

Comparing similar adverbs

Ref Hsk4 Grammar

本来 vs 原来—”originally” two ways

Both can translate as ”originally,” but they part ways. **本来** = ”originally / in the first place,” usually setting up that things **later changed**. **原来** = ”so it turns out” —a fresh realisation —or ”(it was) …all along.”

{zh: 我 |wǒ|I / 本来 |běn lái|originally / 要 |yào|was going / 去 |qù|to go / 上海 |Shàng hǎi|Shanghai / , 但是 |dàn shì|but / 去不了 |qù bu liǎo|couldn't / 了 |le / 。 }

I was originally going to Shanghai, but then I couldn't.

{zh: 原来 |yuán lái|so / 你 |nǐ|you / 是 |shì|are / 老师 |lǎo shī|a teacher / 啊 |a / ! }

Oh, so you're a teacher!

Remember: **本来** looks back at a plan that **CHANGED** (”originally…but”); **原来** reports a **DISCOVERY** (”oh, so that's it!”). Tagline forms seal it: 本来就 = ”of course, all along”; 原来如此 = ”ah, so that's how it is!”.

Watch out

- If nothing changed and you mean ”it turns out,” it's 原来, never 本来.

常常 vs 往往—”often” two ways

常常 is plain ”often” —a frequency, and it can describe future plans. **往往** is ”tend(s) to / as a rule” —a pattern or tendency under certain conditions, and it **can't** describe a future intention.

{zh: 他 |tā|he / 常常 |cháng cháng|often / 迟到 |chí dào|arrives late / 。 }

He often arrives late.

{zh: 有钱人 |yǒu qián rén|rich people / 往往 |wǎng wǎng|tend to be / 比较 |bǐ jiào|relatively / 迷信 |mí xìn|superstitious / 。 }

Rich people tend to be more superstitious.

Remember: **常常** = ”often” (a count, future-friendly); **往往** = ”tends to” (a law-like pattern, no future). Test it: 我以后会常常运动 (”I'll exercise often from now on”), but 往往 there —a tendency can't be a plan.

Watch out

- 常常 can shorten to 常 (常去); 往往 can't drop a 往.

刚 vs 刚才—adverb vs time word

刚 is an **adverb** (“just,” right before the verb); **刚才** is a **time noun** (“a moment ago,” within the last few minutes) that can stand alone and even modify a noun.

{zh: 你 |nǐ|you / 刚才 |gāng cái|a moment ago / 去 |qù|went / 哪儿 |nǎr|where / 了 |le / ? }

Where did you go just now?

{zh: 我 |wǒ|I / 刚 |gāng|just / 回来 |huí lái|got back / 。 }

I just got back.

Remember: **刚** = **adverb**, glued to the verb (**刚到**, often no 了); **刚才** = **noun**, a point in the recent past (stands alone, takes 了, modifies nouns: **刚才的事**). Before an adjective, only **刚** / **刚刚** works (天刚晴, “the sky just cleared”).

Watch out

- **刚才** is a *time word* —**刚才的事** (“the thing just now”) works, but **刚的事** doesn’t.