

The Basic Usage of "shì""yě""hé" "是" "也" "和" 的基本用法

Grammar

1. The usage of "是"

Subject	predicate	Object
名词/名词短语/代词 (Noun/Noun Phrase/Pronoun)	是	名词/名词短语 (Noun/Noun Phrase)

判断动词"是"构成的判断句,用于表达人或事物等于什么或者属于什么。 The determinative sentence with "是", indicating what somebody or something equals or belongs to.

For example:

Wǒ shì lǎoshī.

(1) 我是 老师。 I'm a teacher.

Tāmen shì xuéshēng.

(2) 他们 是 学生。 They are students.

Mălì shì Měiguó rén.

(3) 玛丽 是 美国 人。 Mary is an American.

Wáng lǎoshī shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī.

(4) 王 老师 是 汉语 老师。 Teacher Wang is a Chinese teacher.



Zhè shì Hànyǔ shū.

(5) 这 是 汉语 书。 This is Chinese book.

Notice:

Wǒ shì gāo.

(1)*我 是 高。 × (I am tall.)

Tā shì piàoliang.

(2)*她 是 漂亮。 × (She is beautiful.)

Gǒu shì kě'ài.

(3)*狗 是 可爱。 × (dogs are cute.)

汉语中,形容词短语及部分形容词可直接做谓语,不需要加动词"是"。 In Chinese, adjective phrases and some adjectives can be used as predicate directly, no need to add the verb "是".

2. The usage of "也"

subject		predicate
名词/名词短语/代词 等 (Noun/Noun Phrase/Pronoun ect.)	也	动词/形容词 等 (Verb/Adjective etc.)

[&]quot;也"用在主语和谓语之间,表示同一性。例如:

" $\mbox{$\tt "$}$ " used between subject and predicate, means "also", "too", "as well as".

For example:



Wŏ yĕ shì lăoshī.

(1) 我 也 是 老师。

I am also a teacher.

Tāmen yě shì xuéshēng.

(2) 他们 也 是 学生。 They are also students.

Mălì yĕ xiăng xué Zhōngwén.

(3) 玛丽 也 想 学 中文。 Mary also wants to learn Chinese.

Gēge yě xihuan xióngmāo.

(4) 哥哥 也 喜欢 熊猫。 My elder brother also likes pandas.

Wǒ bàba hěn gāo, wǒ māma yě hěn gāo.

(5) 我 爸爸 很 高, 我 妈妈 也 很 高。 My father is tall, my mother is also tall.

3. The usage of "和"

"和"用于连接两个或者两个以上并列的成分,表示一种并列关系。前后顺序调换不会改变句子含义。

"和" is used to connect two or more elements, indicating a parallel relationship. Exchange the order does not change the meaning of the sentence.

For example:

Wǒ hé Mǎlì shì hǎo péngyou.

(1) 我和玛丽是好朋友。 Mǎlì hé wǒ shì hǎo péngyou. 玛丽和我是好朋友。 Mary and I are good friends.



Wǒ xǐhuan chī píngguǒ hé xiāngjiāo.

(2) 我 喜欢 吃 苹果 和 香蕉。
Wǒ xǐhuan chī xiāngjiāo hé píngguǒ.
我 喜欢 吃 香蕉 和 苹果。
I like to eat apples and bananas.

Zhuōzi shang yǒu diànnǎo hé shū.

(3) 桌子 上 有 电脑 和 书。
Zhuōzi shang yǒu shū hé diànnǎo.
桌子 上 有 书 和 电脑。
There is computer and books on the desk.

Notice:

当有三个或三个以上并列成分时, "和"要放在最后两个成分之间。 When there are three or more elements, "和" must be placed between the last two.

For example:

Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén, bàba, māma hé wǒ.

(1) 我家有三口人,爸爸、妈妈和我。 There are three people in my family, father, mother and me.

Wǒ xǐhuan chàng gē, tiào wǔ hé kàn shū.

(2) 我 喜欢 唱 歌、跳 舞和看书。 I like singing, dancing and reading.