

”No Matter” Statements

HSK 4 Grammar

Use the examples with their context and limits. Recall a sentence before reading the model. Original teaching additions accompany examples adapted from Chinese Grammar Wiki (AllSet Learning, CC BY-NC-SA); see the course reference provenance.

不管 ... , 都 / 也 ... (no matter)

■ Keep the response across a range of cases

- You intend to try regardless of how difficult a task is.
- **不管多难，我都要试。** – The intention holds across the possible difficulty levels.

■ Build the form

- The pattern in this lesson is **不管 ... , 都 / 也 ... (no matter)**. Locate it in the original interlinear examples below.
- Keep the words in their demonstrated positions; the pattern must fit the intended situation as well as the sentence form.

不管多难，我都要试。

bù guǎn duō nán wǒ dōu yào shì

Word guide: 不管 – no matter; 多 – how; 难 – hard; 我 – I; 都 – still; 要 – will; 试 – try.

■ Read examples in context

- In the opening example, **不管多难，我都要试。**: The intention holds across the possible difficulty levels.
- Explain who acts, what is described and which time or group is relevant before choosing an English paraphrase.

■ Know the boundary

- 不管 covers alternatives or a range here.
- 不管这件事 can instead mean not dealing with the matter, a different verb use.

■ Use the distinction

- The intention holds across the possible difficulty levels.
- 不管 covers alternatives or a range here. 不管这件事 can instead mean not dealing with the matter, a different verb use.

■ Try it with help closed

You intend to try regardless of how difficult a task is. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson’s pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

One possible response: 不管多难，我都要试。

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- 不管 covers alternatives or a range here.
- 不管这件事 can instead mean not dealing with the matter, a different verb use.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

Practise this pattern step by step.

无论 / 不论 ... , 都 / 也 ... (regardless)

■ Welcome whoever arrives

- An event welcomes visitors irrespective of identity.
- **无论谁来，都欢迎。** – The welcome applies across the relevant possible visitors.

■ Build the form

- The pattern in this lesson is **无论 / 不论 ... , 都 / 也 ... (regardless)**. Locate it in the original interlinear examples below.
- Keep the words in their demonstrated positions; the pattern must fit the intended situation as well as the sentence form.

无论谁来，都欢迎。

wú lùn shéi lái dōu huān yíng

Word guide: 无论 – regardless; 谁 – who; 来 – come; 都 – all; 欢迎 – welcome.

■ Read examples in context

- In the opening example, **无论谁来，都欢迎。**: The welcome applies across the relevant possible visitors.
- Explain who acts, what is described and which time or group is relevant before choosing an English paraphrase.

■ Know the boundary

- 无论 and 不论 often share this frame.
- The group still has a contextual scope, such as visitors to this event, rather than every person everywhere.

■ Use the distinction

- The welcome applies across the relevant possible visitors.
- 无论 and 不论 often share this frame. The group still has a contextual scope, such as visitors to this event, rather than every person everywhere.

■ Try it with help closed

An event welcomes visitors irrespective of identity. Close the examples. Say a Mandarin response, then write it in Chinese. Explain briefly in English what the lesson's pattern adds. Compare with the model, then change one detail and try again.

One possible response: 无论谁来，都欢迎。

- My response conveys a message that fits the opening situation.
- I can explain the meaning of the pattern, rather than only naming it.
- 无论 and 不论 often share this frame.
- The group still has a contextual scope, such as visitors to this event, rather than every person everywhere.
- I tried a second response with a name, time, place, or description changed.

Practise this pattern step by step.