HSK 5 Grammar 6: Particles

HSK 5 particle patterns, taught from the reviewed topic handout; classroom examples, not official exam items.

Verb + 了 + Object vs Verb + Object + 了

了 on the verb (bounded action)

他关了窗。(Tā guān le chuāng.) — He closed the window.

了 at the end (news / change)

他关窗了。(Tā guān chuāng le.) — He has closed the window now.

Verb + 了 + Complement: the order

Default: 了 after the complement

楼上的客房本周末订满了。— The guest rooms are fully booked this weekend.

听到门铃，奶奶笑了起来。— Hearing the doorbell, Grandma broke into a smile.

嘛: as for this, well...

嘛 sets a topic down, then comments — the comment is usually obvious or only reasonable.

- Casual and a little knowing — too colloquial for a formal report.
- The shape: Topic + 嘛, Comment.

…… 呢？: what about?

呢 at the end of a noun phrase asks "what about?" — bouncing a question back or asking where something is.

- After a statement: 你呢？— And you?
- After a bare noun: 我的手机呢？— Where's my phone?

Practice check

Your turn

订了满 or 订满了?

A. 订了满
B. 订满了

Practice check: part 2

Your turn

For which kind of text is 嘛 too casual?

A. a story told to friends
B. a formal report
C. a text message

Check yourself

> Every answer traces to the particle's own job: 了 marks bounded vs news, 补语 stays intact, 嘛 sets a topic casually, 呢 bounces or asks where.

- The handout answers walk through every practice item.
- Position of 了 is not free: long objects favour the verb.