

Mandarin  
9月29号

只有了一个月了

汽车

辆

我喝了啤酒喝了太多了

# 张弟第



# 把字句

The 把 (bǎ) sentence is a useful structure for constructing longer sentences which focus on the result or influence of an action. One of its key features is that it brings the object of the verb closer to the front of the sentence and precedes it with a 把. It's really common in Mandarin but can feel a bit awkward at first for English speakers.

## **Key Things to Keep in Mind When Using 把**

- The object should be known. So it has already been mentioned or discussed previously.
- 把字句 are most often used to describe what happened to the object in some detail. The verb is not just "bare"; there's "more stuff" after it. Often the "stuff" is related to some kind of manipulation of the object.
- 把字句 are not tied to any particular time. You can use them when talking about events in the past, or for making a request.

# 作业

Read all notes

Translate the 把字句 ba3) sentences on page 5 and 6 below into English

- a) 大叔把四合院准备做民宿
- b) 她把被子拿出来
- c) 我把书放在桌子上
- d) 他把房子卖给谁了?
- e) 我把作业做完了
- f) 老师把我的名字读错了

1. 他把窗户都开了
2. 你把门关了吗?
3. 妈妈把花儿放在花瓶里
4. 他把一个杯子洗干净了
5. 叔叔把那瓶香水送给我
6. 请把你的作业写好了
7. 我们要把这些东西准备好
8. 他们把衣服放在衣柜里
9. 司机把汽车洗好了