

- **Situation 2: To be certain of something .(Exclamation mark)**

Ex: 这个杯子是你的啊 (zhè ge bēi zǐ shì nǐ de a) !

This is your cup!

# 啊 (a)=好 (hǎo) .....啊 (a) !

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- Situation 3: To show the strong feeling of something.

Ex :

1. 她好漂亮啊 (tā hǎo piào liàng a) !

She is so beautiful!

2. 今天好冷啊 (jīn tiān hǎo lěng a) ?

Today is so cold!

**好啊 (hǎo a) :** It indicates very happily accepted the request

Ex :

A: Let's go for shopping today! 今天我们去买东西吧?

B: ok! 好啊!



05

的 (de)

好的

(hǎo de) !

# 的 (de)

- Always in the end of a sentence.
- To be sure of something.

Ex :

1. 你可以的 (nǐ kě yǐ de) !

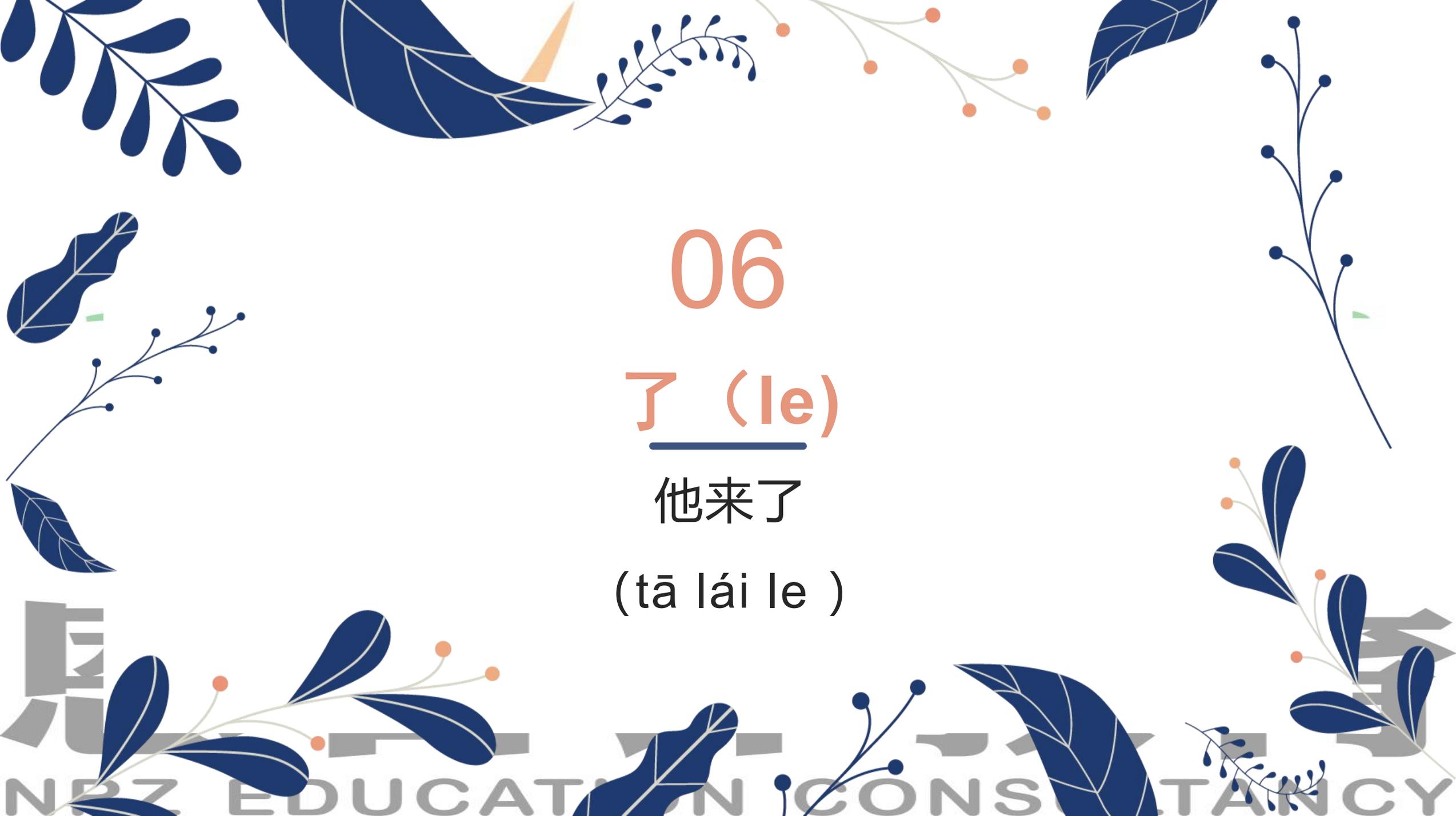
You can do it!

# 好的 (hǎo de) : to reply YES

Ex :

1. A : Let's go for shopping! 我们去买东西吧 (wǒ mén qù mǎi dōng xī ba) !

B: ok! 好的 (hǎo de)



06

了 (le)

他来了

( tā lái le )

# 了 (le)

- If as a modal particle, it always be in the end of a sentence.
- **Situation 1: to indicate an action has been completed or a situation is confirmed!**  
its like” already”

Ex :

1. 他来了 (tā lái le) 。  
He has come.
2. 他睡觉了 (tā shuì jiào le) 。  
He has already slept.
3. 我吃饭了 (wǒ chī fàn le) 。

I have already taken food.

# 了 (le)

- Situation 2: to be used in patterns. 太 (tài) +Adj+了 (le)

Ex :

1. 太好了 (tài hǎo le) !

Its so good!

2. 太好吃了 (tài hǎo chī le) !

Its so delicious!

3. 太大了!

Its so big!

4. 我太高兴了 (wǒ tài gāo xìng le)

I am so happy

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