**AP/M IV(H) 语法 Grammar VCHS**

**Particles 的、得、地**

There are three de particles. They are all pronounced “de” with the neutral tone when used as a particle, which is why people can easily confuse them with one another. Similar to how “their, they’re, and there” are some of the most common typos in the English language, “的," "得," and "地” are also some of the most common grammar mistakes in Chinese.

• 的 (de) for modifying nouns  
• 得 (de), for modifying verbs  
• 地 (de), for modifying adjectives (into adverbs)

**1. 的 NOUN MODIFIER**

* Used as a noun modifier, “的 (de)” is most commonly used to indicate possession, such as the “’s” in English. As previously mentioned, “**Sara’s** house” would be "莎拉的房子 (Shā lā de fáng zi).”
* “的 (de)” is also used in noun attribution, where it is placed between an adjective and a noun. For example:

"红色**的**自行车 (Hóng sè de zì xíng chē)." The red bike.

Here are some basic structure formulas for you that cover most uses of the particle:

**POSSESSIVE “的”**

Noun + 的 + Noun 我的哥哥； 他的笔

**ATTRIBUTIVE “的”**

Adjective + 的 + Noun 白色的云，安静的校园

**2. 得 VERB MODIFIER**

* This “de 得” is usually placed after verbs in order to signify the outcome of that verb or to modify it. It is particularly tricky for English speakers because there’s no equivalent in English. An example of how 得 (de) can be used is:

他唱**得**很好 (Tā chàng dé hěn hǎo).  
 He sang very well.

Note how the 得 (de) particle came after the verb 唱 (Chàng), or “sing.”

* It is also used as a potential complement, giving someone the ability to do something. For example:

你看得见吗 (Nǐ kàn dé jiàn ma)？  
 Can you see?

我不戴眼镜就看不见 (Wǒ bù dài yǎn jìng jiù kàn bù jiàn).  
 I can’t see without my glasses.

Notice that when the sentence changes to “I can’t…” the 得 (de) particle is replaced by the negative word “不 (bù).” This is especially difficult to grasp.

* Another way the 得 (de) particle is used is in comparison. For example:

洛杉矶比旧金山热得多 (Luò shān jī bǐ jiù jīn shān rè dé duō).  
 Los Angeles is a lot hotter than San Francisco.

When it’s not used as a particle 得 (de) is also used on it’s own as part of “得到 (dé dào)” or “to gain.” Here, it takes on the second tone, "dé." It can also be pronounced as “děi” with the third tone, where it then means “must.”  
Here are some basic structure formulas for you:

**VERB MODIFIER 得**

Verb + 得 + Adjective 长得漂亮， 听得明白

**COMPARATIVE 得**

Adjective + 得 + Comparison word (ie more, less) 漂亮得很 / 这一学期的课轻松得多

**3. 地 THE ADJECTIVE MODIFIER**

* This “de” particle is usually placed after adjectives in order to transform them into adverbs. It is most like the suffix “–ly” in English. It’s fairly straightforward. An example is:
* 他快快地跑过来 (Tā kuài kuài dì pǎo guò lái).  
  He **quickly** ran over.
* Additional Tip: When adjectives are transformed into adverbs with “de” in Chinese, they are often repeated twice. 快 (Kuài) is “quick”, but when it’s attached to 地 it becomes “快快地 (Kuài kuài dì)” or literally, “Quick quick-ly.” Many adjectives do this in Chinese for emphasis purposes.
* When 地 (de) is not used as a particle, it is read “dì” and used to mean “ground” or “earth.” For example, 土地 (tǔ dì) is “dirt.”
* Here’s a quick formula:

**ADVERBIAL 地**

Adjective + 地 + Verb 高兴地唱，难过地哭

We hope those particles were helpful! Let us know if you have any other questions!

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 Please select the proper particle 的、得、地 for each sentence，and fill out the blanks:

1. 干净\_\_\_\_\_\_\_教室，都是同学们打扫\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. 这是我买\_\_\_\_\_\_\_书, 这些书都贵\_\_\_\_\_\_不得了。
3. 那是哥哥喜欢听\_\_\_\_\_\_\_音乐, 他总是去买新\_\_\_\_\_CD回来听。
4. 我们\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_课本都是刚买来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，
5. 她有一双大大\_\_\_\_\_\_\_眼睛。
6. 雨哗哗\_\_\_\_\_\_\_下起来，我们都跑\_\_\_\_\_\_很快，因为没有伞。
7. 你说话，要慢慢\_\_\_\_\_\_\_说，我们才能听\_\_\_\_\_\_\_懂。
8. 今晚我想舒舒服服\_\_\_\_\_\_\_睡一觉，因为我上了体育课，累\_\_\_\_\_要命！
9. 弟弟写中文写\_\_\_\_\_\_很快，也清楚\_\_\_\_\_\_很。
10. 小美中文说\_\_\_\_\_\_\_好极了，听\_\_\_\_\_\_出来，她是从北京来\_\_\_\_\_新生。